

## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, 9th December, 2013/18th Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Dr. Y. Radhakrishna Murty, a former Member of this House, on 19th October, 2013 at the age of 85 years.

Born in October, 1928 in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Murty was educated at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

A doctor by profession, Dr. Murty was a Member of the Indian Medical Association. He also served as the General Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Association.

Dr. Y. Radhakrishna Murty represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House from April, 1996 to April, 2002. He was also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee.

In the passing away of Dr. Y. Radhakrishna Murty, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Y. Radhakrishna Murty.

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

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

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

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### REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

#### **Victims of tragic incidents of violence in Muzaffarnagar and Patna**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, in a series of incidents in August, 2013 in Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh, sixty-two persons reportedly lost their lives and around forty-five thousand were displaced.

In another incident on...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): 40 बच्चे मर गए, उनको भी इन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... In another incident on the October 27, 2013 at a rally in Patna, six persons were reportedly killed and eighty-nine others were injured.

This House unequivocally condemns...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): पचास मासूम बच्चे मुजफ्फरनगर में मर गए, उनकी देखभाल नहीं की गयी।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, let me finish...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उनको उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने लिटरली \* है, उनके बारे में भी आप कह दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me finish...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उनको भी आप ऐड कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to finish...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जहां आपने मुजफ्फरनगर की बात कही है, वहीं उनके बारे में भी दो शब्द बोल दीजिए। उन मासूम बच्चों की \* हुई है, उत्तर प्रदेश की \* सरकार \* कर रही है, उसके बारे में भी तो बोल दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए। I request you. This House unequivocally condemns such heinous attacks and violence, expresses its deepest condolences to the bereaved families, and prays for the speedy recovery of the injured and rehabilitation of the displaced.

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

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

### **Felicitations to Scientists and Engineers of ISRO on successful launch of Mangalyaan**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, India successfully launched the Mangalyaan (spacecraft to Mars) into an elliptical orbit around the Earth from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh, on 5th of November, 2013. Following the launch, the crucial orbit raising operations and Trans Mars Injection (TMI) operation were also successfully conducted.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The spacecraft has now traversed beyond the Sphere of Influence of Earth and is on its way to Mars. Being the first inter-planetary mission, this is a landmark event in India's space programme and is testimony to ISRO's mastery over the launch vehicle technology. The credit for this historic achievement goes to our scientific community, and particularly those working with the ISRO.

On behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists and engineers who were associated with this project and have made us feel proud by their remarkable achievement and hope that they will be a source of inspiration to our younger generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 41. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माइनोंरिटी के...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, महंगाई पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: 50 बच्चों की मौत हुई है।...(*व्यवधान*)...जो मुस्लिम बच्चे मरे हैं, इसकी जांच कराई जाए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No banners, please. Please, आप एक मिनट, जरा ठहर जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)... आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं?...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have given notice for suspension of Question Hour ...(*Interruptions*)... the Sri Lankan Navy ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उनको वहां पर कपड़े नहीं मिल रहे हैं और वे ठंड से मर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No banners, please. You were cautioned about it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं?...(*व्यवधान*)... Please. What is this going on? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

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The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Ragging in Puducherry University**

\*41. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint from a girl student of Puducherry University about her ragging by male students and others;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that the girl was suspended along with the culprits by the University authorities;

(d) whether this goes against the vigilance, the authorities should have shown in such matters after Parliament has enacted a law making action against gender abuse more stringent; and

(e) whether, since Central Universities are to be a model for others, Government would view the issue seriously and see that instances of dealing complainants and culprits alike are not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) A representation dated 06.11.2013 from the President of Student Federation of India regarding sexual harassment, ragging and intimidation of two girl students of Puducherry University by some male students was received in the Ministry on 07.11.2013. The Ministry asked the University for a report. Regarding the same subject, a letter dated 08.11.2013 of Shri C.P. Narayanan, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), was also received in the Ministry on 14.11.2013.

(c) The Puducherry University has informed the Ministry that an incident of quarrel had occurred between two groups of students of the University on 21.09.2013. However, none of the involved students brought it to the knowledge of the University authorities before 30.09.2013. For the first time, two girl students made a complaint to the Vice Chancellor (VC) on 30.09.2013 about the same incident, giving it the colour of ragging by the opposite group. The same day, the VC called the complainants and made a summary enquiry in the presence of the Chief Wardens of both men's and women's hostels and referred the matter to the Anti-Ragging Committee (ARC) for proper enquiry. The ARC submitted its report to the VC on 14.10.2013 which concluded that there was no incidence of ragging, rather it was an outcome of a quarrel between the two groups of students, where both the groups had used abusive language against each other. Thereafter, the matter was referred to the Discipline Committee (DC), which, after giving a personal hearing to the involved students and

taking into account all aspects of the matter, recommended suspension of nine students, including the two complainants, for the ensuing semester, *i.e.*, December, 2013 – May, 2014. The recommendations of the DC have been accepted by the VC on 31.10.2013 and the orders were issued by the Registrar on 01.11.2013.

(d) and (e) Puducherry University has informed the Ministry that as soon as it received the complaint regarding the alleged ragging, it had promptly got the matter inquired into by the ARC. The inquiry revealed that the allegations of ragging or sexual harassment were an afterthought and a ploy to get the other group punished. The University further added that it is quite sensitive to the issues relating to ragging and sexual harassment and has taken proactive measures. The grievances of the students, including that of ragging and sexual harassment, can be reported to any member of the ARC or the Sexual Harassment Prevention Committee (HSPC) whose names, contact numbers and e-mail IDs are available in the University's website, hostels and academic building, library and in the academic calendar issued to all students. This information is also available in the admission prospectus. Posters indicating zero-tolerance to ragging have been displayed at all public places and central facilities.

#### **New schemes for welfare of minorities**

\*42. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced any new schemes for the welfare of minorities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) new features in these schemes which separate them from the earlier schemes; and
- (d) the details and objectives of the new schemes/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following new schemes are announced by the Government for the welfare of Minorities. The details of the schemes and new features are as under:—

**(i) "Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)":**

Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities. The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the minority youths in various modern/traditional vocations depending upon their educational

qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self employment. The scheme puts a condition on Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to ensure minimum 75% employment of trained youths, out of which 50% should be in organized sector. The target for 2013-14 is to skill 7,500 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 17 crore. A pilot project for 500 minority youths has already been launched in collaboration with IL&FS Skill Development Corporation at 5 (five) locations namely, Delhi, Kolkata (West Bengal), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Barnala (Punjab) and Shillong (Meghalaya). Ministry has already taken action for empanelment of PIAs. NMDFC has also signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) on imparting "Driver's Training to youths belonging to Minority Communities". The drivers training programme has already been launched in Karnataka during November, 2013.

Further, Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsDP) has also been restructured to the effect that at least 10% of the allocation given to the States, would be earmarked for the skill training related activities of minority youth. The target is to skill 60,000 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore. During 2013-14, project proposals of Rs. 22.98 crore for skill trainings of 17876 persons have been approved.

Earlier there was no specific placement linked skill development scheme of this Ministry for minority youth. This is a unique scheme with the objective to improve employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc. belonging to minority communities and ensure their placement. The scheme envisage that skills training for modern skills must result in minimum of 75% placement and out of that at least 50% placement should be in organized sector. It also aims to conserve and update traditional skills of minorities and establish their linkages with market.

**(ii) New Component under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:**

During 2013-14 the new component of the scheme has been launched on pilot basis for focused preparation at class XI and XII with science for minority students. The scheme aims to empower the minority communities, which are relatively disadvantaged section of their skills and capabilities to make them employable in industries, services society, by assisting them as well as those institutions working for them, towards in-resilience to adapt itself to the market dynamics on a continuous basis so

that the target groups are not deprived of the professional acumen demanded by the enhancing and business sectors in addition to the Government Sector.

The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) About 900 students @ 100 or more students per Centre in 9 States/UTs, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Delhi. More States/UTs may be covered in later years as per Scheme guidelines and availability of funds. In the current year 2013-14, three institutes have been selected one each from Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal.
- (ii) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has advertised the details of the Scheme and invited proposal from the Schools/Colleges /Institutes having the facility of Hostel accommodation separately for Boys and Girls and running regular classes of XIth and XIIth with Science depending on the need for inclusion of more Schools/Colleges or States/UTs.
- (iii) The Institutes/Schools/ Colleges should be affiliated with CBSE/ICSE or State Education Boards to be eligible for this component.
- (iv) The physical verification of the Institute will be conducted by the Ministry through an agency/ies, so selected by the Ministry from time to time.
- (v) The selection of students will be done by the selected Schools/Colleges/Institutes from students belonging to the notified minority communities on the basis of merit *i.e.* % of marks or CGPA. The selection would be made starting from the highest % of marks or CGPA in the merit list for total number of students allotted to the selected Schools/Colleges/Institutes. The students who are selected under this component must be willing to take entrance exams for Engineering Degree/Medical Degree after completion of this course.
- (vi) The rate of financial support for a student selected under this Component is upto Rs. 1,00,000/- (one lakh) per annum which is payable to the Institute.
- (vii) The Outcome/Success Rate should not be less than 30% in case of allocation of students upto 100, 40% in case of allocation of students upto 200 under New Component of this Scheme. In case the stipulated Success Rate is not achieved, the amount of the last Instalment

payable to the Institute would be reduced proportionate to the percentage of deficiency in the outcome/success rate as penalty.

- (viii) The Institutes, that have failed to achieve the given success rate/ outcome, would not be eligible for receiving grant under this component in subsequent years.

**(iii) Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, State Public Service Commissions etc.:**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission. Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination of Group A and B. Services conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions (Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts).

Total family income of the candidates from all sources should not exceed Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum. The financial support can be availed by a candidate only once. The candidate will not be eligible to benefit from any other similar Scheme of the Central or State Governments/UT Administrations.

Every year upto a maximum of 800 candidates will be given financial support under the scheme throughout the country on fulfilling the eligibility criteria. Selection of the candidates will be based on merit in case of receipt of more number of applications against the earmarked number of slots for any particular community. The rate of financial assistance will be maximum Rs. Fifty thousand only (Rs. 50,000/- for Gazetted Post; and Rs. 25,000/- for Non-Gazetted Post) as support to the minority candidates who have cleared the Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commissions; Staff Selection Commissions or State Public Service Commissions etc. for Group 'A' and 'B' Civil Services.

**(iv) Padho Pardesh — Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the students belonging to the Minority Communities:**

The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority



communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The salient features of the scheme is as under:—

- (i) The interest subsidy under the scheme shall be available to the eligible students only once, either for Masters or Ph.D levels.
  - (ii) The student should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad for the courses.
  - (iii) Total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum.
  - (iv) One beneficiary from a family and one time award.
  - (v) 30% of the benefit under the scheme, will be reserved for female candidates.
  - (vi) Interest payable by the students availing of the education loans of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The Candidate will bear the Principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period.
- (v) **"Jiyo Parsi", a new scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India**, has been launched during the current year 2013-14 with the objective to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions, to stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India. This Ministry extends financial assistance for outreach programmes/advocacy and fertility treatment as per scheme guidelines. The scheme is implemented by Ministry and Parzor Foundation. Financial outlay for Twelfth Plan is Rs. 10.00 Crore under the scheme. For 2013-14, Rs. 2.00 Crore have been earmarked.
- (vi) **Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme:**

As per the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister a new Scheme named Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme (MAMAS) is under process of formulation through which an infirmary/resident doctor would

be provided to the educational institutions financially assisted by Maulana Azad Education Foundation. Further, financial assistance would also be given to the poor minority patients who are suffering from life threatening diseases. In the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 100 Crore may be allocated to Maulana Azad Education Foundation to initiate the Scheme. Proposal is under submission.

**(vii) Establishment of Six Universities:**

Under its 14 objectives mentioned in the Memorandum of Association, Maulana Azad Education Foundation is exploring the possibilities to establish Six Universities in the country. These Universities will be established with a minority focus during the Twelfth Plan period. The Central Universities is intended to be set up under the Ministry of Minority Affairs through Acts of Parliament. The reservation available constitutionally to the various groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, etc. will not be tampered with. However, special provisions, for fixing a percentage of seats for their admission, will be brought in the Acts of the Universities to allow for focus on the educational empowerment of the five notified minorities who are depressed educationally and socially.

**(viii) Strengthening of State Waqf Boards:**

The JPC in its Ninth Report had recommended that the State Waqf Boards should be given central financial assistance as the present level of assistance provided by the State Governments is not only inadequate but also uneven. The assistance to the State Governments for strengthening their Waqf Boards should result in a more transparent and accountable administration and management of their waqf properties and allow improvement in income generation and attaining self-sufficiency.

This is a Central Sector scheme for administrative and institutional strengthening of the State Waqf Boards. The Central assistance amounting to Rs. 32.19 Crores would be provided during the Twelfth Plan period, *i.e.* during the period the State Waqf Boards are expected to become self-sufficient with surplus income generation. After Twelfth Plan, no central assistance would be provided and the respective State Governments would have to shoulder the responsibility. The Planning Commission has accorded 'In-Principle' approval of the scheme.

**(ix) Establishment of National Waqf Development Corporation:**

The Central Government proposes to set up National Waqf

Development Corporation (NWDC) which would take up development of the commercially viable waqf properties acting as a specialised financial and development institution. These properties, after development, would generate more income which may be used for the welfare of the minority community. The Corporation would be set up as a Joint Stock Company under the Companies Act, 1956 with an authorized share capital of Rs. 500 Crores with initial paid up capital of Rs. 100 Crore only. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 25.11.2012 has approved the proposal for setting up of NWDC.

#### **Availability and supply of potable water**

\*43. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per-capita availability and supply of potable water in the country is at par with life standards set by the World Health Organization and water org.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Central Government to help people of the lower riparian States like Tamil Nadu to get adequate supply of potable water;

(c) whether the Central Government has allocated any funds to the Tamil Nadu Government to generate drinking water from sea water; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds allocated to the State for the desalination projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) This Ministry follows the quality standards for potable water in the country as laid down by Bureau of Indian Standards (IS:10500-2012). The quality standards of potable water for some of the major parameters as per BIS (IS:10500-2012) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The target for per-capita availability as fixed by this Ministry's Guidelines, upto the Eleventh Plan Period was 40 litre per-capita per day (lpcd) which has been enhanced to 55 lpcd in the Twelfth Plan Period.

(b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Central Government is responsible for providing financial and technical assistance to the States whereas the actual implementation of the Rural Water Supply Projects is done by the State Governments. The allocation and release of funds for last 3-years and the current year for the State of Tamil Nadu is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The number of new water supply schemes reported to be taken up during the last three years and current year in Tamil Nadu is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As reported by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Government of Tamil Nadu, during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95, the Central Government released Rs 8.06 Crore under the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for commissioning one Desalination plant of 1.0 million litres per day capacity at Narippaiyur, Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu to provide safe drinking water to 125 rural habitations in 43 villages. However, subsequently the Guidelines were changed and the States are now empowered to plan, design, sanction, implement and monitor rural drinking water supply projects which *inter-alia* include desalination projects.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Drinking Water quality standard for major parameters  
as per BIS standard (IS:10500-2012)*

Sl. No.	Parameters	Units	BIS (IS:10500-2012)	
			Desirable limits	Max. permissible limits
1	PH	–	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5
2.	Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	0.05
3.	Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	1.5
4.	E-Coli	Number/ 100 mL	Absent	Absent
5.	TDS	mg/L	500	2000
6.	Nitrate	mg/L	45	45
7.	Iron	mg/L	0.30	0.30
8.	Calcium (as Ca)	mg/L	75	200
9.	Magnesium (as Mg)	mg/L	30	100
10.	Sulphate	mg/L	200	400
11.	Alkalinity	mg/L	200	600
12.	Turbidity	NTU	1	5

**Statement-II**

*Allocation and Release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last 3 years and during the current year to Tamil Nadu*

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2010-11	316.91	393.53
2011-12	330.04	429.55
2012-13	394.82	570.17
2013-14 (as on 6.12.13)	287.80	181.12

**Statement-III**

*Number of new drinking water supply schemes reported to be taken up by Tamil Nadu State under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last 3 years and during the current year*

Year	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Hand pumps	Other Schemes	Total
2010-11	8693	–	508	9201
2011-12	5415	–	796	6211
2012-13	13134	121	1227	14482
2013-14*	10872	0	1020	11892

\*As reported by State as on 06.12.2013.

**Cancellation of coal blocks**

\*44. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Utkal B-1 coal block in Odisha, which was allocated to M/s Talchar Mines Limited, was cancelled, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether, consequent upon the cancellation, any other company was allocated this block, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if allocated to a new company, whether the said company has started production; and

(d) if not, the details of action taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Utkal B-1 coal block in the State of Odisha was allocated to M/s. Talchar Mining Pvt. Ltd. on 02.02.1996 for generation of power. The block was de-allocated on 01.08.2003 as there was no progress in arbitration case between M/s. Talchar Mining Pvt. Ltd. (TMPL) and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board with regard to power purchase agreement and opening of escrow account.

The block was thereafter allocated to M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL) on 29.09.2003 based on the recommendations of 20th Screening Committee meeting held on 06.06.2003 to meet JSPL's requirement for their proposed power plant and iron and ferro alloys plants to be set up in the State of Odisha, which was recommended by the Ministry of Steel.

The production from Utkal B-1 coal block has not yet started. The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests with the allocatee company.

The Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee company by way of review by a Review Committee earlier and the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) now. The IMG, in its 23rd Meeting held on 24-25.10.2013, *inter-alia* reviewed the progress of development of this block wherein the block allocatee was given an opportunity to present their case. Keeping in view the status report on the block development compiled by the Coal Controller's Organisation and the presentation made by the allocatee, IMG recommended for imposition of bank guarantee on M/s. JSPL, the allocatee of Utkal B-1 coal block to ensure adherence to the milestones for development. The recommendations of the IMG have since been accepted by the Government.

#### **Preservation of languages**

\*45. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted to preserve around 800 languages spoken or understood throughout the country, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, as the country is a repository of ancient and medieval culture in all aspects;

(b) whether there is a dedicated or designated cell or department in each

university or similar institutes of learning performing this task and whether separate budgetary allocations are made for their functioning; and

(c) the details of the languages spoken now in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where sects like Jarawas, Onge, etc. are still maintaining their original identity and also similar sects in the North-East contiguous to Chinese or Burmese borders?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, is implementing the scheme for "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages". The main objective of this scheme is to protect and preserve 862 languages/mother tongues being spoken by fewer than 10,000 persons through documentation of their linguistic features. The scheme envisages to take up 520 most endangered languages/mother tongues during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the remaining languages during the Thirteenth Plan. The selection of the languages would be done in the order of increasing number of speakers starting from the language having least number of speakers. The activities of the scheme include documentation (including recording) of languages and literature in oral traditions; formulating/designing scripts and typography codes; preparation of dictionaries; preparation of glossaries; preparation of an encyclopedia of endangered languages; need based specific surveys and holding conferences and seminars.

There are 23 Universities in the Country, which have Departments of Linguistics/ Language studies, which, are working on the preservation of endangered languages through their various projects funded by the UGC or other funding agencies. Language and Tribal development institutions of the States/UTs also fund these activities.

CIIL is collaborating with the existing language and linguistics departments of 39 Universities and Colleges and 10 other institutions for implementation of its scheme for the "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages". It also funds these bodies for undertaking the activities listed in the scheme. Work on 70 such languages has already been started in collaboration with various institutions. The CIIL has also worked on several endangered languages earlier under its projects *viz.*, "Dimensions of Language Endangerment", "North Eastern Language Development" and the "Andaman and Nicobar Languages Project".

Besides the above, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed this Ministry that it has formulated the guidelines for setting up Centres for Endangered Languages to be established in the Central Universities and invited proposals from them. In response, 13 Central Universities have submitted their proposals.

(c) The details of the languages spoken now in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and also similar sects in the North-East contiguous to Chinese or Burmese borders are as follows:—

- |    |                             |  |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Great Andamanese, Jarawa. Lamongse/Kondul, Teressa/Luro, Muot, Önge, Pu/Car, Sanenyo/Chaura, Sentinel, Shompen/Shompeng, Takahanyilang/Great Nicobar   |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh           | Adi, Aka, Apatani, Bangni, Bugun/Bogum, Hill Miri, Khamba, Kongbo, Khampti, Lisu, Meyor, Miji, Muktum, Mishmi, Monpa, Nah, Nishang, Nissi, Nocte, Puroik/Sulung, Sherdukpen, Singpho, Tagin, Taram, Tangsa, Tutsa, Wancho, Zakhring                      |
| 3. | Manipur                     | Aimol, Anal, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Inpui, Kabul, Kharam, Khoibu, Koirao, Koireng, Kom, Kuki, Lamkang, Liangmei, Lushai/Mizo, Mao, Maram, Maring, Moyon, Mongsang, Paite, Paomei, Purum, Simte, Sakte, Tahgkhul, Tarao, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zemi, Zou |
| 4. | Mizoram                     | Hmar, Lakher/Mara, Lushai/Mizo, Paite, Lai/Pawi  |
| 5. | Nagaland                    | Angami, Ao, Chakru/Chokri, Chang, Khezha, Khiemnungan, Konyak, Kuki, Liangmei, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sangtam, Sema/Sumi, Yimchungre, Zemi  |
| 6. | Sikkim                      | Bhotia, Gurung, Lepcha, Limbu, Mangar, Mukhia/Sunuwar, Newari, Rai, Sherpa, Tamang   |

#### **Deaths due to malnutrition**

\*46. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths due to malnutrition reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue and if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years as per the survey on 'Causes of Death — 2001-03 in India' by Registrar General of India. Some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

Nutrition has been receiving attention at the highest levels. Recent decisions of Government *inter-alia*, include (i) strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three including International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 8 States having higher under nutrition, (ii) a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, (iii) A nationwide information, education and communication campaign (iv) bringing in strong nutrition focus in Ministries dealing with Health, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education, Agriculture and Food and Public Distribution. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is also a step towards contributing to food security. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is also a step towards contributing to household food security.

A Pilot Scheme on Nutri-farm by Ministry of Agriculture is being implemented in 100 high malnutrition burden districts of 9 States during the year 2013-14.

**Benefits intended for minorities**

\*47. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent report of Social Development Council, most of the benefits intended for minorities are being cornered by either the majority population or non-Muslim minorities;

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

(c) whether, as per the report, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities has also failed drastically and benefits of the scheme have reached only 30 per cent of the Muslim population in targeted areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) and (b) In chapter titled 'Government's Commitment towards Development of Muslims — A Post-Sachar Assessment of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana' of Social Development Report 2012 of Council for Social Development, it has been mentioned that a major share of benefits is diverted to non-Muslims and non-minority areas. However, this is not a factually correct assessment of the schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) identified for the implementation of the scheme during Eleventh Plan, 90% of the target minorities belong to Muslim community as per the data of Census 2001. Similarly, under scholarship schemes of this Ministry, namely Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Schemes, about 78% scholarships have been awarded to the students belonging to Muslim community during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Remaining scholarships have been awarded to the students of other notified minority communities. In other individual beneficiary oriented schemes of this Ministry also, target is the people belonging to minority communities.

(c) and (d) MsDP was launched in 2008 to address the development deficits of backward minority concentration areas as a follow upto Sachar Committee recommendations. So far, projects with central share of Rs. 6020.14 Crore have been approved under MsDP to create socio-economic infrastructure and provide basic amenities in the identified MCDs. The Guidelines for MsDP provide that priority should be given to projects that focus on villages/blocks/localities, having substantial minority

population. Most of the projects taken under MsDP are for creation of community assets and as stated above 90% of the target minorities in the identified MCDs belong to Muslim community as per the data of Census 2001. Further, to ensure the intended benefits are passed on to the targeted minority population including Muslims, the Ministry has restructured MsDP for sharper focus on minority concentration areas by making blocks/towns as unit of planning and implementation. 710 blocks and 66 towns have been identified for implementation of MsDP during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Penalty for non-implementation of land law**

\*48. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to impose penalty on the States if land law is not implemented and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has come across any such instances of non-implementation of the land law by any State Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been recently passed by the Parliament. It has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 1, dated the 27th September, 2013 as Act No. 30 of 2013. As per Section 2 of the Act, the date of commencement of the Act is to be notified within three months of the assent of the President. The date of commencement of the Act is under consideration of the Department. Chapter XII (Offences and Penalties) of the Act *inter-alia* provide for penalty for contravention of provisions of Act, Offences by Company and Offences by Department etc.

(b) As the date of commencement of the Act is still to be notified, the question doesn't arise.

#### **Amendments to National Mineral Policy**

\*49. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any amendments to the National Mineral Policy to prevent its misuse by incorporating the provisions of Forest and Environment Protection Act to make it more holistic and comprehensive;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State and local people in this regard; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) No amendment has been made to the National Mineral Policy, 2008 (**NMP 2008**) which was enunciated on 13th March, 2008. The NMP 2008 addresses the concerns of need for protecting forests, environment and ecology, and provides for ensuring sustainable development in harmony with the environment. The Government has accordingly introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which empowers the Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socio-economic issues in the mining areas, through a Sustainable Development Framework (**SDF**). The SDF will include the following:—

- (i) specification of factors and parameters influencing sustainable and scientific mining;
- (ii) broad criteria beyond which mining may not be deemed sufficiently sustainable or scientifically manageable;
- (iii) systemic measures needed to be taken or built-in to increase sustainability of mining operations considering its entire life cycle, *inter-alia*:—
  - (a) ensuring minimal adverse impact on quality of life of the local communities;
  - (b) protecting interests of affected persons including host population;
  - (c) creating new opportunities for socio-economic development including for sustainable livelihood;
  - (d) mineral conservation both in terms of mining technologies or practices and mineral beneficiation;
  - (e) reduction in waste generation and related waste management practices and promotion of recycling of materials;
  - (f) minimising and mitigating adverse environmental impacts particularly in respect of ground water air, ambient noise and land;
  - (g) ensuing minimal ecological disturbance, in terms of bio-diversity, flora, fauna and habitat;
  - (h) promoting restoration and reclamation activities so as to make optimal use of mined out land for the benefit of the local communities;
  - (i) measurable indicators of sustainable development;

- (j) consultative mechanisms with stakeholder groups right from pre-mining stages through the life cycle and up to post-closure stages to ensure stakeholder groups involvement and participation in identifying and addressing the sustainability issues; and
- (k) system of public disclosure of mining related activities and environmental parameters including indicators and mechanisms to facilitate formal and informal sustainability audits.

### **Supply of piped drinking water**

\*50. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of supply of poor quality drinking water in rural households resulting in increase in water-borne diseases;
- (b) whether Government has taken any initiative to provide clean piped drinking water in rural households of the country;
- (c) if so, the details of the targets, achievements and budget allocations for the initiative during the last five years, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Prolonged consumption of poor quality of drinking water due to chemical contamination like excess arsenic, fluoride, nitrate may cause diseases like arsenecosis, fluorosis, methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome), etc. As reported by the States, on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 28.11.2013, out of 16,90,870 rural habitations in the country, there are 78,757 rural habitations, in which at least one drinking water source is affected by chemical contamination like excess Iron, Fluoride, Arsenic, Salinity or Nitrate. It is estimated that about 4.21 crore population in the country may be at risk due to chemical contamination in drinking water.

Poor quality of drinking water due to bacteriological contamination and unhygienic conditions may result in a variety of diseases like acute diarrhoeal diseases, dysentery, cholera, enteric fever (typhoid), cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, The State-wise number of patients reported on such diseases is published every year in the National Health Profile by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Further, out of total 171 districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES), the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified 60 high priority districts in 5 States *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which are severely affected JE/AES.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period under the NRDWP. The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the next two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 55% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household connections. In the NRDWP Annual Action Plan 2013-14 in discussions with States, States have been requested to adhere to the revised guidelines of NRDWP where the focus is to provide piped water supply, to rural households.

(c) and (d) The State/UT-wise targets and achievements with respect to provision of piped water supply to rural habitations as entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry for the available last four years is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/UT-wise allocation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme for the last five year given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Target and Coverage of Habitations with Piped Water Supply  
from 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8536	5173	6799	6818	5699	4795	5477	3261
2.	Bihar	803	514	399	206	510	150	802	672

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	853	1208	117	322	264	148	382	528
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1359	1397	1052	1027	1072	1159	1134	1650
6.	Haryana	940	879	968	727	940	845	935	844
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4984	4917	4996	4932	2621	2552	2448	2634
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	633	420	1650	849	1314	502	1162	978
9.	Jharkhand	2111	87	3820	505	6628	1565	4192	1155
10.	Karnataka	10972	8628	11390	4009	8788	7137	9911	12493
11.	Kerala	514	222	744	405	824	419	696	668
12.	Madhya Pradesh	618	547	1512	856	1637	770	1805	1756
13.	Maharashtra	9846	6014	8517	7742	5891	5520	5545	4248
14.	Odisha	7687	4213	2152	2109	2573	1367	3682	1445
15.	Punjab	1895	1493	1702	1322	1518	509	1383	464
16.	Rajasthan	2673	3682	4174	2617	5123	2503	4588	1729
17.	Tamil Nadu	8171	7834	7318	6663	6000	5937	6919	6980
18.	Uttar Pradesh	681	484	808	691	107	95	513	437
19.	Uttarakhand	1197	1198	1563	1322	1333	1102	1078	981
20.	West Bengal	3470	1287	5452	4279	5254	3660	3749	3604
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	520	561	331	373	292	395	292	355
22.	Assam	5260	3482	3240	1802	4400	2712	4458	3600
23.	Manipur	317	158	322	214	325	202	246	193
24.	Meghalaya	396	332	532	306	504	274	541	401
25.	Mizoram	110	111	91	103	105	100	49	4
26.	Nagaland	82	84	103	119	94	107	105	118
27.	Sikkim	223	110	175	100	200	50	269	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Tripura	1002	648	640	856	896	788	906	724
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	40	40	17	12	0	0	30	0
TOTAL:		75893	55723	70584	51286	64912	45363	63297	52021

**Statement-II**

*NRDWP funds allocated to States/UTs during the last five year*

(In crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	437.09	491.02	546.32	563.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	180.00	123.35	120.56	145.32
3.	Assam	246.44	301.60	449.64	435.58	525.71
4.	Bihar	425.38	372.21	341.46	374.98	484.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	116.01	130.27	143.57	168.89
6.	Goa	3.98	5.64	5.34	5.20	6.07
7.	Gujarat	314.44	482.75	542.67	478.89	578.29
8.	Haryana	117.29	207.89	233.69	210.51	250.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	138.52	133.71	131.47	153.59



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	447.74	449.22	436.21	510.76
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	149.29	165.93	162.52	191.86
12.	Karnataka	477.19	573.67	644.92	687.11	922.67
13.	Kerala	103.33	152.77	144.28	144.43	193.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	367.66	399.04	371.97	447.33
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	652.43	733.27	728.35	897.96
16.	Manipur	50.16	61.60	54.61	53.39	69.99
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	70.40	63.48	61.67	73.96
18.	Mizoram	41.44	50.40	46.00	39.67	48.35
19.	Nagaland	42.53	52.00	79.51	81.68	110.25
20.	Odisha	298.68	187.13	204.88	206.55	243.91
21.	Punjab	86.56	81.17	82.21	88.02	101.9
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	1036.46	1165.44	1083.57	1352.54
23.	Sikkim	17.45	21.60	26.24	28.10	36.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	320.43	316.91	330.04	394.82
25.	Tripura	51.25	62.40	57.17	56.20	70.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	959.12	899.12	843.30	1060.87
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	126.16	139.39	136.54	159.74
28.	West Bengal	389.39	372.29	418.03	343.60	523.53
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	1.15
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	1.75
35. Chandigarh				0.40	0.00	0.00
Others (Central)		403.28	13.57	450.00	170.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:		7300.00	8000.00	9000.00	8500.00	10290.02

**Problem of drinking water in Karnataka**

\*51. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the more problematic five districts in Karnataka suffering from drinking water problem;

(b) what are the measures taken by the Central Government to overcome this problem; and

(c) the number of villages and blocks in the State with 100 per cent sanitation, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the information given by the State Government of Karnataka the following five districts have been identified as more problematic suffering from water quality problems. They are Tumkur, Mandya, Kolar, Bellary and Raichur.

(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). To provide potable drinking water to the above quality affected habitations, 121 multi-village schemes have been formulated covering 1736 habitations and 44 schemes have been completed covering 241 habitations. Action has been taken to install 252 pure drinking water plants in the above five districts.

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.

(c) As reported by the State of Karnataka 1069 Gram Panchayats of 6 blocks and 1 district are under 100% sanitation coverage category in Karnataka.

#### **Coverage of NBA in Tamil Nadu**

\*52. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the number of districts to be covered under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Tamil Nadu from current 29 during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As on 3.12.2013, under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), District Projects for 29 districts, having rural areas, have been sanctioned and are under implementation in Tamil Nadu. Two additional districts of Tirupur and Ariyalur, having rural areas, in Tamil Nadu have been carved out from existing districts, where the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/NBA was already under implementation. Further, after the revamping of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) into Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012, States have been asked to conduct a fresh Baseline Survey and submit District-wise revised Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) in which the new districts will be included. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not yet submitted their revised Project Implementation Plans for approval.

#### **Percentage of ST students enrolled for higher studies**

\*53. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures undertaken by Government to reduce the gap

in enrolment between primary and secondary schools in the States with significant tribal population;

(b) what percentage of school pass-outs and graduate students from the Scheduled Tribes are enrolled for higher studies; and

(c) the number of graduates who have taken the benefit of the schemes such as the Post-Matric Scholarship and the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Government has undertaken many initiatives to increase the enrolment at elementary and secondary level in States with significant tribal population. These include *inter-alia*, opening of new schools at elementary and secondary level, supporting school infrastructure, providing additional teachers, teacher training, incorporation of local knowledge in text books, special training for mainstreaming of out of school children and also multi-lingual education in early classes as a bridge to the school language of instruction.

As a result Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of ST children rose from 109.6 in 2006-07 to 119.7 in 2010.11 at elementary level and from 41.8 to 53.3 at secondary during the same period. Segregated data for higher education shows that the GER which was 7.5% in 2006-07 has gone upto 10.3% in 2009-10.

(b) School pass outs in the year 2010, were 76.8% school pass outs for all categories and Scheduled Tribes were 67.2%. The GER at higher education was 18.8% for all students and 10.3% for ST students in 2009-10.

(c) The scheme of post matric scholarship of ST students is implemented through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. During 2012-13, 18,62,067 beneficiaries availed of this scholarship. No separate information regarding number of graduates who have availed the scholarship is available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for STs students, is awarded by the UGC to selected ST students who have completed Post Graduation, for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme during 2012-13, including renewal cases, was 3335.

#### **Quality of groundwater**

\*54. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that groundwater is unfit for human use and also for drinking purposes in some States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof for each State including Karnataka; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on a regional scale once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May). Ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring indicates that the ground water in parts of some States is contaminated by salinity, arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and heavy metals. Areas in fourteen States have excess concentration of salinity, in nine States have excess concentration of arsenic, in nineteen States have excess concentration of fluoride, while areas in twenty States have higher concentration of nitrate and in twenty three States have higher concentration of iron beyond norms prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). In the State of Karnataka, presence of radon in ground water is observed in three districts (Bangalore, Tumkur, Chamarajagara) beyond maximum permissible limit of 11 Bq/l (Becquerel per liter). As per the information received from State Government of Karnataka, presence of excess arsenic is observed in parts of Raichur and Yadgir districts. Fluoride in ground water is observed beyond the permissible limits in isolated pockets of some districts of Karnataka. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Since R&D work of *in-situ* remediation of aquifers contaminated with salinity, arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and heavy metals is in early stages, remedial measures visualize provision of alternate sources of water supply. CGWB assists in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have informed that they provide financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP), to supplement their efforts in providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity to the rural population. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds released to the States could be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality affected habitations by providing safe drinking water. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance. Also, upto 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources which, *inter-alia*, include artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

**Statement**

*Details of Districts in various States/UTs from where chemical constituents in ground water beyond BIS Norms have been reported*

No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) (EC : Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Ananthapur, Chittoor, East-Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Karim Nagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Medak, Nellore, Mehboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Srikakulam,	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram,	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam,	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam	<b>Lead:</b> Rangareddy, Nalgonda <b>Cadmium:</b> Rangareddy <b>Chromium:</b> Rangareddy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Visakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari	Warangal, West Godavari	Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West- Godavari	Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang and Baksha	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
2.	Assam		Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon, Golaghat, Karimganj				
3.	Bihar		Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur( Bhabua), Munger, Nawada,	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna,	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger,	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rohtas, Supaul	Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
4.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir- Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	<b>Lead:</b> Korba <b>Cadmium:</b> Korba <b>Chromium:</b> Korba
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, North, South, East, West,	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi,			<b>Lead:</b> Along Najafgarh drain in



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	North West, South West	Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	North Delhi, North West Delhi, South West Delhi	North, West and South-west districts			
							<b>Cadmium:</b> South West <b>Chromium:</b> North West, South, New Delhi, East
6.	Goa					North Goa, South Goa	
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mahesana, Navsari, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Narmada	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana Narmada,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mohendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	<b>Lead:</b> Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat. <b>Cadmium:</b> Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Rewari, Rohtak. <b>Chromium:</b> Fatehabad
9. Himachal Pradesh				Una			
10. Jammu and Kashmir			Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar	<b>Lead:</b> Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma, Kathua <b>Cadmium:</b> Kathua

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Jharkhand			Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum	<b>Lead:</b> Jamshedpur
12. Karnataka	Bagalkote, Bangalore-Rural, Bangalore-Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu/ Coorg, Kolar,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara	Raichur and Yadgir district	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara Kannada	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Yadgir		Kannada			
13. Kerala	Trivandrum, Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram.	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad			Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	<b>Lead:</b> Ernakulam, Kollam <b>Chromium:</b> Kollam
14. Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone,	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia,	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind,			Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara,	<b>Lead:</b> Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Morena, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Sehore, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain	Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsimhpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar	Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune, Raigard, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Bishnupur, Thoubal	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	<b>Lead:</b> Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
16. Manipur						Bishnupur, Thoubal	
17. Meghalaya						East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Odisha	Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Jagatsingpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	<b>Chromium (Hexavalent):</b> Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District
19. Punjab	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana,	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur,	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur,	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa,	<b>Lead:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar, Ropar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran		Rupnagar, Sangrur	<b>Cadmium:</b> Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Nawansahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran <b>Chromium:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran
	20. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Ganganagar,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar,		Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar,	<b>Lead:</b> Jhunjhunu Distt. (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sawai- Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur		Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	
21. Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai,	Coimbatore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai,		Namakkal, Salem	<b>Lead:</b> Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram <b>Cadmium:</b> Tiruvallur <b>Chromium:</b> Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rammathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar,	Tiruchirappally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar			
22.	Tripura					Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Kashganj, Kanpur Nagar, Mathura, Rae Bareilly, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Chitrakoot, Etah,	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly,	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	<b>Lead:</b> Muzaffar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareilly, Sonbhadra <b>Cadmium:</b> Varanasi City, Unnao

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi	Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebareilly, Rampur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao		<b>Chromium:</b> Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao
	24. Uttarakhand			Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. West Bengal	Howrah, N-24 Parganas, Purba Medinipore, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshinadinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, East Midnapur, Howrah, Hugh, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	<b>Lead:</b> Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Pargana, S-24 Pargana, Kolkata <b>Cadmium:</b> N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas <b>Chromium:</b> N-24 Parganas, Murshidabad	
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands						Andaman	

**IITs in world university rankings**

\*55. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the recent world university rankings, the IITs in the country have slipped their positions in 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether students, teachers and experts have expressed concern over this ranking and urged the Government to find new ways for improvements; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction on such ranking of Indian institutions and the steps taken to improve their position in the world?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) There are different International University ranking agencies engaged in Ranking of Universities worldwide. The Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World Ranking, Times Higher Education Rankings (THER) and Academia Ranking of World University (AWRU) are widely observed International University Rankings.

The table below indicates Ranking of IITs among World Universities by Times Higher Education (THER) in the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 as per the information available on their website:—

Year	Name of Institute	World University Rankings
2011-12	IIT Bombay	301-350
	The other IITs were ranked below 400. Therefore, they do not appear on the THER website.	
2012-13	IIT Bombay	251-275
	IIT Kharagpur	226-250
	IIT Roorkee	351-400

As can be seen from the table above, the ranking of all IITs ranked by THER has improved.

The table below indicates Ranking of IITs among World Universities by QS in the years 2011 and 2012 as per information available on their website:—

Name of Institute	World University Rankings 2011	World University Rankings 2012
IIT Delhi	218	212
IIT Kanpur	306	278
IIT Bombay	225	227
IIT Madras	281	312
IIT Kharagpur	341	349

As shown in the table above, the rankings of IIT Delhi and IIT Kanpur have improved in 2012 while those of IIT Bombay, IIT Madras and IIT Kharagpur have declined.

The variation in rankings is primarily because the different ranking agencies use different indicators and assign different weightages for each indicator.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has addressed the issue of ranking seriously and has organized workshops in coordination with the THER and the QS ranking agencies for informing heads of academic institutions about the issues involved in the ranking process. Based on these discussions, the following issues have emerged that enable a better understanding of the rankings methodology:—

1. IITs are primarily science and technology oriented institutions. The typical World and Asia Rankings are meant for universities and consider items like arts, medicine, social sciences, etc. In terms of rankings related to Engineering and Technology, IITs are ranked between 30 and 100 and are therefore within the top 100 institutions.
2. The five/six older IITs together form the size of a typical large U.S./U.K. university. There are rankings which put all IITs together and compare them to universities of similar size. In this count, IITs together come within the top 20 if not in the top 10 on some items like publications (rank 2).
3. Also in most of the widely publicized rankings, like QS and THER, a large percentage (from 40% to 60%) is based on surveys and not on hard data like graduates, publications, citations, etc.
4. There is a 15% weightage on internationalization where the IITs score low as they have low presence of international faculty and students. On the other hand IITs have very strong international research collaborations with industry which is not counted.

5. IITs have a very good track record in international terms when it comes to research publications/citations and are rated very high on this count. But this does not count for more than 30% weightage.
6. IITs are also affected on faculty student ratio as some of the agencies count research staff as faculty. Since as of now IITs do not have a large non-faculty research staff with PhDs, they get adversely affected by such calculations. This also accounts for about 10% to 15% weightage in some cases.
7. Computation of citations is fairly disparate for different agencies and they are themselves refining and modifying the same from time to time.
8. Most agencies do not consider important areas of contribution of IITs like contribution of alumni (top 10 in the world), impact on national development goals, entrepreneurship generation, etc. where IITs have excelled compared to others in the world.
9. In some cases, complete data is not taken (like industry income set to 0 in a recent survey for one IIT), which seriously affect the rank.

#### **Expert Committee on MDMS**

\*56. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an Expert Committee to review, monitor and improve the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) which caters to more than 120 million children across the country; if so, the composition thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to bring improvement in MDMS; and
- (c) whether Government has asked all the States to ensure quality, safety and hygiene under MDMS and has reminded them to create safer kitchen and storage areas as well as ensure prior testing of meals by teachers, conduct social audits, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Government has constituted an Expert Committee on 22nd August, 2013 to review, monitor and enhance the effectiveness of the Scheme with the following Terms of Reference:—

- (i) Access, safety, hygiene and quality aspects in the implementation of the MDMS.
- (ii) Mechanisms in place for ensuring convergence with Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj etc.

- (iii) Governance mechanisms in place and their effectiveness in the implementation of MDMS.
- (iv) Review mechanisms in place to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.
- (v) Mechanisms in place for community participation in the Scheme and its effective monitoring.

The Committee is headed by the Human Resource Development Minister and consists of the following members:—

- (i) Minister of State, Elementary Education, MHRD.
- (ii) Education Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Meghalaya.
- (iii) Directors of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi.
- (iv) Representative of UNICEF.
- (v) Representative of Swami Sivananda Memorial Institute, New Delhi.
- (vi) Shri N.C. Saxena, Office of Supreme Court Commissioner, and Shri Biraj Patanaik, Principal Advisor to Office of Supreme Court Commissioners on Food Security.
- (vii) Prof. Shantha Sinha, Ex-Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
- (viii) Ms. Tulasi Munda, Adivasi Vikas Samiti, Serenda, Odisha.
- (ix) Shri Haleem Khan, Ex-Chairman, MP Madarsa Board, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- (x) Ms. Annie Namala, Centre for Inclusive Education, New Delhi.
- (xi) Dr. Sheetal Amte, Baba Amte Foundation, Anand Van, Chandrapur, Maharashtra.
- (xii) Representatives of Akshay Patra Foundation, Bangalore, NAIK Foundation, Thane, and Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad.
- (xiii) Secretaries of Departments of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, and Food and Public Distribution, Ministries of Women and Child Development,



Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Minority Affairs, and Panchayati Raj.

(xiv) Chief Executive Director, Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(xv) Additional Secretary (EEI), Department of School Education and Literacy, Member Secretary.

(b) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to bring improvement in MDMS:—

(i) The web enabled MIS portal for MDM has been launched and States/UTs have fed annual data for about 12.12 lakh schools.

(ii) A major effort has been initiated for capacity building of cook-cum-helpers as master trainers. The Ministry of Tourism is imparting the ten day full time training through the Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs) and the Food Craft Institutes (FCIs). NGOs have also been involved for training of cook-cum-helpers. They have so far conducted training for 470 cook-cum-helpers in 5 States.

(iii) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been involved in the Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee of the Mid-Day-Meal programme especially on the aspect of regular testing of food samples under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

(iv) Allocation of free foodgrains to States/UTs under MDM Scheme for the whole year.

(v) The instructions to States for improvement include:—

(a) Setting up Management Structures by State at various levels viz. State, District, Block etc. with clear roles and responsibilities for strengthening of the Scheme.

(b) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools.

(c) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.

(vi) Steps have been taken for creating greater awareness about the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. The new MDM Website ([www.mdm.nic.in](http://www.mdm.nic.in)) has been launched.

(vii) The implementation of the Scheme is rigorously monitored through 41 independent Monitoring Institutes like IIT Chennai, XLRI Jamshedpur

and Viswa Bharati. In addition, 16 Joint Review Missions have been conducted in the current year in collaboration with the leading experts on nutrition in the country.

(c) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme and also issued additional instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the guidelines *inter-alia* include:—

- (i) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (ii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools. The States have been provided with a model kitchen-cum-store design for suitable adaptation in their States.
- (iii) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Health Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

The MHRD has conducted social audit of the Scheme on a pilot basis in two districts *viz.* Chittoor and Khammam of Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13. The findings have been very useful for enhancing the effectiveness of the Scheme. It has been decided to extend social audit to 9 other States during the current year.

#### **Disaster management training in schools**

\*57. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that school children are being imparted disaster management lessons, both in Government and private schools in Delhi, to meet any kind of eventuality during such disasters, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such a training is also being imparted to students of other States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such students would be provided with certain gadgets for use during such eventualities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. School children are being imparted education in disaster management in all schools of Delhi comprising:—

- I. Regular mock drill on disaster management/fire safety;

- II. Live demonstration of various equipments used during the rescue and relief operations at the time of a disaster before the students; and
- III. Introduction of disaster management as a compulsory part of the curriculum at secondary level.

(b) Students of all the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, run by the Government of India, all over the country have a common curriculum comprising subjects like prevention and mitigation of common hazards from disaster; introduction to man made Nuclear, Biological and Chemical disasters; and community based disaster management viz. safer construction practices; survival skills; alternate Communication system; sharing responsibility during disaster etc. The Disaster Management as a subject has been introduced in all the schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in class VIII to X. The CBSE has also brought out text books for these classes.

(c) Schools are equipped with gadgets like fire extinguishers, sand buckets etc. as an on-going programme.

#### **Denial of scholarships to students of Jammu and Kashmir**

\*58. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have applied under the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) from Jammu and Kashmir but denied the scholarships along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether certain NGOs have misled and duped such students, if so, the steps taken to ensure transparent, hassle-free and timely distribution of scholarships under PMSSS; and

(c) the number of students forced to leave study midway and return home due to denial of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) In the first year (2011-12) of the Scheme a total number of 420 applications were received. After scrutiny of the application as per the norms of the scheme, scholarships were awarded to 38 eligible students and an amount of Rs. 40,80,915/- was released to the concerned institutes towards the scholarship. The reasons for ineligibility of the students were mainly due to non-furnishing of requisite documents.

From the year 2012-2013, AICTE has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the scheme and a total of 5810 applications were received for

that year. 3340 candidates had been found eligible and scholarships have already been released to the Institutes for 2858 candidates. 2470 candidates did not meet the criteria mainly on the following grounds:—

- Non-submission of requisite documents for being eligible as per the scheme guidelines.
- Admission under Management Quota.
- Family income exceeding Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum.
- Passed class 12 or equivalent examination from outside Jammu and Kashmir.
- Pursing PG and Diploma Courses.
- Taken admission after the cut-off date *i.e.* 30.9.2012.

For the year 2013-14 the total number of application received was 6706 out of which in the IMC meeting held on 08.11.2013, 1502 cases were cleared. Another additional 2245 eligible candidates are being considered.

(b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed the Ministry that there have been reports alleging that some NGOs have misled the students from Jammu and Kashmir and an inquiry has been ordered to the State CID to investigate the role of various NGOs in the Scheme.

Under the Scheme, an Inter-Ministerial Committee is to be constituted which will be responsible for the implementation of the scheme, including flexibility of the Scheme and to decide about courses, fees, institutes etc. The Inter-Ministerial Committee is Chaired by Secretary, Department of Higher Education and has Adviser PAMD, and Adviser Education, Planning Commission and representative of Department of Expenditure, as Members and representatives of the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Home Affairs and Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and representative of Government of Jammu and Kashmir as invitees.

For ensuring transparency, a web-portal has been created by AICTE and students are required to apply online for the scholarship through the portal. Further, it has been decided that to avoid delay in release of scholarships in renewal cases 50% amount is released in advance.

In the IMC meeting held on 26.11.2013, it was decided that from the academic year 2014-2015, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir will invite and scrutinize the applications from the candidates and upload the duly verified list of eligible candidates on AICTE's web portal. AICTE would there after provide centralized

admission to the eligible students for the purpose of implementing the Scheme, keeping in view the norms for avoiding bunching of students. Students who get admission on merit in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions would be considered for scholarship in addition to the above.

- (c) No such case has been reported so far.

**Release of Central share for assistance and support to rape victims in Odisha**

\*59. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would release the Central share to Odisha Government during 2013-14 for the new scheme introduced for financial assistance and support to victims of rape; and

- (b) if so, the details of achievements expected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The formulation of Scheme of Restorative justice to victim of rape have been reviewed, as the compensation part for rape victim has been overtaken by provision of Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which States that every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the women victim of crime including rape. The Government of Odisha have already formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme for giving compensation to women victim of crime including rape.

**Progress for Gender Budgeting**

\*60. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of males and females out of total population of the country;

(b) whether Government has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool for gender mainstreaming at all levels and stages of budgetary process;

(c) whether percentage of Gender Budget to women to Total Budget during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 was 3.68, 5.57, 6.11, 6.22, 5.91 per cent respectively; and

(d) whether above statistics show that justice has not been done to the concept of Gender Budgeting for welfare of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The total population of India as per Census of India 2011 is 1,21,05,69,573, out of which males are 62,31,21,843 (51.47%) and females are 58,74,47,730 (48.53%).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool for gender mainstreaming at all levels and stages of budgetary process.

(c) The percentage of Gender Budget to total budget as reported in Gender Budget Statement (Statement 20), Expenditure Budget, Vol. I, for the past five years is as follows:—

Year	No. of Ministries/ Departments (No. of Demands)	Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) as part of Total Budget (in Rs. crore)
2008-09	27 (33)	27,661.67 (3.68%)
2009-10	28 (33)	56,857.61 (5.57%)
2010-11	28 (33)	67,749.80 (6.11%)
2011-12	29 (34)	78,251.02 (6.22%)
2012-13	29 (34)	88,142.80 (5.91%)

(d) Gender Budget Statement reflects the schemes and programmes of only those Ministries/Departments reporting under the GB Statement. The GB Statement prepared by the Ministry of Finance reflects 30% and above allocations made for women by different Ministries/Departments. Schemes and programmes having less than 30% allocation which benefit women across sectors are not reflected in the Gender Budget Statement. There are also other schemes and programmes benefiting women which are not quantifiable and are not reflected in the GB Statement.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Profit of CIL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is one of the largest companies of the world;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that, despite the increase in sale of its produce the news regarding decline in its net profit has come to light; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, Coal India Limited (CIL) is one of the largest coal producing companies of the world.

Net sales and Profit Before Tax (PBT) for last three years of CIL including subsidiaries are given below:—

	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Net Sales (Rs. in crore)	68302.74	62415.43	50233.59
Profit before Tax (Rs. in crore)	24979.04	21272.66	16463.23

Net Sales and Profit Before Tax (PBT) during half-year 30.09.2012 and 30.09.2013 of CIL consolidated are given below:—

Figures for 1st half FY	2012-13	2013-14	% Increase/ Decrease
Net Sales (Rs. in crore)	31073.13	31883.91	(+) 2.61
Profit before Tax (Rs. in crore)	10880.53	10154.19	(-) 6.68%

It is a fact that net profit has decreased despite increase in sales as there was a decrease in average realization due to less premium received through e-auction sales, increase in cost of material consumed primarily due to increase in diesel price and increase in contractual expenses due to increase in contractual labour-wages.

Coal India Ltd. regularly reviews the financial position in its meetings of the Board of Directors and takes remedial measures wherever necessary. Government is represented on the Board by its nominee Directors.

#### **Prevention of theft and pilferage of coal**

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

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding theft of coal at loading/unloading points and coal depots of the Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of theft cases registered by

coal companies on account of theft of coal during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

- (c) the loss incurred by CIL, as a result thereof during the said period;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any investigation into the matter;
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (f) the measures taken by Government to prevent pilferage/theft of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) Theft/pilferage of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to quantify the losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage of coal. However, regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the Collieries and CISF with local Thana whenever any such instance of theft and pilferage of coal comes to the notice.

As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value and First Information Report (FIR) lodged during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto September, 2013) (Provisional) are as under:—

**2010-11**

Company	Quantity recovered (in tonnes)	Approx. value (Rs. lakhs)	FIRs lodged
1	2	3	4
ECL	2300.00	46.000	65
BCCL	9645.18	191.498	21
CCL	8477.85	86.011	2
NCL	0	0	0
WCL	169.63	2.719	25
SECL	8.50	0.158	4
MCL	36.50	0.365	1
NEC	22.38	0.946	51
CIL	20660.04	327.696	169



1	2	3	4
<b>2011-12</b>			
ECL	5648.00	112.960	28
BCCL	8539.32	191.592	16
CCL	488.73	6.204	13
NCL	9	0.550	1
WCL	109.81	1.961	20
SECL	64.11	2.451	7
MCL	59.60	0.596	0
NEC	0	0	40
CIL	14918.57	316.313	125
<b>2012-13</b>			
ECL	4048.00	80.94	21
BCCL	8352.58	181.204	14
CCL	2333.69	28.618	19
NCL	0	0	0
WCL	169.55	3.663	22
SECL	119.32	3.166	14
MCL	30.80	0.308	1
NEC	313.93	17.77	62
CIL	15367.87	315.669	153
<b>2013-14 (Upto September, 2013) (Provisional)</b>			
ECL	1833.00	36.660	2
BCCL	5824.51	231.267	5
CCL	6.40	0.305	2
NCL	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
WCL	23.50	0.285	5
SECL	20.01	0.279	2
MCL	17.20	0.172	1
NEC	42.00	2.400	23
CIL	7766.62	271.368	40

(f) The Government/coal companies have taken steps to prevent theft/pilferage which include:—

- (i) Establishment of Check Posts at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock around the coal dumping yard and railway sidings.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps and at Railway sidings.
- (iv) Interaction and liaison with State/District officials at regular intervals and holding meeting with Administration at frequent intervals.
- (v) Issue of Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to check pilferage.
- (vi) Lodging of FIRs by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Police Station against the pilferage/theft of coal.
- (vii) Filling/dozing/sealing/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in phased manner.
- (viii) GPS based truck transportation of coal.
- (ix) Installation of electronic weighbridges, etc.

#### **Status of underground coal gasification technology**

‡313. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of underground coal gasification technology developed in the country to fulfill future energy needs;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of coal and lignite blocks identified, so far, in the country for this purpose;

(c) whether Government has given contracts to joint ventures/multi-national companies for implementing these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) Technology has not been established in India. To expedite the UCG development in India, Ministry of Coal (MoC) has issued Gazette Notification No. 868 dt. 12th July, 2007 wherein the production of syngas obtained through coal gasification (Underground and Surface) and coal liquefaction to be end uses for the purposes of Coal Mines Nationalization Act.

Subsequently, CMPDIL in consultation with GSI, SCCL, DGMS & NLC identified five lignite blocks and two coal blocks for UCG purposes. In addition to this, CIL has also identified two coal blocks for taking up UCG in their command area. Recently Ministry of Coal has identified Vastan lignite block for development of UCG in Gujarat. However, no contract has been awarded.

#### **Coal block allocation policy**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is coming out with a coal block allocation policy soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what made the Government to come out with a new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) To make the process of allocation of Coal blocks demonstrably transparent and objective in the allocation of coal blocks, the MMDR Act was amended on 09.09.2010 and 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' were notified on 02.02.2012 to authorize Government of India to select for the purpose of grant of mining rights in respect of area containing coal (i) through auction by competitive bidding to a company engaged in permitted end use activities; (ii) for allocation to Government Company; and (iii) to a company that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff.

**Supply of coal to power units**

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

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited has increased the price of coal supplied to various thermal units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the increase in price of supplying coal would not increase the power tariff in the country; and
- (d) if so, how much power tariff would increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has revised and rationalized the price of non-coking coal for all its subsidiary companies including North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) and the Non-Linked Washery (NLW) coal of BCCL from 28.05.2013. The Surface Transportation Charges (STC) have also been revised from 14.11.2013. The details of the price revision for coal supply to the Power Utilities [including Independent Power Plants (IPPs)], Fertilizers and Defence Sectors applicable from 28.05.2013 are as under:—

- (i) The price of the higher grades of non-coking coal for Gross Calorific Value (GCV) band G1, G2 and G5 has been kept same for all the Subsidiary Companies including NEC as was applicable under the price notification dated 31.01.2012 applicable *w.e.f.* 01.01.2012.
- (ii) The prices of the higher grades of non-coking coal *i.e.* GCV band G3 and G4 reduced by 12% in respect of all the Subsidiary Companies including NEC.
- (iii) The prices of the non-coking coal *i.e.* GCV band G6 to G17 increased by 10%.
- (iv) A 10% add-on for Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) over and above the prices applicable for other Subsidiary companies for both regulated and non-regulated sector for GCV Grades G6 to G17 (on account of higher cost of mining).
- (v) An additional price of Rs. 300.00 extra per tonne over and above the notified price in respect of the coal produced from Rajmahal mine of Eastern coalfields Limited (in continuation with the earlier dispensation).

- (vi) 10% increase in the price of NLW coal of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) applicable for consumers in the regulated sector. The rebate of 5% for supply to Power house other than captive ones as applicable at present is continued.
- (vii) The Surface Transport Charges where coal is transported beyond a distance of 3 kms. to the loading point, the coal companies shall be entitled to charge additional transport costs from the purchasers for a distance of more than 3 kms but not more than 10 kms, Rs. 57.00 per tonnes, for a distance of more than 10 kms but not more than 20 kms, Rs. 116.00 per tonnes. In cases, where coal is transported for more than 20 kms to the loading point, transport charges shall be payable on A actual basis, to be borne by the purchaser. It was last revised in 2009.
- (c) and (d) At present, the impact of coal price revision applicable *w.e.f.* 28.05.2013 on power generation works out to around 4 paisa per unit. The impact due to STC revision works out to around 1 paisa per unit.

#### **Allocation of coal blocks to GMDC**

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

- (a) whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) has requested the Ministry to change the location of power project based on the Naini Odisha Coal Blocks allocated to them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons cited behind the request; and
- (c) the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. had requested the Ministry for change of location of the power plants based on coal from Naini coal block as the parties selected for setting up the power plants intended setting up of power plants in Gujarat instead of Angul in Odisha and near Dumka in Jharkhand. The Government had sought the recommendations of the Ministry of Power and the Government of Odisha. However, in the meanwhile the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), which was constituted by the Government to review the progress of allocated coal blocks and linked/associated end use projects, after having reviewed the progress of Naini coal block has recommended de-allocation of the same along with forfeiture of 50% Bank Guarantee (BG) related to development of this block. The recommendations of IMG have been accepted by the Government and the block has since been de-allocated.

**Coal production**

317. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited could not meet the coal production targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;
- (b) if so, the target set and achieved during the said period, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for not achieving the targets; and
- (d) how it is proposed to meet the targets set during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal production from Coal India Limited increased from 379.46 million tonnes in 2007-08, (terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan) to 452.19 million tonnes in 2012-13 (terminal year of the Twelfth Plan). The targets for coal production and achievement during the Eleventh Plan period is given below:—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Target	Actual
2007-08	384.51	379.46
2008-09	405.00	403.73
2009-10	435.00	431.26
2010-11	460.50	431.32
2011-12	447.00	435.84

- (c) The main reasons for not achieving the targets include:—
  - (i) Delay in forestry clearances, environment clearance etc.;
  - (ii) Delay in land acquisition and R&R related issues;
  - (iii) Adverse law and order conditions in some of the mining areas;
  - (iv) Transportation constraints in moving coal from pithead to sidings and delay in construction of rail Infrastructures in some of the major coalfields.
- (d) Keeping in view the targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Coal India Ltd. has taken a series of steps to increase production. These include, follow up on Environment and Forestry clearances and with the Ministry of Railways for making

available rail rakes, approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and dealing with law and order problems, regular monitoring of production in existing mines and implementation of ongoing and new projects.

#### Accidents in coal mines

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that accidents in coal mines are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years, year-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to prevent such accidents in coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of fatal accidents show a fluctuating pattern over the years and the number of serious accidents show a decreasing pattern over the years. The details of accidents in coal mines during the last 4 years and current year are given below:—

Year	Fatal			Serious	
	Accidents	Fatality	Serious injured	Accidents	Serious injured
2009	83	93	14	636	646
2010	97	118	23	480	488
2011	65	67	10	534	547
2012	83	87	6	515	520
2013	70	73	8	386	398

(c) The following remedial measures have been taken by the Government to prevent such accident in coal mines:—

- (i) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Award (Mines), National Conference on Safety in mines is organized by Directorate General of Mines Safety. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines go a long way in enhancing safety of mine workers.
- (ii) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.

- (iii) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (iv) Risk Assessment Techniques are being introduced aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (v) Standard operating procedures are established to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (vi) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers, *i.e.* 'Safety is My Responsibility' and steps have been taken to propagate the same.

In addition, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has also taken the following measures to improve standard of safety:—

1. CIL has established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to Safety.
2. **Risk Assessment and Safety Management Plan:** CIL has introduced risk assessment based Safety Management Plan in its mines. It is an on-going cyclical process.
3. Safety Audit of the mines is being conducted time to time.
4. Steps for Disaster Prevention:—
  - To check Inundation/in rush water: Thrust on Risk assessment, Safety Audit, Check Survey, Trials of Geo-physical Methods for detection of water bodies/proving parting etc.
  - To control spontaneous heating, fire and explosion in mine:—
    - More thrust on construction of sectionalization stopping.
    - Fresh Pressure Quantity Survey.
    - Use of Gas Chromatograph to analyze mine air sampling with better accuracy.
    - Use of Local Methane Detector (LMD) for early and accurate detection of methane belowground for highly gassy mine.
    - Risk assessment for identifying hazards related to spontaneous heating/fire potential.



5. For reduction of Roof/Side falls accident:—
  - Stress on face mechanization to reduce exposure of workmen in active working zone.
  - Support Plan based on Rock-Mass-Rating (RMR) of over-lying roof strata.
  - Greater use of Roof Bolting for roof support.
  - Introduction of mechanized drilling by the advanced roof bolting machines.
  - Introduction of resin capsules particularly for watery seams.
  - Emphasis on development of indicators for detecting impending load on roof through R&D.
  - One laboratory has been commissioned at CMPDI, Ranchi for testing of physical and chemical properties of capsules.
6. For reduction of accident at Opencast as well as on Surface of Mine:—
  - Surface miners are being used in several opencast mines of CIL, which are safe and eco-friendly.
  - Mine-specific Traffic Rules have been framed and circulated.
  - Code of Practices for HEMM operators, Maintenance staffs and others.
  - Standard Operating Procedure related to safe operation of various mining operations.
  - Safety Management Plan based on Risk Assessment for every opencast have been prepared and implemented.
  - Training of Contractor's Workers involved in transporting jobs.
  - Introduced Simulation based training for tipper and dumper operators/ HEMM operator.
7. Special Safety Drives are conducted periodically to assess the level of compliance of safety norms in each mine. Annual safety fortnight is also conducted once every year for the same purpose.
8. Other safety measures initiated recently:—
  - Special training programme for safety officers and other key mining officials directly engaged in ensuring safety at mine by the SIMTARS, Australia accredited trainers,

- Several R&D projects on safety have also been initiated.
- High-wall mining has been started at Sharda Opencast Mine of SECL, which is safe mining system.
- Spreading knowledge and coal mine safety related information through publication of quarterly safety bulletin from CIL.

#### **Allocation of coal blocks to Madhya Pradesh**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many coal blocks allocated in Madhya Pradesh during 2006-07 are still lying non-producing;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the delay in starting production by these coal blocks;

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to ensure the functioning of these coal blocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) During the years 2006 and 2007, a total of 19 coal blocks located in Madhya Pradesh have been allocated to various public/private sector companies. Out of these 2 blocks have been de-allocated due to unsatisfactory progress in development of coal blocks as well as linked end use projects. Out of remaining 17 coal blocks, 2 have started production during the year 2012. Balance 15 coal blocks have not started production.

(b) to (d) The allocattees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocattees. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocattees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. All coal bearing States including Madhya Pradesh have been advised from time to time to facilitate and expedite in

obtaining various clearances, grant of mining leases and land acquisition by the coal block allocattees.

### **Employment of local people in coal mines**

320. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state whether public sector PSUs like ECL, BCCL, and CCL are engaging more and more mine developers for some existing and for new mines whereby most of the activities are being outsourced to them, how coal companies are taking care, among other things, of the following:—

- (a) ensuring reasonable proportion of employment for local people;
- (b) the proper wage payment and required facilities to be provided to workmen;
- (c) the training facilities as required to be made to upgrade the skill of local people; and
- (d) the system of checks and management plans to ensure the implementation of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has informed that three projects, one from Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) *i.e.* Itapara, district Burdwan, West Bengal and two from Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) *i.e.* Ara, district Hazaribagh, Jharkhand and DRD project District Bokaro, Jharkhand have been identified for implementation through mine developers-cum-operator concept. Project report of Itapara of ECL is under finalization and Request for Qualification (RFQ) document for Ara and DRD of CCL have already been uploaded on the CCL website. Coal companies are taking care of the following:—

- (a) Respective coal companies would ensure reasonable proportion of employment of local people especially in unskilled jobs as well as in skilled jobs when mine developers would start functioning.
- (b) CIL ensures the payment of minimum wages to the Contractors' workers by making provisions in the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for such payment to contractors' workers deployed in scheduled employment as well as mining activities. Apart from ensuring payment it is also advised to the contractors that the payment is to be made through Bank or by cheque. Where manual payment is to be done, one authorized representative of the management would be present during the course of disbursement of the wage payment to the contractors' workers.

It will also ensure that contractor must deduct and deposit PF either in Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) or in Employees Provident Fund (EPF). The facilities like canteen and rest shelter etc. which are provided to regular employees would also be utilized by the contractors' workers. The safety articles shall be provided to the contractors workers by the contractors and it shall be ensured by management representative.

- (c) The local people who are given employment in coal companies are given job training, statutory/vocational training as well as skill development training for their career development, from time to time. However, for the local people who are not employed, skill development programmes are often taken up under CSR policy of the Company for enhancement of scope for their self-employment as well as opportunities for employment elsewhere.
- (d) CIL and its subsidiaries are bound by the provisions of Contract Labour Act (A&R), 1970, Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Factories Act, 1948 and by the Mines Act, 1952. In order to ensure the implementation of above acts, the following mechanisms are also being followed by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries:

All the statutory acts/abstract copies are displayed on notice boards at visible places in local language. Similarly, names of RLC(C), ALC(C), and LEO(C), and category-wise/grade-wise wages are also displayed at prominent places. In addition to above, various statutory registers like Form-B, C, D, E, Register of fines, register of advance, register of damage loss etc. are maintained. The enforcement and compliance in respect of above is monitored during co-ordination meeting of GMs at subsidiary level, Area Personnel Manager co-ordination meeting at Director (Personnel) level and Project officers meeting at Area General Managers level.

#### **Poor output from underground mines in CIL**

321. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what Government is doing about extremely poor output from underground mines of Coal India Ltd. (CIL);
- (b) as against the envisaged contribution of 40 per cent, only 10 per cent production is coming from underground mines, why the situation has come to such a pass; and
- (c) whether Government is going to fix responsibility for this sharp reversal in fortunes of underground mining by CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The scope for augmenting production from underground mines has been limited due to difficult geo-mining conditions, non-availability of large size deposits for adopting mass production technologies, inadequate experience in mechanization of underground mines and high dependence on imported equipment. Problems like gassiness of seams, pumping of water, adverse roof conditions etc. require special attention and thereby result in higher cost of production in underground mines. Due to the foregoing reasons and also in view of the growing energy requirements, the increment in coal production in India has come in mainly through opencast mines which also has a lower gestation period. However, wherever feasible, the following steps have been taken for increasing the production in underground mines:—

- (i) All new underground mines are planned with high degree of mechanization.
- (ii) Introduction of mass production technologies like longwall mining, continuous mining etc.
- (iii) Non-mechanized existing mines are being converted to mechanized mines.

#### **Unavailability of coal**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many power projects in the country have come to a standstill due to unavailability of coal; and
- (b) if so, the details of power projects that have been stuck up due to unavailability of coal, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) 2007, CIL has to supply coal to such power plants with which it has entered into Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs). Government has recently approved coal supplies to Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) which are commissioned/to be commissioned by 31st March, 2015. A Presidential Directive has been issued to Coal India Limited (CIL) to this effect. Accordingly, 157 FSAs have been signed so far for a capacity of 71,145 MW, in addition to FSAs signed in respect of power plants commissioned before 31st March, 2009.

CIL has been dispatching more than 90% of the quantity committed under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). During the last three years, despatches to Power Utilities have been 91%, 91% and 92% of the targets in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Coal despatches were 87% in the current

year upto October, 2013. Details of coal despatches during last three years and current years are as follows:—

*Despatch of Coal and Products to Power Utility Sector from CIL*

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Committed quantity under FSA/MoU	Despatch	% Mat
2010-11	334.54	304.15	91%
2011-12	344.38	312.07	91%
2012-13	375.77	344.37	92%
2013-14 (Upto October, 2013)	222.78	194.47	87%

As per the coal stock report of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as on 28.11.2013, coal stock position of TPPs was 16.03 Million Tonne (MT) as against 9.19 MT during last year.

However, there are a few power plants with source of fuel other than linked coal from CIL, which may be impacted because of non-availability or inadequate availability of coal. Information regarding such plants is being sought for from CEA.

**Missing files of coal block allocation scam**

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

(a) the number of files relating to coal block allocation scam, which is being probed by the CBI under the supervision of the Supreme Court, still missing; and

(b) whether all the missing files and documents sought by CBI relating to coal block allocations between 2006 and 2009 have been found and handed over to CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) In connection with its ongoing investigations, CBI has been requisitioning documents/files/records from Ministry of Coal from time to time as per their requirement. It is further stated that the coal block allocations made since 1993 are being investigated. After receiving requisition from the CBI, all efforts are made to locate requisitioned documents and providing the same to the CBI as early as possible. Since the process of receiving requisitions and supplying the same to the CBI is a continuous one, it is likely that some information may remain outstanding at a given point of time.

A process of reconciliation of requisitioned documents and the documents supplied by the Ministry was carried out in the month of August, 2013. In this regard, a list of outstanding documents was received from the CBI *vide* its letter dated 14.08.2013 and a detailed reply by the Ministry of Coal was sent *vide* letter dated 21.08.2013.

Meanwhile, in the court cases filed on alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks, the issue of outstanding documents also came up and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 29.08.2013 directed the CBI to provide a comprehensive list containing the details of files, documents and the information which remain outstanding, to the Ministry of Coal within five days and the Government of India was directed to furnish the documents within two weeks thereafter. The CBI was also directed to conduct an inquiry into the documents which could not be located.

Accordingly, the CBI had provided a list of such documents to the Ministry of Coal through Ld. Attorney General (AG) for India *vide* AG's letters dated 02.09.2013 and 03.09.2013. Ministry of Coal on 16.09.2013 has since given the detailed reply giving the updated status. As a few documents could not be located, the CBI has filed two Preliminary Enquiries (PEs). At present, the matter is *sub-judice* before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

#### Coal Reserve

324. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the potential of coal reserve in the country;
- (b) what is the production of coal during the last three years; and
- (c) whether any of the allocated coal reserve did not start production as per the agreement conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2013, the total coal resources assessed in the country is as follows:—

(in million tonnes)

Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
122588	142532	32301	297421
594	99	799	1493
123182	142631	33101	298914

(b) The production of coal during the last three years are as follows:—

(in million tonnes)

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual Production	532.70	539.95	557.71

(c) Recently allocated Coal Blocks to CIL are under detailed exploration. At present, coal production from these blocks can not start unless Geological Report and Project Report are prepared and all statutory and prescribed requirements have been complied with.

#### **Selling of coal**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of private coal companies have sold coal to open markets illegally at a very higher rate which have been allocated to them for their captive coal block uses and if so, the details thereof including a list of such companies;

(b) what action has been taken by Government against such companies for selling coal to open market illegally; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, there is no provision of sale of coal from the coal blocks allotted for captive use. In case of violation, the Government takes appropriate action against the allocattee company including de-allocation of the block. In case of Takli Jena Bellora (South Part) coal block allocated to M/s Central Collieries Company Ltd. (a private company) for captive use, the sale of coal in open market was reported to the Government. The Government after following the due procedure has since declared the mining lease of the said block as void.

#### **Usage of surplus coal from captive coal mines**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to formulate a firm policy on usage of surplus coal from the captive mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether it is also a fact that usage of surplus coal from the captive mines has been an issue of contention between those who have been allocated coal mines and sections of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Government has formulated a draft policy on usage of surplus coal, including middlings, rejects, etc. which has been circulated to various Ministries/Departments for obtaining their comments.

(c) and (d) As per the conditions in the allocation letter issued to various allocatees of coal blocks, usable middling/rejects generated during beneficiation shall be used captively by the allocatee(s) in their end use plants specified in allocation letter. The modalities of disposal of surplus coal/middlings/rejects, if any, would be as per the prevailing policy/instruction of the Government at the relevant point in time and could also include handing over such surplus coal/middlings/rejects to the local CIL subsidiary or to any person designated by it at a transfer price to be determined by the Government.

#### **Illegal allocation of captive coal blocks to PSUs**

327. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power sector companies which have been allocated captive coal blocks without recommendations of the Ministry of Power, State-wise;

(b) whether captive coal blocks can be allocated without end use and without recommendations of the nodal Ministry;

(c) if not, the basis of allocation of captive coal blocks to these power sector companies;

(d) whether Government would de-allocate the illegally allocated captive coal blocks to power sector companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

broad based body with representation from State Governments, related Ministries of the Central Government and the government coal companies. As per the minutes, the Screening Committee assessed the applications having regard to the matters such as techno-economic feasibility of the end use project, status of preparedness to set up the end use project, past track record in execution of projects, financial and technical capabilities of the applicant companies, recommendations of the State Governments and the administrative Ministry concerned. Representatives of the Ministry of Power were also invited to attend the Screening Committee meetings.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks — relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. The investigation by CBI is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

#### **Import of coal**

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

- (a) whether the imported coal is cheaper than the coal produced in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Imported coal at the port of landing is in general costlier than domestic coal at the pithead at present.

(b) Coal is under Open General Licence (OGL) and can be freely imported at prevailing international prices. All India quantities of imported raw coal during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Import (Mte)
2010-11	68.92
2011-12	102.85
2012-13	137.56

#### **Collapse of coal mines**

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

- (a) the number of coal mines collapsed during the last three years, State-wise and mine-wise;

- (b) the reasons and causes therefor;
- (c) the compensation offered to labourers; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to obviate such collapse in mines in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS), the details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The Compensation is being paid as per the existing rules.
- (d) The following steps are taken by the Government to obviate such collapse:—
  - (i) All fatal and serious accidents including dangerous occurrences especially due to roof fall, fires, explosives, gases and many other important subjects are enquired by DGMS.
  - (ii) After completion of enquiries, statutory/legal actions as deem fit including prosecution against the persons found responsible for the accidents are taken.
  - (iii) Accidents are also technically analysed in details and based on findings of such analysis, technical circulars, instructions and guidelines are issued on various causes and failures to improve the standards of safety in mines and prevent recurrences.
  - (iv) Accident Prone Mines are also identified on the basis of such analysis and focal attentions are given on such mines through inspections and follow up actions so that their conditions are brought to safe levels.

In addition to above, the coal companies have also taken the following measures for reduction of Roof/Side falls accident:—

- Stress on face mechanization to reduce exposure of workmen in active working zone.
- Support Plan based on Rock-Mass-Rating (RMR) of over-lying roof strata.
- Greater use of Roof Bolting for roof support.
- Introduction of mechanized drilling by the advanced roof bolting machines.
- Introduction of resin capsules particularly for watery seams.
- Emphasis on development of indicators for detecting impending load on roof through R&D.
- One laboratory has been commissioned at CMPDI, Ranchi for testing of physical and chemical properties of capsules.

**Statement***Details of the coal mines collapsed during the last three years, State-wise and Mine-wise*

Year	State	Name of Mine	Date of accident	Killed	S/Inj.	Brief cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 5	04-February-10	0	1	Fail of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 6	18-March-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1 & 3 Incline	21-March-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Longwall Project	05-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 8	07-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani New Tech	10-April-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 11 Incline Mine	20-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	24-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Indaram Khani No. 1A	24-April-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	27-April-10	0	2	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Longwall Project	29-April-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1&3 Incline	09-June-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

2010	Andhra Pradesh	Kalyan Khani No. 1	23-June-10	0	2	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 6	07-July-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 10	15-July-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	07-August-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	10-August-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 8	14-August-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Srirampur No. 3 & 3A	25-August-10	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 6	30-September-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1&3 Incline	29-October-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 5	23-November-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Kasipet	29-November-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 5	03-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Srirampur No. 1	09-December-10	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 7	18-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani New Tech.	22-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Andhra Pradesh	No. 5 Incline	25-December-10	0	1	Fall of Overhangs
2010	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1&3 Incline	30-December-10	0	1	Fall of Roof

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010	Chhattisgarh	NCPH/NCPH (R-6)	09-January-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Chhattisgarh	Balgi Project	10-February-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Chhattisgarh	Balgi Project	20-March-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Chhattisgarh	Bagdewa U/G Mine	01-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Chhattisgarh	Rajgamar 1&2 (Pawan Incline)	16-April-10	1	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Chhattisgarh	Palkimara	23-April-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Chhattisgarh	Bartunga Hill	22-June-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Chhattisgarh	Surakachar	01-August-10	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Chhattisgarh	NCPH Old Mine	09-December-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Jharkhand	Laikdih Deep	20-January-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Jharkhand	Sayal "D" No. 3	30-January-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Jharkhand	Bhurkunda Mine-B	05-April-10	2	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Jharkhand	Moonidih Project	07-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Jharkhand	Badjna	25-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Bartarai	24-February-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Birsinghpur	03-April-10	1	0	Fall of Roof

2010	Madhya Pradesh	Ganpati	08-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	23-April-10	1	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Pathakhera No. 2	07-June-10	2	0	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	31-July-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Rajnagar R.O.	12-August-10	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	20-September-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Meera Incline	27-October-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur Mine No. II	30-October-10	2	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Nowrozabad West	30-October-10	1	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Rajnagar R.O.	26-December-10	1	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Jhiria U/G Mine	26-December-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Maharashtra	Saoner Mine No. 2	07-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Maharashtra	Patansaongi	24-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Maharashtra	Saoner Mine No. 3	21-July-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Maharashtra	Silewara	27-September-10	2	1	Fall of Roof
2010	Maharashtra	Umrer O/C	28-September-10	1	1	Landslide
2010	Maharashtra	Kumbharkhani U/G	07-October-10	0	1	Fall of Roof

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010	Maharashtra	Patansaongi	27-November-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	Odisha	Nandira	30-December-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	Shankarpur	02-January-10	1	0	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	Sodepur	16-February-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	West Bengal	Lachipur	27-February-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	West Bengal	MIC Jhanjhra Project	08-March-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	MIC Jhanjhra Project	14-April-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	West Bengal	Madhabpur	22-May-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	Parbelia	22-May-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	West Bengal	Khas Kajora	12-September-10	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2010	West Bengal	Jhanjhra 1&2 Incline	08-October-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	Jhanjhra 3/4 Incline	13-October-10	0	1	Fall of Roof
2010	West Bengal	Toposi	22-October-10	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 6	13-January-11	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	22-January-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2 & 2A Incline Mine	27-January-11	0	1	Fall of Roof



2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 1	06-February-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 8	15-March-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 11 Incline Mine	18-March-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1&3 Incline	17-April-11	1	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani New Tech	18-April-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 6	04-May-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	GDK 1&3 Incline	10-June-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2 and 2A Incline Mine	23-July-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Kasipet	05-August-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Vakilpalli Mine	06-August-11	1	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 8	03-September-11	0	2	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	No. 21 Incline	29-September-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Shantikhani	22-October-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 5	28-November-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	13-December-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 5	14-December-11	1	0	Fall of Roof

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Shantikhani	23-December-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Khani No. 5 Incline	24-December-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Chhattisgarh	Churcha Colliery	21-February-11	1	0	Fall of Roof
2011	Chhattisgarh	Mahamaya UG Mine	04-June-11	1	0	Fall of Roof
2011	Chhattisgarh	Jhilimili	22-June-11	1	0	Fall of Roof
2011	Chhattisgarh	Rehar U/G Mine	20-July-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Jharkhand	Noonodih Jitpur	06-January-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Alkusa	10-January-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Kumardhubi	26-February-11	1	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Chasnalla	09-March-11	1	1	Landslide
2011	Jharkhand	Sudamdih Incline	11-March-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Jharkhand	Kharkharee	18-May-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Jharkhand	Sayal "D" No. 3	22-July-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Pathardih	24-July-11	2	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Sawang	03-November-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Jharkhand	Hariajam	26-December-11	0	1	Fall of Roof

2011	Madhya Pradesh	Amlai OCM	19-March-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	06-June-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	13-July-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Madhya Pradesh	Dhanpuri U/G Mine	17-September-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	Madhya Pradesh	Jhiria U/G Mine	07-October-11	1	0	Fall of Roof
2011	Maharashtra	Kumbharkhani U/G	11-January-11	1	2	Fall of Roof
2011	Maharashtra	Silewara	06-April-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Maharashtra	Chanda Rayatwari	08-October-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Odisha	Hingir Rampur	08-March-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	Odisha	Nandira	08-March-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	West Bengal	Dalurband	23-February-11	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	West Bengal	Nimcha (R)	09-March-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2011	West Bengal	Dalurband OC	14-June-11	1	0	Landslide
2011	West Bengal	Narsamoda	25-June-11	0	2	Fall of Roof
2011	West Bengal	Belbaid	07-September-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	West Bengal	Parasea	10-September-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2011	West Bengal	Sripur Seam Incline	12-September-11	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	West Bengal	Jhanjra Shaft and Main Incline	24-September-11	1	0	Fall of Roof
2011	West Bengal	Khas Kajora	20-December-11	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2 & 2A Incline Mine	11-January-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Padmavathikhani No. 5 Incline	04-February-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2	04-April-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 8	20-April-12	0	2	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 1&3 Incline	15-May-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani New Tech	19-May-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	27-May-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 1&3 Incline	03-July-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Indaram Khani 1A	08-July-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Srirampur No. 3 & 3A	16-July-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 1&3 Incline	18-July-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 1	26-July-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2 & 2A Incline Mine	08-August-12	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

2012	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Khani No. 1 & 1A Incline	10-August-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Khani No. 1 & 1A Incline	04-September-12	1	0	Fall of Overhangs
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	09-November-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 2 & 2A Incline Mine	09-November-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 1	20-November-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Longwall Project	22-November-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 1&3 Incline	07-December-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Kalyan Khani No. 1	10-December-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 2A	15-December-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 1	17-December-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Chhattisgarh	Banki	12-February-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Chhattisgarh	West Jhagrakhand	13-February-12	1	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Chhattisgarh	Milupara U/G Coal Project	04-April-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Chhattisgarh	Rajgamar 6&7	05-May-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Chhattisgarh	Bartunga Hill	25-August-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012	Chhattisgarh	Surakachar 3&4	28-October-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Chhattisgarh	Ushaa	28-October-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon	25-November-12	2	0	Fall of Roof
2012	Jharkhand	Angarpathra	29-January-12	0	2	Fall of Roof
2012	Jharkhand	Sijua	20-March-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Jharkhand	Amla	29-March-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Jharkhand	Mandaman	16-April-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Jharkhand	Dhori	30-July-12	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Jharkhand	Sijua	06-October-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Jharkhand	Simlabahal	07-November-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Madhya Pradesh	Tandsi 1/2 Colliery	10-May-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	21-July-12	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	Madhya Pradesh	Shobhapur	03-September-12	1	0	Fall of Roof
2012	Madhya Pradesh	Vishnupuri U/G Mine No. 1	29-September-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Madhya Pradesh	Shobhapur	10-December-12	0	1	Fall of Roof
2012	Maharashtra	Kolar Pimpri O.C.	18-May-12	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

2012	West Bengal	Kendra	11-February-12	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2012	West Bengal	Dabor	13-April-12	1	0	0	Fall of Roof
2012	West Bengal	Bankola	25-May-12	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	West Bengal	Pure Searsole	11-July-12	1	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	West Bengal	Bansra	14-August-12	1	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	West Bengal	Jhanjhra 1&2 Incline	16-September-12	1	0	0	Fall of Roof
2012	West Bengal	Satgram Incline	22-September-12	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2012	West Bengal	Mouthdih	27-September-12	0	1	1	Collapse of Shaft
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Padmavathikhani No. 5 Incline	14-February-13	2	0	0	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Khani No. 1 & 1A Incline	19-February-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Kalyan Khani No. 1	05-March-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 7	08-March-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 2A	26-March-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 5	25-April-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Guleti No. 1	12-May-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani 2A	19-May-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 7	22-June-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Ravindra Khani No. 1A	27-June-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Kasipet	11-July-13	0	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 1	13-July-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Khani No. 10	13-July-13	1	0	Collapse of Shaft
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	14-July-13	0	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya Khani No. 2/2A Incline	03-August-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Chhattisgarh	Bartunga Hill	07-February-13	0	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon	21-March-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Chhattisgarh	Gayatri U/G Project	30-March-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur 10&12 Inclines	20-June-13	0	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Chhattisgarh	Bartunga Hill	16-August-13	0	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Jharkhand	Selected Dhori Qry. No. 1 (Kalyani Project)	25-January-13	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Jharkhand	Chasnalla	13-March-13	1	0	Fall of Roof



2013	Jharkhand	Damoda	06-May-13	2	0	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Jharkhand	Basantimata	13-May-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Jharkhand	Akashkinari	22-June-13	1	0	0	Fall of Roof
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Tandsi 1/2 Colliery	12-January-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Tawa	18-January-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Birsinghpur	19-January-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Naheriya UG Mine	04-March-13	2	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Mohan	21-April-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Malga Colliery	14-July-13	1	0	0	Fail of Roof
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Shobhapur	08-August-13	0	1	1	Fall of Roof
2013	Maharashtra	New Majri No. 3	16-January-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	Odisha	Bharatpur Project	21-April-13	1	1	1	Landslide
2013	West Bengal	Mouthdih	05-September-13	1	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)
2013	West Bengal	Sodepur	05-September-13	0	1	1	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)

Note: Data for the year 2012 and 2013 are provisional.

Data for the year 2013 are upto 31.10.2013.

**Expert staff in SFIO**

330. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that expert staff in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) are filled only on deputation basis;
- (b) if so, whether Government has felt any need to have permanent staff for SFIO;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of expert staff belonging to SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Recruitment to SFIO is mainly on deputation basis from other Government agencies/PSUs as per the decision of the Cabinet at the time of its constitution. The Ministry is in the process of consultation with Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) regarding permanent staff in SFIO by amending the recruitment rules. Services of seven experts in various given fields like Accountancy, Banking and Law etc., have also been obtained on contract basis.

(d) There are five expert staff belonging to SCs and two belonging to STs in the SFIO.

**Legal Compliance Manual for companies**

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

- (a) whether Government has recently brought out a Legal Compliance Manual (LCM) to facilitate the companies to get acquainted with the laws and norms of corporate governance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the accounting standards in the Companies Act;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not brought out any Legal Compliance Manual. However, the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs,

as part of its MoU with an agency had facilitated the release of a ready reckoner for acquainting stakeholders with various laws including the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) to (e) Examination of various Rules and Accounting Standards under the Companies Act, 2013 is an ongoing process. Accounting Standards are amended from time to time keeping in view the requirements of the situation. No amendment to the Standards is currently being considered.

**Representation of women executives in administrative positions in companies**

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

(a) whether the presence of women executives in administrative positions in corporate sector and Government companies is abysmally low:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's mandate for women directors on corporate boards through the Companies Bill, having at least one woman on the board of a certain class of companies would prove only to be a cosmetic step in increasing women's representation in management of corporate sector;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase the rate of representation of women in the administrative set up of the public sector companies and also of corporates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) As per the data available in the MCA-21 system, as on 28.11.2013 there were 4,83,103 women directors on boards of corporate companies registered under the Companies Acts including government companies. Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, *inter-alia*, provides for the prescribed class or classes of companies to have at least one woman director on their Boards. Draft Rules indicating the class of companies which are mandated to have at least one Woman director on their respective Board have already been put in the public domain for comments of public before their finalization.

**Cartelization among mobile operators**

333. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has conducted any

probe into alleged cartelization among mobile operators during the recent airwave auction that had elicited tepid response;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents of cartelization in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Use of unclaimed funds**

334. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the quantum of unclaimed investor funds expected to be around Rs. 750 crore at the end of Financial Year 2013;
- (b) whether Government has identified the companies that park such unclaimed funds but have not disclosed it to the Registrar of Companies;
- (c) whether unclaimed investor funds are ultimately transferred to the Government-run Investor Education and Protection Fund; and
- (d) whether in the absence of any deterrence many companies transfer such unclaimed funds to their balance sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a), (c) and (d) As specified in Section 205C of the Companies Act, 1956, companies are required to transfer such amounts as have remained unclaimed and unpaid on account of dividends, matured deposits and debentures with companies for a period of seven years from the date that they become due for payment to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). An amount of Rs. 693.37 crore has been credited to the IEPF, which forms part of the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI), for the period 2001-02 *upto* 2012-13.

- (b) No, Sir. The Government has not identified any company who transfer such unclaimed funds to their balance sheets.

**More powers to Competition Commission of India**

335. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has asked Government to give more powers to directly authorise search and seizure operations for carrying out investigations into unfair market practices;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto:

(c) whether the companies on which CCI had slapped fine in the past 3-4 years have deposited the fine with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012 introduced in the Lok Sabha, *inter-alia*, proposes *inter-alia*, to enable Competition Commission of India (CCI) in the said manner. The Bill is presently under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

(c) and (d) Upto 25.11.2013, the Commission has imposed penalty of Rs. 8024.18 crore on 154 parties in various cases out of which an amount of Rs. 19.37 crore has been recovered and deposited in Government Account from 58 parties.

**Status of water supply and sanitation**

336. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) the level of investment in water and sanitation in the country;

(b) the percentage of population having access to improved water and sanitation in the country by end of October, 2013;

(c) whether number of innovative approaches to improve water supply and sanitation have yielded desired results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Rural water supply is a State

subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply in rural areas by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and for rural sanitation through the Total Sanitation Campaign (now revamped as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan). During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs. 39,199 crore had been allocated under NRDWP, out of which Rs. 39210 has been utilized. During Eleventh Plan Rs. 6540 crore had been allocated for rural sanitation, out of which Rs. 6468 crore has been utilised.

Rs. 105945 crore has been communicated by Planning Commission for the National Rural Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 11,000 crore has been allocated to this Ministry for provision of Rural Water Supply under NRDWP and Rs. 4260 crore for Rural Sanitation under NBA.

(b) The percentage of rural population having access to improved water supply is 95.14%. With regard to NBA, as per Census 2011, 32.7% rural households have access to toilets.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has taken a number of innovative steps for improvement of water supply in rural areas. These measures include prioritization of Piped Water Supply in Twelfth plan, Introduction of Management Devolution Index based incentive funding to States giving priority to devolution of powers to PRIs, creation of sustainability structures for sources sustainability, creation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees for effective community participation and operation and maintenance of schemes, launching of National Drinking Water Security Pilot Projects for source and system sustainability in over exploited blocks, and Solar Powered Piped Water Supply schemes in 82 IAP districts in eight States.

With regard to Sanitation, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been revamped into the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012. Under NBA, following new strategies have been for accelerated sanitation coverage:—

- (i) A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- (ii) Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.

- (iii) A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- (iv) Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- (v) Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- (vi) Additional provision of upto a ceiling of Rs. 4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- (vii) Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

#### **Access to toilets**

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

- (a) the percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilets since Census 1971, Census-wise and State-wise;
- (b) what are the reasons that in spite of various schemes by the Central and State Governments, the percentage is not coming down;
- (c) whether this indicates, in the light of the above, that there is lack of will to implement schemes effectively; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The State/UT-wise, percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilets as per Census of 1991, 2001 and 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Census Data prior to 1991 is not available.

(b) and (c) The percentage of rural households that do not have access to toilet has decreased from 90.52% in 1991 to 67.33% in 2011. There is no lack of will to implement schemes. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was started in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. Results of evaluation of CRSP,

led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) approach in 1999 that focussed on behavioural change as the prime driver for sanitation with only a small incentive amount to be given to BPL households only. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has further been revamped into the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in 2012. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The goal of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining 'Nirmal' status. Also as per Twelfth Plan objectives of NBA, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017.

(d) Under NBA, following new strategies have been adopted as way forward for accelerated sanitation coverage:—

- (i) A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- (ii) Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- (iii) A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- (iv) Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- (v) Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- (vi) Additional provision of upto a ceiling of Rs. 4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- (vii) Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- (viii) For the Twelfth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 34,377 crore has been allocated for Rural Sanitation as compared to Rs. 6540 crore provided during Eleventh Plan (425% higher).



**Statement**

*Details of percentage of rural households without access to toilets  
as per Census 1991 to 2011, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Rural households without toilet		
		1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73.68	57.67	38.92
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93.38	81.85	65.12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.38	52.66	44.25
4.	Assam	69.47	40.43	38.46
5.	Bihar	95.04	86.09	81.39
6.	Chandigarh	96.95	31.47	5.69
7.	Chhattisgarh	*	94.82	85.15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	89.41	82.68	70.72
9.	Daman and Diu	91.61	67.98	34.2
10.	Goa	70.01	51.79	27.4
11.	Gujarat	88.84	78.35	65.76
12.	Haryana	93.47	71.34	42.29
13.	Himachal Pradesh	93.58	72.28	32.55
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	*	58.20	58.29
15.	Jharkhand	*	93.43	91.67
16.	Karnataka	93.15	82.60	68.11
17.	Kerala	55.93	18.67	5.59
18.	Lakshadweep	21.12	6.86	1.66
19.	Madhya Pradesh	96.36	91.06	86.42

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Maharashtra	93.36	81.79	55.8
21.	Manipur	66.98	22.50	12.27
22.	Meghalaya	81.87	59.90	43.06
23.	Mizoram	41.63	20.26	12.9
24.	Nagaland	73.14	35.36	22.31
25.	NCT of Delhi	70.40	37.11	13.5
26.	Odisha	96.42	92.29	84.68
27.	Puducherry	88.15	78.58	59.59
28.	Punjab	84.21	59.09	28.11
29.	Rajasthan	93.35	85.39	79.87
30.	Sikkim	69.80	40.65	14.86
31.	Tamil Nadu	92.83	85.64	73.27
32.	Tripura	37.57	22.07	15.41
33.	Uttar Pradesh	93.56	80.77	77.13
34.	Uttarakhand	*	68.40	45.04
35.	West Bengal	87.69	73.07	51.3
INDIA:		90.52	78.08	67.33

\*Data is not available.

#### **National level Sanitation Research Centre at Gujarat**

338. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government intends to set up a National Level Sanitation Research Centre at Gujarat and if so, the functions of the proposed Centre;

(b) whether the Ministry has approached the Gujarat Government in this regard; and

- (c) by when the proposed Centre would start its functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has initiated a feasibility study on the possibility of setting up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the Country. The basic aim of the Institute would be to develop sanitation solutions that are adaptable to local environmental conditions, available resources and cultural sensibilities of the communities in India and its neighborhood. The Institute will also provide evidence based policy advice on request to the Central and State Governments on sanitation issues.

States have not been approached for the setting up of the Institute. As the Feasible Study for the proposed Centre has not been completed, it is not possible at this stage to give a time frame for the Center to start functioning.

**Health hazards from arsenic and fluoride  
contaminated water**

339. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the vulnerability of health hazards from arsenic and the fluoride contaminated water in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such pockets identified, so far, and the action taken by Government, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the affected population and the extent of vulnerability and prevalence in the present time in Assam and the measures taken by Government to protect human and animal population from such hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Prolonged consumption of drinking water with arsenic in excess of permissible limits may lead to arsenecosis (Keratosi and/or melanosis) disease. Similarly, prolonged consumption of drinking water with fluoride in excess of permissible limits may lead to dental, skeletal and/or non-skeletal fluorosis disease. As reported by the State/Union Territory Governments, including Assam, into the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28.11.2013, there were 16,674 water quality affected rural habitations contaminated with Arsenic and Fluoride which were remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country. State/UT-wise number of such remaining water quality affected habitations along with affected population

as on 28.11.20013 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The total population at risk to arsenic and fluoride problems in rural drinking water sources in the country as on 28.11.13 is 117.63 lakh while rural population affected by such problems in Assam State is 1.57 lakh.

Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Upto 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further upto 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources which *inter-alia* include artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Further, powers to plan, design, approve, implement and monitor water supply schemes including optimum use of water treatment technologies have already been delegated to the State Governments.

#### **Statement**

*No. of water quality affected habitations and population affected with Arsenic and Fluoride as reported by States as on 28.11.2013 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water*

Sl. No.	State Name	Arsenic		Fluoride	
		Habitation	Population	Habitation	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2103	2967706
2.	Bihar	650	461399	1378	679003

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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	203	42903
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	56	81793
6.	Haryana	0	0	7	25735
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	19	4849
10.	Karnataka	13	18184	1359	1316606
11.	Kerala	0	0	106	214630
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1728	728443
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	367	874271
14.	Odisha	0	0	356	85702
15.	Punjab	0	0	2	1392
16.	Rajasthan	0	0	6830	4180444
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	8	2556
18.	Uttar Pradesh	153	143250	272	213552
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	3	10810
20.	West Bengal	499	1470587	77	105864
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
22.	Assam	475	155088	10	2328
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	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.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:		1790	2248508	14884	11538587

**Bio-toilets**

340. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:  
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for implementation

of bio-digester/bio-tank based eco-friendly toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats. It has been decided that willing States may implement the projects with technical assistance from DRDO. NBA guidelines shall form the basis for the project including the financial incentive that would be the same for the bio-digester toilets as provided for in the NBA guidelines. Additional cost over and above that fixed under NBA guidelines plus that allowed under MGNREGS would be met by the State Government.

#### **Availability of drinking water**

341. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of drinking water has reduced during the last 10 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) what measures are being taken to increase the availability and supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As reported by States during last ten years; from 2003-04 to 2012-13, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the number of additional habitations provided with full coverage by minimum 40 litre per-capita per day (lpcd) is given in Statement-I (*See* below) indicating that the availability of drinking water in rural areas is increasing. The State/UT-wise target and coverage of additional habitations to be improved to 40 lpcd as reported by the States on the IMIS from 2008-09 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. However under NRDWP, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crore has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under NRDWP, States have been asked to give priority to cover partially covered habitations with adequate drinking water in the Annual Action Plan. States have targeted to cover 1,16,493 partially covered habitations in 2013-14. Government of India is taking steps to cover rural habitations and households with adequate safe drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

***Statement-I***

*Achievement of coverage of habitation with drinking water supply under NRDWP*

**Coverage of habitation with drinking water supply under NRDWP with minimum provision of 40 lpcd**

Year	Total achievements (In habitations)
2003-04	39,736
2004-05	69,639
2005-06	97,215
2006-07	1,07,350
2007-08	1,05,415
2008-09	1,52,990
2009-10	1,48,879
2010-11	1,19,401
2011-12	1,38,367
2012-13	1,55,706



**Statement-II***Physical target and coverage from 2008-09 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10094	7070	8500	5374	6673	6971	5634	6183	5266	5699
2.	Bihar	15863	6171	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	11243	15015	10960
3.	Chhattisgarh	4342	3852	3551	12002	9948	7847	8409	7977	10562	9111
4.	Goa	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	3771	3864	1396	1441	1100	1079	1125	1165	1020	1856
6.	Haryana	1140	917	950	885	1007	752	862	859	950	895
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4510	4510	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	2558	2530	2650
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2241	747	4700	424	962	903	923	536	1067	1153
9.	Jharkhand	5479	6548	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	17425	16546	17335
10.	Karnataka	9176	5418	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	8757	8245	13284
11.	Kerala	3258	906	395	241	744	405	824	419	696	668

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10107	10035	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	15644	16985	17483
13.	Maharashtra	14975	9261	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	6364	5754	4637
14.	Odisha	10361	11585	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	6782	9116	19484
15.	Punjab	2845	588	1651	1874	2023	1658	1630	643	1473	617
16.	Rajasthan	19123	5353	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	7885	2569	3943
17.	Tamil Nadu	9625	9832	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	6000	6460	7203
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3479	1979	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	23134	24000	23727
19.	Uttarakhand	1451	2117	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	1102	1075	983
20.	West Bengal	5896	6632	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	4619	2469	4236
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1584	464	2400	567	534	601	300	415	292	358
22.	Assam	12792	5060	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	6601	7230	7110
23.	Manipur	153	144	730	158	330	227	330	234	250	197
24.	Meghalaya	1558	1205	500	407	840	380	535	510	580	510
25.	Mizoram	145	191	300	124	124	121	125	122	57	5
26.	Nagaland	379	420	200	84	105	128	85	116	101	178

27. Sikkim	307	299	300	110	175	100	200	50	270	101
28. Tripura	784	179	3132	843	825	976	982	1024	1052	1323
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14		42		8	8			0	0
30. Chandigarh	0								0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	15							0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0								0	0
33. Delhi	0								0	0
34. Lakshadweep	7				10	10			0	0
35. Puducherry	21	52	4	40		12			30	0
TOTAL:	155499	105415	158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	138367	141660	155706

\*As on 01.04.2013.

**Separate toilets for women in backward areas**

342. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is constructing separate toilets for women in the backward areas in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years and the amount spent in each State, so far; and

(c) the role of private players in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), incentives are being provided for the construction of Individual household latrines (IHHL) used by both men and women. There is no provision of separate toilets for women at the household level. However, under NBA, there is a provision of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) *i.e.* public toilets, for use of both men and women. In some States, separate Sanitary Complexes for use by Women have been constructed. The NBA Guidelines also have a provision of separate toilets for girls in Schools. The number of Community Sanitary Complexes and School toilet units constructed and the amount spent during last 5 years State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry has not directly involved private players in the construction of CSCs. However local bodies are free to make use of the support of private players to construct and operate CSCs, including for women.

***Statement******Community Sanitation Complexes and School toilet unit constructed and amount spent during last 5 years State/UT-wise (as reported by the States on MIS)***

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of School toilets constructed during last 5 years	Total amount spent on construction of School toilets during last 5 years (Rs. in crore)	No. of Community Sanitary Complexes constructed during last 5 years	Total amount spent on construction of Community Sanitary Complexes during last 5 years (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48437	99.76	96	1.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2360	6.45	125	2.45
3.	Assam	30760	60.97	62	0.95
4.	Bihar	67338	151.36	478	3.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	29299	57.23	226	4.19
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Goa	345	0.08	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	16048	49.76	400	4.75
9.	Haryana	2159	7.84	413	6.32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15106	40.74	734	10.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14004	38.32	725	11.19
12.	Jharkhand	16040	28.30	213	3.76
13.	Karnataka	9069	21.08	587	11.06
14.	Kerala	1192	3.53	417	7.94
15.	Madhya Pradesh	94845	200.33	641	13.70
16.	Maharashtra	17331	56.78	4190	71.55
17.	Manipur	3650	6.76	280	5.57
18.	Meghalaya	8420	36.31	169	3.04
19.	Mizoram	106	2.79	315	5.02
20.	Nagaland	1864	3.82	53	0.62
21.	Odisha	37425	77.60	106	1.93
22.	Puducherry	0	0.00	9	0.08
23.	Punjab	4091	5.72	38	0.03
24.	Rajasthan	43700	91.16	290	7.20
25.	Sikkim	1	0.00	155	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	14327	45.34	263	5.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Tripura	3013	11.93	89	1.77
28.	Uttar Pradesh	140436	218.15	1561	30.03
29.	Uttarakhand	2038	7.19	59	0.41
30.	West Bengal	78456	239.59	700	12.37
TOTAL:		701860	1568.88	13394	227.20

**Coverage of NRDWP in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the details of habitats covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the households to which water has been supplied during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of habitations covered under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Target habitations	Coverage of habitations
2010-11	5863	6837
2011-12	5433	5994
2012-13	5096	5520

(b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Ministry monitors the coverage based on habitations. Out of a total 72176 rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh, 38,016 habitations are fully covered, 30,611 habitations are partially covered and 3549 habitations is quality affected. However, as per Census – 2011, 89.1% of households have been provided with potable water from improved sources in Andhra Pradesh.

**Activity Maps for Panchayat Raj Institutions**

344. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, funds and finances to the Panchayat Raj institutions;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry which are being covered and which are not, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry administers two Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The Model Activity Mapping for NRDWP has already been prepared. It has been circulated to all the States/UTs for their comments. For NBA the Activity Mapping is under preparation which is likely to be finalized shortly.

#### **Safe drinking water in fluoride affected villages**

345. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether in view of increase in cases of fluoride contamination, Government has asked the States to provide alternative source of drinking water to the people in areas with high concentration of fluoride in ground water;

(b) whether areas with high concentration of fluoride in ground water have been identified and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide safe drinking water in the fluoride affected districts/areas across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has advised all States to provide safe drinking water in all fluoride affected rural habitations in the country from safe surface/ground water sources, even if these are situated at a distance.

(b) As reported by the State/Union Territory Governments, into the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 28.11.2013, there were 14,884 rural habitations contaminated with fluoride in excess of permissible limits in one or more drinking water sources and which were remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country. State/UT-wise number of such remaining fluoride affected habitations along with affected population as on 28.11.20013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Upto 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/ refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further upto 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources which *inter-alia* include artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which may dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

Further, powers to plan, design, approve, implement and monitor water supply schemes including optimum use of water treatment technologies have already been delegated to the State Governments.

**Statement**

*No. of water quality affected habitations and population affected with fluoride as reported by States as on 28.11.2013 which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water*

Sl. No.	State Name	Fluoride Problem	
		Habitations	Affected population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2103	2967706
2.	Bihar	1378	679003
3.	Chhattisgarh	203	42903
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	56	81793



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1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	7	25735
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	19	4849
10.	Karnataka	1359	1316606
11.	Kerala	106	214630
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1728	728443
13.	Maharashtra	367	874271
14.	Odisha	356	85702
15.	Punjab	2	1392
16.	Rajasthan	6830	4180444
17.	Tamil Nadu	8	2556
18.	Uttar Pradesh	272	213552
19.	Uttarakhand	3	10810
20.	West Bengal	77	105864
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
22.	Assam	10	2328
23.	Manipur	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0

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1	2	3	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL:		14884	11538587

### Construction of toilets in Madhya Pradesh

346. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of representations received from MPs during the November, 2013 regarding large scale irregularities in construction of toilets under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise, with particular reference to Rewa district, along with the action taken thereon, representation-wise;

(b) whether utilization certificate has been submitted and huge public money has been drawn fraudulently without construction of toilets in connivance with local officials in Belva Paikan village panchayat in Rewa district of MP;

(c) if so, the details of action taken against fraudsters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No representation has been received in this Ministry, from Members of Parliament during the November, 2013, regarding large scale irregularities in construction of toilets under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), a consolidated Utilization Certificate is submitted by the State. No Gram Panchayat-wise Utilization Certificate is submitted to this Ministry. Monitoring the withdrawal of funds at the Gram Panchayats level, including for Belva Paikan Village Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is done at the district and State levels, and not at the central level.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

### Achievements in Earth Sciences

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

- (a) the progress made in the field of Earth Sciences during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government is satisfied with its achievements;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The progress made during the last 3 years and the current year has been considerably significant under various schemes sphere headed by the institutions of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of this Ministry. Some of the major accomplishments are described below:—

- (i) **Atmospheric Observation Network and Services:** Recognizing the importance of real-time observational weather and climate data for various operational forecast and advisory services, state-of-the-art observing system networks have been commissioned during the last 3 years through network augmentation with 1098 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) and 554 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) all across the country. 13 Nos. of Doppler Weather Radars (DWTRs) have been augmented respectively at viz., Delhi airport, New Delhi Lodi Road, Nagpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Patiala, Agartala, Mohanbari, Bhopal, Bhuj and Mumbai to the earlier network of 5-DWRs installed at Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Chennai and Sriharikota. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through DWRs and with all available other observing systems (AWSs; ARGs; Automatic Weather Observing Systems-AWOS; satellite derived wind vectors, temperature, moisture fields etc.) ESSO-India Meteorological Department (IMD) has operationalized its location specific nowcasting weather service across the country and such service activity currently covers 117 urban centres on experimental basis under which nowcast of severe weather (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) in 3-6 hours range is issued.

The Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) has been extended to district level from the agro-climatic zone level (cluster of 4-6 districts) and extended to 600 districts of the country. Currently, over 3.5 million farmers have been receiving crop specific advisories under the AAS service in vernacular languages.

During the year, the country is impacted by 3-tropical cyclones Phailin, Helen and Lehar on the east coast of India and Uttarakhand and Gujarat have received extremely heavy rainfall spells during the Monsoon-2013. Track, intensity and landfall of these severe cyclones has been forecasted with sufficiently lead time so as to assist appropriate emergency response actions by the respective State Government/UT authorities in order to minimize the loss of life. The prediction of storm surge and associated inundation were also provided along with high wave alerts associated with the landfall of cyclones during 2013 on experimental basis.

From the Commonwealth Games 2010, venue specific weather and air quality forecast service for next 24 had been launched over the NCR of Delhi and such service has just been launched for Pune as well.

Under the framework of Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early warning System (RIMES), a data-sharing arrangement has been established with the nine countries to provide rainfall forecast for next 3-days. The countries include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

- (ii) **Atmospheric Processes, Modeling and Climate Change Research:** During the Twelfth Plan, under the National Monsoon Mission initiative, other institutions of ESSO, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (ESSO-IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ESSO-NCMRWF), NOIDA have embarked upon to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean-atmospheric climate model for (a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and (b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (upto 15 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for operational services of ESSO-IMD.

Operational implementation of improved forecast suite of models after the commissioning of the High Performance Computing (HPC) systems have enhanced the weather forecasting capacities through assimilating all available

global satellite radiance data for the production of forecast products at 22 Km. grid globally and 9 Kms./3 Kms. grid over India/regional/mega city domains. The performance evaluation of the updated global/meso-scale forecast systems for the past 5-7 years have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18% quantitatively as far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned.

A dedicated Centre for Climate Change Research was established as a part of ESSO-IITM, Pune to address various science issues relating to climate variability and change.

- (iii) **Ocean Observations:** The augmentation of Ocean Observation Networks in the seas surrounding India includes deployment of 16 moored buoys including 10 Tsunami buoys, 194 Argo Floats, 74 drifters, 16 wave rider buoys etc., for acquisition of real-time data from the seas around India. An appropriate system of archival and retrieval for the various types of ocean observations has been established. In particular, moored buoy data sets were found to be very useful during the passage of cyclones over the open seas. A dedicated OCEANSAT Satellite Ground Station was commissioned at ESSO-INCOIS, Hyderabad for real time direct reception of satellite data for rendering various operational Ocean Information Services.
- (iv) **Ocean Science and Services:** A unique system of Fisheries Advisories based on identification of Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) using remote sensing technology has been made operational by expanding it to cover Tuna fish to deep sea fishing industry. The advisories were issued daily for the entire Indian coast. The fish potential in the Indian EEZ was estimated using both satellite and in-situ data, which was found to be 4.32 MSY (maximum sustainable yield).

A Coral Bleaching Alert System (CABS) has been set up for providing biweekly status on 5 major coral environments of India viz., Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch. A state-of-the-art Tsunami Warning System was set up, in September, 2007, which has been now recognized as a Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP), provided advisories at 1800 forecast points for all the Indian Ocean Rim countries. The maps of Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) for the entire country were prepared and provided to all stakeholders.

Ocean State forecast at every six hours for sea surface temperature, currents, waves, etc. is provided daily for next 5-days.

- (v) **Ocean Survey and Mineral Resources:** As a part of hydrothermal sulphide exploration program, a series of seven cruises of 30-days each have been conducted in the central Indian Ocean Basin for acquisition of marine geophysical data. Quantum of data has been collected to date, in the Central Indian Ridge (CIR) and South West Indian Ridge (SWIR) using Multi-beam Eco Sounder (MBES) surveys of ~65,000 km<sup>2</sup> (area), Magnetic surveys of ~17,000 km<sup>2</sup> (line) and Gravity surveys ~9,115 km<sup>2</sup> (line). India has filed an application with the International Seabed Authority in July, 2013 for allotment of specifically identified zones over the Indian for exploration of Polymetallic Sulphides. India's had made claim to the extended continental shelf, in pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- (vi) **Geoscience:** India's scientific proposal for deep sea drilling in the Arabian Sea has been recommended by Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP). Towards organizing deep ocean drilling over the Arabian Sea under IODP, an advanced action has been initiated to charter a seismic vessel with appropriate data acquisition system from early 2014. Gravity surveys under the Geoid program and acquisition of data under Deep Sea Crustal studies have been initiated.
- (vii) **Ocean Technology:** Two more Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants have been commissioned in the islands of Lakshadweep respectively at Minicoy and Agatti during March, 2011 and August, 2011. A full-fledged hatchery unit for the breeding and rearing of ornamental fishes has been established at Agatti of Lakshadweep islands. The Remotely Operable Submersible (ROSUB) was tested at 5300m at Indian mining site over the Indian Ocean which is a land mark achievement for exploitation of ocean resources. A Remotely Operable In-situ Soil Tester (ROSI) has been developed and was tested at a water depth of 5462m in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB). ESSO-National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) had developed a drifter indigenously.
- (viii) **Seismological Research:** Initiated investigations at the Deep Borehole Observatory site in Koyna-Warna region for direct and continuous monitoring of intra-plate seismic zones at different depths, for improved understanding of the mechanics of faulting, physics of reservoir triggered earthquakes as well as earthquake hazard assessment. Two shallow boreholes have already been drilled, at a depth of 1522m and 1196m respectively. Also, air-borne gravity survey has been completed for 5000 line km. in Koyna region and also work related to Magneto Telluric (MT) survey is

completed. National Seismological Network consisting of 82 field observations including two telemetric clusters have been in successful operation for monitoring of seismic activity in and around country on 24×7 basis. A report on Seismic Hazard Microzonation of NCT Delhi 1:10000 scale has been prepared.

- (ix) **Polar Science:** The First Scientific expedition was successfully undertaken to the South Pole in November, 2010. India attained observer status within the Arctic council for conducting scientific research. The Third Antarctic Station “Bharati” was successfully commissioned in March, 2012 for operations towards conducting front line research. A satellite ground receiving station has been setup near Bharati Station in Antarctica for acquiring data from all passing polar orbiting satellites.
- (x) **High Performance Computing System:** In order to process and assimilate huge volume of global scale weather and climate data for a suite of forecast models, the computation facilities have been substantially augmented to the Petaflop scale. Setting up of National Knowledge Network (NKN) connectivity to all the ESSO institutions was accomplished for efficient communication and data transfer.
- (xi) **Research Education and Outreach:** An Advanced Training School was established with self-contained facilities for training and research in Earth System Science and Climate at ESSO-IITM, Pune. The first batch of students joined various units of ESSO. The second and third batch of 20 students was inducted in August, 2012 and August, 2013 through an exhaustive national level selective process. International Training Centre for Operational Oceanography at ESSO-INCOIS, Hyderabad under agreement with UNESCO-IOC is established. MoES Chairs have been established in various leading academic institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies for promotion of research in various branches of earth sciences. As a part of outreach programs, the ESSO had supported organization of Earth Science Olympiad in September, 2013 in India.
- (xii) **Ocean Research Vessels:** A fleet of six scientific research vessels are under regular operation by undertaking various targeted oceanographic research activities for acquisition of multi-disciplinary oceanographic data; conducting geophysical survey to assess marine non-living resources; campaign mode survey for assessment of living resources; measurement on seawater quality of coastal waters.
- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The progress is satisfactory both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The performance of the Ministry and the ESSO has been monitored objectively by the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) of the Cabinet Secretariat. The performance of Results-Framework Document of the Ministry were 95.07% and 97.15% and 93.45% for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. The concerted efforts made by the ESSO have led to the improved quality of warning services in respect of weather, climate, ocean State and hazards.

According to a recent survey, various services such as AAS for farmers, potential fishing zone for fisherman, ocean State forecast for shipping, aviation services at airports/heliports, public weather services etc., have been extremely useful and beneficial for society at large. The contribution of AAS and fishery advisories to national GDP has been estimated to be Rs. 50,000 crores and 34,000 crores respectively. There has been a significant growth in reviewed research publications by the scientists of ESSO in various journals of repute during the last three years.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Drinking water and clean toilets in schools**

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

(a) whether Government has fixed any time-limit with regard to providing safe drinking water and clean toilets in all Government and Government aided schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction to Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of schools in States including Andhra Pradesh, lacking basic infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water and toilet facility, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to address the issue?

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 mandates the appropriate Governments to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the schedule to the RTE Act. The State Governments/ UT administrations are mandated to provide these facilities in all schools as per the



time frame mandated under the RTE Act. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, *inter-alia*, drinking water and toilet facilities, if not already provided, within six months to schools.

(d) and (e) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, 94.45% schools have drinking water facilities, 81.14% elementary schools have boys' toilets and 72.16% elementary schools have girls' toilets. State-wise details of these facilities is given in the Statement (*See* below). Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 8.81 lakh toilets and 2.31 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned across the country for government elementary schools till 2012-13. Apart from this, convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been effected by States/UTs and toilets and drinking water have been provided in existing rural schools from that source also.

**Statement**

*State-wise details showing all elementary schools with drinking water toilet facilities as per DISE 2011-12*

State/UT	Drinking water	Boys' toilets	Girls' toilets
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.96	86.65	88.32
Andhra Pradesh	88.99	74.63	79.62
Arunachal Pradesh	77.96	51.64	54.61
Assam	77.32	56.88	66.45
Bihar	93.03	70.31	71.78
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chhattisgarh	93.42	54.56	57.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.68	75.83	75.58
Daman and Diu	100.00	99.09	99.09
Delhi	100.00	100.00	99.46
Goa	99.40	86.98	93.24

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	99.99	76.36	99.70
Haryana	99.55	92.65	96.51
Himachal Pradesh	98.79	80.58	97.42
Jammu and Kashmir	82.70	50.22	51.54
Jharkhand	90.04	75.36	77.28
Karnataka	99.44	97.66	98.41
Kerala	95.85	87.97	92.07
Lakshadweep	100.00	89.13	89.13
Madhya Pradesh	98.01	89.67	86.91
Maharashtra	94.32	92.49	80.66
Manipur	94.77	93.10	93.02
Meghalaya	59.89	60.12	60.09
Mizoram	90.05	72.93	94.26
Nagaland	64.63	71.76	75.01
Odisha	94.36	76.65	79.90
Puducherry	100.00	98.51	99.56
Punjab	99.94	97.59	98.00
Rajasthan	95.07	77.22	95.54
Sikkim	96.52	95.20	97.50
Tamil Nadu	100.00	84.93	92.10
Tripura	75.35	77.69	81.38
Uttar Pradesh	98.45	87.80	89.19
Uttarakhand	95.56	93.17	94.08
West Bengal	97.18	85.44	88.12
ALL STATES:	94.45	81.14	72.16

**Availability of trained and qualified teachers**

349. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of introduction of so many programmes/schemes, like SSA, there is still a need for trained and qualified teachers which is mandatory under the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for arriving at such a conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that the academic authority as notified by the Central Government will lay down minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible as a teacher. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has been notified as the academic authority in this regard and it has laid down the qualifications for eligibility as a teacher.

Pre-service teacher training is imparted through 593 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET's), 118 Central Institutes of Education Technology (CIETs), 35 Institutes of Advance Studies in Education (IASEs), 40 University Departments of Education and 12,689 teacher training institutions in the private sector in the country, through providing Diploma in Education (D.Ed) and Bachelor in Education (B.Ed) courses. More recently, the Government of India under its Teacher Education Scheme has also decided to create Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in order to enable SC/ST and minority candidates to enter block level teacher training institutions, of which 97 have been sanctioned in 2012-13 and 2013-14. It is also notable that many States have revised their Teacher Education Curriculum along the lines of National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE) 2009, while others are in the process of revising their curricula.

**Food poisoning in MDMS**

350. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) the number of food poisoning cases that have arisen since the inception of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) the action taken against those food providers which were responsible for the food poisoning;

(c) the frequency of hygiene/quality checks of the kitchen in which the food is cooked; and

(d) whether Government has considered making food fortification compulsory, as a part of MDMS and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Hot cooked meals are being served under the MDMS from 2004-05 onwards; as per records of the MHRD, 65 cases of children falling ill after consuming Mid-Day-Meal have been reported since then.

(b) The action taken has included a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal and Inspector, the suspension of erring officials, the registration of criminal cases against the concerned staff/contractor for negligence, the cancellation of the contract of the supplier, the changing of cooks where required, and compensating children as per the directions of the court.

(c) The Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines stipulate that on an average 25% of the Primary Schools and EGS/AIE Centres should be visited in every quarter, and all Primary Schools and EGS/AIE Centres should be visited at least once every year. In addition inspections are carried out by 41 independent Monitoring Institutions such as IIT, Chennai, Viswa Bharti and XLRI Jamshedpur. The Government of India have also deputed 16 Joint Review Missions for an indepth assessment of the Scheme in 16 States of the country during the current year.

(d) The States have been asked to use double fortified salt for the MDMS.

#### **Scholarship scheme for students of Jammu and Kashmir**

351. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scholarship scheme for the students of Jammu and Kashmir to pursue the degree courses under various institutes recognized by AICTE;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students applied/availed benefits thereof during the last three years;

(c) the details of applications received by Government for AICTE scholarships for academic year 2013-14;

(d) the details of students granted scholarships under the scheme;

(e) whether Government has received any complaints against some NGOs for misuse of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir has been launched since 2011. The Scheme aims to provide tuition fees, hostel fees, cost of books and other incidental charges to 5000 students per year belonging to Jammu and Kashmir who, after passing Class XII or equivalent examination through the State Board of Jammu and Kashmir and from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools located in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Rate of Scholarships is as under:—

Tuition Fees: Upto Rs. 30,000/- per annum for general degree courses.

OR

Upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum for engineering courses.

OR

Upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for medical studies, including Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

In addition to this, hostel fees and incidentals will also be given for all categories of courses. The ceiling for this will be Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

In the first year (2011-12) of the Scheme a total number of 420 applications were received and scholarships were awarded to 38 eligible students.

In 2012-2013, a total of 5810 applications were received by AICTE. Out of this, 3340 candidates had been found eligible and scholarships have already been released to the Institutes for 2858 candidates.

For the year 2013-14 the total number of application received by AICTE was 6706 out of which in the IMC meeting held on 08.11.2013, 1502 cases were cleared. Another additional 2245 eligible candidates are being considered.

(e) and (f) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed the Ministry that there have been reports alleging that some NGOs have misled the students from Jammu and Kashmir and an inquiry has been ordered by the State CID to investigate the role of various NGOs in the Scheme.

**Distribution of Aakash tablet to students**

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

- (a) the details of scheme for providing 'Aakash' tablet to students;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has placed an order to the company named Datawind for one lac tablets to be supplied by March 31, 2013;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the company has failed to fulfil the order;
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government against the said company; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to provide tablets to students in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Sir, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) a project was sanctioned to IIT Rajasthan in September, 2010 for achieving the following deliverables after acquiring one lakh Low Cost Access-cum-Computing Devices (LCADs) for teacher empowerment:

- (i) Acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) Hardware and software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

These tablets were for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions. This project was subsequently transferred to the IIT Bombay in April, 2012. IIT Bombay has received deliveries of all 1,00,000 Aakash tablets from Datawind. IIT Bombay has also imposed a penalty for late deliveries of the tablets.

(e) An Inter Ministerial Committee, constituted by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), for continuous R&D and timely delivery of "Aakash" tablets has finalized the technical specifications of Aakash-IV prepared by a sub-committee of technical experts in its meeting held on 12th June, 2013. It has also been decided to make available "Aakash" on DGS&D rate contract, so as to enable government departments and individual institutions to procure the Aakash Tablets without any difficulty.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Literacy rate**

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

- (a) the current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise;
- (b) the details of expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the National Literacy Mission during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the achievements made, so far, under the said scheme;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide special assistance to the States which are below the national average and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the level of literacy in the country?

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

(b) State-wise details indicating funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year and expenditure incurred upto last year under the Saakshar Bharat Scheme, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Upto 31.03.2013, the scheme has been sanctioned in the rural areas of 372 low female literacy districts in 25 States and 1 UT; over 1.5 lakh Adult Education Centers have been set up; 2.0 million persons have been trained as voluntary teachers; 30 million primers in different Indian languages and dialects have been produced and distributed; 2.93 crore learners appeared for basic literacy assessment tests; and 2.13 crore learners have been certified as literate.

(d) The Saakshar Bharat Scheme is specifically focused on districts with low levels of adult female literacy.

(e) The Government have enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country. The scheme has been further extended for the Twelfth Plan period ending March, 2017 with a target to raise the literacy levels to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points, besides bridging regional disparities.

**Statement-I***Literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise, as per the Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>India</b> (Excl. 3 sub-divisions of Senapati Distt. of Manipur)	<b>72.99</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>64.64</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	79.21	86.06	72.37
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01



1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

**Statement-II**

*The details of year-wise central share released and expenditure incurred under Saakshar Bharat Programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Central Share released				Funds utilized as reported by SLMAs (as on 31.3.2013)**
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8466.69	6454.92	11605.83	6921.76	32076.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	487.03	2260.53	0.00	0.00	3211.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	858.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1656.43
4.	Bihar	8518.94	37.63	703.88	2342.29	6658.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	1961.53	2867.51	9347.20	0.00	10926.28
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.70
7.	Gujarat	0.00	1440.12	925.12	0.00	2592.68
8.	Haryana	727.56	511.12	0.00	0.00	1075.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146.34	71.62	269.84	0.00	324.53
10.	Jharkhand	2576.09	46.41	2581.46	0.00	1479.71
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	887.24	0.00	0.00	156.21
12.	Karnataka	4562.92	0.00	4011.44	0.00	6379.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.01	2817.61	0.00	0.00	163.79
14.	Maharashtra	479.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1816.59
15.	Manipur	0.00	474.84	0.00	0.00	813.81
16.	Meghalaya	362.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.42
17.	Nagaland	196.26	119.81	327.10	0.00	357.66
18.	Odisha	0.00	964.37	1512.12	0.00	808.45
19.	Punjab	1561.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.28*
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	8111.11	0.00	0.00	13148.181
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.80	68.83
22.	Tamil Nadu	1139.63	155.74	1375.04	0.00	4344.03
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	123.82	0.00	83.74
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	15542.09	0.00	0.00	8286.16
25.	Uttarakhand	190.93	2841.73	547.53	0.00	3453.13
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2952.05	0.00	2234.58

\*Earlier reported by SLMA till 31.03.2012.

\*\*Expenditure is against total funds released including State share since 2009-10.

**Children falling sick after consumption of mid-day-meals**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, due to negligence of school administration and food suppliers towards the meal served to children under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), the incidents of children falling sick is on the rise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that dead rats were found in mid-day-meals supplied by ISCON to the Lala Khedali School, Gurgaon on October 7, 2013;

(c) the number of districts in which MDMS has failed, as per the report of the Ministry and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would make it mandatory for the cook and management to eat the food themselves before serving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. As per the records available from 2008-13 no such discernable trend has been observed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of the information furnished by States/UT's in the Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2013-14, 126 districts have been identified by the Ministry, for lower coverage of children, against enrolment.

(d) As per the existing Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines it should be ensured that the food prepared is tasted by 2 – 3 adults including at least one teacher before it is served to children. The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the MDM guidelines for mandatory tasting of meals by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.

**Establishment of minority educational institutions**

355. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many educational institutions have been established in the minority concentration districts, as per the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programmes for minorities; and

(b) the number of students and teachers therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the recommendation

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the Sachar Committee and the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for minorities, a number of educational institutions have been established in the Minority Concentration Districts.

Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, (during 2006-07 to 2013-14 upto 30.09.2013), 20,880 Primary Schools and 13,497 Upper Primary Schools have been established in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). 1,33,06,091 children are enrolled and 1,47,4593 teachers are in position in the elementary education sector. 543 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are operational, enrolling 44,534 girls. 1,162 Secondary Schools, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, 33 Jan Shikshan Sansthans, 59 Block Institutes of Teacher Education, 27 Model Degree Colleges, 368 Women's Hostels and 55 Polytechnics have been sanctioned in the MCDs.

Data on the number of teachers and students are not maintained centrally by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **Services of packaged food for mid-day-meals**

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

- (a) whether there have been complaints against services of packaged food for mid-day-meals in schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to add new items in the existing packaged food derived from fruits and vegetables for better healthcare;
- (d) whether it is proposed to add certain new other food items in such packaged food in mid-day-meals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) There is no provision of providing packaged food for mid-day-meals in the schools in the country. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, only hot cooked meals are to be served under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS).

#### **Reforms for scientific establishments**

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

- (a) whether Government reforms for scientific establishments are needed at different levels;

(b) whether Government is planning to review the way science is taught in schools in different parts of the country;

(c) whether Government is planning to review how undergraduate and graduate instruction in the sciences are conducted and the way research organisations are operating in different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to bring about reforms in scientific establishments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. Since the Scientific processes are dynamic in nature, their review and reforms are a continuous process which the government undertakes from time to time for scientific institutions and establishments.

(b) to (d) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) makes efforts towards the popularization of science in the States/UTs and organizes science exhibitions and other related activities. NCERT has undertaken a number of steps to improve the quality of science education at the school level namely the development of activity-based textbooks, laboratory manuals, exemplar problems, source books on assessment etc. NCERT has also been organizing several teacher training programmes on the use of these materials. The CBSE affiliated schools are instructed to provide facilities of well-equipped science laboratories for the conduct of practical work in the schools, apart from the appointment of qualified teachers for teaching science subjects.

To facilitate synergy between undergraduate/graduate instruction in Science and organizational research, the Government of India has established five new research oriented Institutes of Science Education and Research at Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram under the Ministry of Human Resource Development and one Institute (National Institute of Science Education and Research) under the Department of Atomic Energy. These centrally funded scientific establishments are autonomous and being governed by their Board of Governors. The Government has also approved schemes for encouraging development and commercialization of invention and innovations for implementation in scientific establishments such as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs). In order to strengthen the institutional funding system for Research and

Development (R&D), Government of India has set up a “Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)” through an act of Parliament, as a Statutory Autonomous body to manage and disburse R&D funds to scientific establishments and individual scientists in the country.

- (e) Does not arise.

#### **Schools set up after RTEA**

358. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools providing education upto standard XII opened ever since the Right to Education Act (RTEA) came into force;

(b) the total number of children engaged in schools since the enforcement of RTEA; and

(c) the measures being initiated by Government to encourage parents, particularly in rural regions to engage their children in schools?

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 mandates eight years of free and compulsory elementary education *i.e.* from classes I to VIII. In 2009-10, there were 10,48,046 Government schools providing elementary education in the country, which has increased to 10,78,407 in 2011-12 as per the District Information System for Education (DISE). The number of children enrolled in elementary classes in 2011-12 was 12,93,95,848 in Government schools.

In order to encourage parents, particularly there in rural areas, to send their children to school, a number of initiatives have been undertaken which include *inter-alia*, the opening of schools in neighbourhoods, 75% parental representation in School Management Committees, community mobilisation and working with rural and urban local bodies.

#### **Shortage of teachers**

359. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn towards the reports that there is shortage of a large number of trained and untrained teachers in schools in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto and the number of teachers required/short for primary and secondary level schools during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes likely to be formulated for providing quality education to bring the drop-out rate upto the zero level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sought relaxation from the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, due to the non-avail ability of teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

To address this issue, the Government has sanctioned a Rs. 6308 crore project to strengthen Teacher Education in the Country during the Twelfth Plan. The main components of the revised Scheme are the setting up of new District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advance Study in Education (IASEs), as well as strengthening of existing DIETs, CTEs and IASEs. The Scheme also envisages the establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in 196 identified SC/ST/Minority concentration districts as elementary pre-service teacher education institutions.

In addition, NCTE has given permission to respective State Governments for training of the 5,09,736 in-service untrained teachers through distance mode.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalising elementary education, 19.84 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since 2001-02 for elementary classes, against which 14.80 lakh teachers have been recruited till 30.09.2013. The State-wise list of teachers sanctioned as well as recruited under the SSA during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below). The information regarding teacher shortage in government schools at secondary level is not centrally available.

SSA provides funds to State/UT Governments for distribution of free textbooks, uniforms to eligible children, Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE), periodic in-service training to teachers, induction training to newly appointed teachers and training to untrained teachers and academic support to teachers through Block Resource Centers (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centers (CRCs), etc. Besides, Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) scheme is being run for providing food to children at elementary level.

A centrally sponsored scheme, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) seeks to universalise access to secondary education *inter-alia*, envisages, improving the quality of education imparted at secondary level through recruitment of additional teachers. Six (6) teachers including Head Master are sanctioned for the schools upgraded under RMSA. Under the programme there is also a provision of providing additional subject teachers against sanctioned posts as part of strengthening existing secondary schools. Financial assistance is also given for training of teachers both for induction and in-service Teachers Training for Head Masters, Master Teachers, key resource persons, etc. RMSA also provides school leadership training to school heads.

**Statement**

*Physical progress of new teacher recruitment under SSA (Cumulative)  
(Till 30th September, 2013 — Quarter-II)*

Sl. No.	State	Target	Achievement	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	215	198	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39354	38319	1035
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6334	928
4.	Assam	48808	41348	7460
5.	Bihar	403413	236536	174577
6.	Chandigarh	1390	1390	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193	10314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	958	427	531
9.	Daman and Diu	119	92	27
10.	Delhi	7104	3834	3270
11.	Goa	169	169	0
12.	Gujarat	58688	31430	27258
13.	Haryana	13435	13435	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6087	3653	2434



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	42316	1155
16.	Jharkhand	120396	80857	39539
17.	Karnataka	29055	24407	4648
18.	Kerala	2925	2783	142
19.	Lakshadweep	38	17	21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173855	169591	4264
21.	Maharashtra	42091	15484	26607
22.	Manipur	2871	2719	152
23.	Meghalaya	13354	9050	4304
24.	Mizoram	2502	2175	327
25.	Nagaland	3464	3147	317
26.	Odisha	89901	87984	1917
27.	Puducherry	48	37	11
28.	Punjab	14090	10661	3429
29.	Rajasthan	114132	114132	0
30.	Sikkim	726	405	321
31.	Tamil Nadu	33214	33214	0
32.	Tripura	6980	5711	1269
33.	Uttar Pradesh	423553	299357	124196
34.	Uttarakhand	14316	5046	9270
35.	West Bengal	199107	136895	62212
TOTAL:		1984598	1480346	504252

#### JNVs in Jammu and Kashmir

360. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Jammu and Kashmir with insufficient and inadequate infrastructure;

(b) whether funds have been released to ensure completion of construction within one year; and

(c) the details of steps taken to establish JNVs in the districts of State where they do not exist at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Seven Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in Jammu and Kashmir at Doda, Kargil (Part-II), Kupwara, Poonch, Shopian, Reasi and Budgam presently do not have complete infrastructure. The same are at various stages of completion.

(b) The construction activity is not affected due to the pendency of bills as no bill of any construction agency is pending.

(c) The Government plans to open additional JNVs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for uncovered districts of the country. All these proposals will be considered subject to approval by the competent authority and the availability of funds.

#### **Targets and achievements under SSA and RMSA**

361. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial targets and achievements under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of educationally backward blocks identified for establishing Model Schools, the proposals received from State Governments, the proposals approved and the schools actually established, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The physical targets and achievements in the last three years for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In the last three years Rs. 4313932.43 lakh was approved in the civil works head out of which Rs. 3373326.77 lakh expenditure has been incurred by the States.

The physical targets and achievements in the last three years for the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

In the last three years Rs. 1191987.14 lakh was approved in the civil works head out of which for civil works Rs. 375137.93 lakh expenditure has been incurred by the States.

(b) The State-wise details of number of educationally backward blocks identified for establishing Model Schools are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I****A. Details of State-wise target and achievement (Completed) during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto 30.09.13) under SSA**

Sl. No.	States Name	2010-11															
		Primary School	Upper Primary School	Additional classrooms	Drinking water	Toilets	Financial Allocation	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	63	0	2	15195	12239	745	800	10194	9694	66246.64	47330.99				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	314	0	0	828	962	0	0	530	544	7407.76	5717.444				
3.	Assam	1200	1483	0	0	4845	4526	0	0	10010	10010	37368.834	36561.734				
4.	Bihar	0	2233	0	8	56436	12206	8870	5564	19282	6127	193924.316	148455.6495				
5.	Chhattisgarh	319	536	85	453	8128	9521	782	2	7266	1700	68035.64	40110.082				
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	0	220	48	286.39	191.48				
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	9647	8441	0	3	395	412	43674.74	41269.86				
8.	Haryana	114	50	177	250	6151	3722	0	471	1748	2445	24081.288	17361.85				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	364	434	105	35	3431	1975	7384.83	6848.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1248	967	0	64	3054	614	1018	1417	2036	1728	25038.044	3898.85
11.	Jharkhand	995	1822	1017	3236	21920	12760	5	72	6931	1729	84097.78	78962.89
12.	Karnataka	132	315	0	0	5971	3345	968	0	11927	8560	47971.83	40492.933
13.	Kerala	6	0	0	0	1289	1387	1755	725	3157	2012	10974.33	7434.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	386	0	954	1734	31622	12918	95	0	7262	55	129649.585	98168.001
15.	Maharashtra	839	1680	0	93	10101	4097	308	332	4226	1123	54984.05	80699.3
16.	Manipur	180	0	0	0	1024	886	0	0	1600	982	6816.45	0
17.	Meghalaya	574	201	0	107	1311	114	0	0	0	0	6718.66	530.271
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	703	572	0	0	846	694	4089.34	2285.71569
19.	Nagaland	98	0	327	0	150	0	285	0	375	0	10235.692	0
20.	Odisha	1177	1348	379	717	11860	5939	141	74	2197	961	61129.48	59800.25
21.	Punjab	36	30	112	478	3545	1469	72	60	1103	858	21671.65	20523.567
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	7486	3862	965	2086	2881	8182	54803.7	45561.77
23.	Sikkim	0	0	40	3	58	105	0	0	359	345	1563.36	-1189.454

24. Tamil Nadu	228	14	279	674	4071	0	401	401	12102	2815	44612.445	34760.409
25. Tripura	92	147	168	82	1487	296	0	0	123	88	6321.3	2262.45
26. Uttar Pradesh	26	129	1152	1207	38604	9160	278	299	415	406	132948.48	64160.73
27. Uttarakhand	7	154	14	198	125	974	175	196	6683	2579	3586.51	7584.17
28. West Bengal	5499	207	323	138	29960	18064	1133	244	4922	3450	129977.224	55706.68
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	41	20	0	46	0	26	1258.695	240.83
30. Chandigarh	6	0	6	9	70	101	0	0	5	0	1318.84	100.29
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	0	108	4	0	0	0	0	334.4	25.08
32. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	12	42	23	12	13	0	133	74.61
33. Delhi	2	0	0	0	388	177	0	0	161	0	3009.05	1491.19
34. Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	3	6	10	0	20	0	149.32	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	22	86	50	25	103	26	441.701	397.46
TOTAL:	13374	11696	5033	9453	276579	129074	18214	12864	122523	69574	1292245.354	947819.81

Note: Achievements more than the target approved include coverage of previous years target.

**B.**

Sl. No.	States Name	2011-12															
		Primary school	Upper primary school	Additional classrooms	Drinking water	Toilets	Financial allocation (civil works)	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	3	0	0	20599	15286	155	353	15660	15920	133574.829	122159.79				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124	19	0	0	608	179	42	0	626	145	8094.345	1417.93				
3.	Assam	2296	2750	0	0	11116	10491	0	0	8219	8219	74180.94	73601.54				
4.	Bihar	0	1141	0	18	76693	32048	123	3139	24383	22333	395686.424	153657.77				
5.	Chhattisgarh	193	355	140	305	1407	8738	278	544	24208	9809	63971.55	48624.14				
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	25	200	37	120	26	307	311.16				
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	14615	14417	0	0	1990	1244	82112.91	75221.63				
8.	Haryana	9	25	49	40	3948	3821	167	117	1365	1211	33006.02	25629.93				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	2	20	0	828	478	0	50	373	2349	8916.232	7152.72				

10. Jammu and Kashmir	447	682	0	43	2112	772	0	0	7939	0	14830.73	39503.09
11. Jharkhand	42	693	32	1565	17683	15013	716	515	1650	4225	59467.86	60160.21
12. Karnataka	0	128	0	0	1950	5126	318	1286	2922	13819	31272.6	27776.06
13. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	1030	595	1522	1791.09	3292.69
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	359	0	1394	6552	28978	384	447	21648	32700	48638.388	80848.83
15. Maharashtra	12	769	0	78	14591	7374	377	535	1043	2247	74988.67	24364.82
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	1036	532	0	140	0	2311	11748.24	4126.79
17. Meghalaya	506	402	960	74	770	1514	0	0	0	0	19284.68	9488.56
18. Mizoram	21	0	63	0	33	349	0	0	0	422	4128.75	811.51
19. Nagaland	141	0	56	0	81	308	10	284	90	27	4385.05	4676.55
20. Odisha	0	1370	374	502	7841	9887	252	329	2715	2966	64134.41	27926.65
21. Punjab	0	26	0	98	2683	3196	6	35	2666	1469	33613.81	18342.60
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	7016	6273	181	757	1791	2525	44060.015	39731.41
23. Sikkim	1	1	12	15	24	0	0	0	44	26	950.3	2878.89
24. Tamil Nadu	0	152	0	227	2228	6612	3158	2913	6986	18694	32034.247	3141.76
25. Tripura	0	73	0	130	97	1208	7	0	2171	329	6845.46	5766.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10494	283	1173	106	19335	34199	0	6	0	9	163679.57	151533.00
27.	Uttarakhand	182	95	21	80	699	640	8	653	2095	3494	10118.51	4463.46
28.	West Bengal	0	1078	0	365	15030	24869	307	537	8170	4533	109565.179	125409.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	2	0	0	45	18	0	17	12	22	1064.6	469.88
30.	Chandigarh	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1259.25	3077.73
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	0	0	100	77	0	0	0	30	305	396.35
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	11	10	21	11	6	6	56.3	56.30
33.	Delhi	0	1	0	0	155	40	0	0	95	0	3823.81	4122.38
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	26	35	0	25	0	40	596.21	475.44
TOTAL:		14526	10423	2900	5040	229912	232655	6710	13760	139582	152672	1542537.979	1150617.29



## C.

Sl. No.	State	2012-13															
		Primary school	Upper primary school	Additional classrooms	Drinking water	Toilets	Financial allocation (civil works)	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435	60	0	0	20389	15243	0	44	7449	2917	147680.49	59059.39				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	123	124	0	0	297	610	0	0	1094	542	10333.61	17897.60				
3.	Assam	0	506	0	0	6910	818	0	0	12125	3800	92857.58	66839.66				
4.	Bihar	0	339	0	2	0	21664	2859	1540	7747	7376	5305.68	189419.31				
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	344	30	149	1630	4088	378	209	38044	14615	63271.62	42163.45				
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	124	0	260	59.07	0.00				
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	14979	15483	0	0	9661	9578	139290.52	131970.27				
8.	Haryana	4	18	8	53	1182	3155	527	78	4897	4248	18653.28	18089.47				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	6	7	0	334	677	0	20	1103	2289	6181.82	5794.35				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	253	1184	0	116	7755	1748	0	0	8170	235	59950.78	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	849	0	100	25369	13771	309	487	7465	5230	103848.36	73344.60
12.	Karnataka	4	1	11	1	5675	4327	152	147	3378	1761	52112.69	43707.60
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	37	371	32	32	2582	3177	13161.74	12958.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	196	308	880	954	6764	7892	851	883	19110	20760	50691.31	60746.73
15.	Maharashtra	67	568	693	82	4559	11244	31	147	21230	5703	59541.47	53681.91
16.	Manipur	368	0	153	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	15871.45	3840.34
17.	Meghalaya	27	207	0	8	25	941	0	0	0	0	620.64	1860.62
18.	Mizoram	131	21	37	0	68	0	4	4	1124	321	6049.87	7998.08
19.	Nagaland	75	0	63	258	211	142	91	0	837	0	6880.64	4484.49
20.	Odisha	0	373	0	354	15416	11102	185	147	65416	33038	116829.18	86082.38
21.	Punjab	0	1	21	8	1070	1995	0	2	6930	1976	24754.13	32070.38
22.	Rajasthan	99	0	27	0	3016	4771	0	276	0	1235	36805.47	26307.81
23.	Sikkim	0	4	0	8	3	187	0	0	69	0	100.33	331.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	38	0	62	2612	0	1803	336	17925	0	39882.36	40114.74

25. Tripura	34	21	0	13	937	552	10	13	525	2259	6035.76	6945.88
26. Uttar Pradesh	0	6888	0	643	15262	18039	1629	952	3660	2779	52013.95	75787.15
27. Uttarakhand	273	144	50	70	737	853	0	34	2236	3900	14099.41	6300.47
28. West Bengal	264	748	471	793	54379	18099	0	394	25789	6373	328833.01	202698.27
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	1	0	0	5	20	0	2	0	7	1212.68	1100.67
30. Chandigarh	2	3	0	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	332.60	380.37
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	73	15	0	58	162	272	951.32	581.64
32. Daman and Diu	0	1	2	0	11	12	0	21	95	6	306.28	254.44
33. Delhi	1	2	0	0	300	335	0	0	227	145	3924.94	1513.78
34. Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	3	0	1	33.75	0.00
35. Puducherry	0	4	0	0	38	0	26	26	96	0	671.32	563.46
TOTAL:	2411	12764	2453	3677	190082	158224	8887	5979	269146	134803	1479149.1	1274889.68



4. Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	0	0	0	487	1166	743	378	455	297	151	455	297	151	1455	287	161
	2011-12	102	0	0	3437	4791	0	0	2256	0	0	1915	0	0	3064	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Bihar	2010-11	443	1	161	443	1797	0	0	152	0	0	378	0	0	255	0	0
	2011-12	165	0	0	1095	3482	0	0	444	0	0	990	0	0	562	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6. Chhattisgarh	2010-11	500	178	273	584	1539	858	681	450	250	200	1469	268	201	485	269	216
	2011-12	623	0	0	1057	1758	0	0	975	0	0	11039	0	0	11004	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7. Chandigarh	2010-11	4	0	0	8	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	2011-12	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Daman and Diu	2010-11	2	1	1	12	7	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
	2011-12	1	0	0	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	0
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010-11	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
	2011-12	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21. Meghalaya	2010-11	25	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22. Manipur	2010-11	23	23	0	39	0	0	0	39	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23. Mizoram	2010-11	32	0	0	70	1	0	0	54	35	19	45	29	16	63	41	22
		2011-12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24. Nagaland	2010-11	67	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	45	0	126	141	0	0	87	0	0	0	126	0	0	126	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25. Odisha	2010-11	400	28	344	847	830	0	830	691	0	691	0	0	0	701	0	701
		2011-12	9	0	1062	1433	0	0	913	0	0	0	987	0	0	856	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26. Punjab	2010-11	79	77	2	907	398	398	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	581	581	0







	of 1704 sch)	2011-12	3762	65	907	15649	18741	524	975	10582	215	1009	8933	109	650	11847	350	1659
	(15491 frsh sch and left over gap of 158 sch)																	
2012-13		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>		6996	491	2244	29818	40289	4998	4998	10398	19128	2284	4868	15883	1982	3227	21894	2815	5709
	(27956 frsh sch and left over gap of 1862 sch)																	

Contd.









1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21. Meghalaya	2010-11	9	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22. Manipur	2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	40	256	0	0	0
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	100	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23. Mizoram	2010-11	44	28	16	10	8	2	11	8	3	126	102	24	12	0	12
		2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24. Nagaland	2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	105	0	0	0
		2011-12	126	0	0	82	0	0	76	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25. Odisha	2010-11	0	0	0	770	0	770	770	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	960	0	0	102	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26. Punjab	2010-11	878	84	794	907	907	0	907	907	0	0	0	0	264	264	0





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	32. West Bengal	2010-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33. Tripura	2010-11	45	21	24	45	21	24	45	21	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	70	0	13	34	0	16	11	0	11	24	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	34. Puducherry	2010-11	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35. Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	14	1	5	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2011-12	247	0	0	141	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012-13															
	COUNTRY TOTAL:	2011-11	10232	2278	3839	7160	1960	3094	5068	1776	1982	832	242	385	1486	433	51
		2011-12	14828	120	640	6881	365	68	1982	13	35	1182	90	315	1566	75	0
		2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL:		25060	2398	4479	14041	2325	3162	7050	1789	2017	2014	332	700	3052	508	51

**Statement-III**

*The State-wise details of number of educationally backward blocks identified for establishing Model Schools are as under*

Sl. No.	State	Total EBBs	Proposal received (No. of Model Schools)	Proposal approved (No. of Model Schools)	Model School functional
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	737	666	589	325
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	17	0	0
3.	Assam	81	80	67	0
4.	Bihar	530	411	368	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	74	74	74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	85	85	84	12
8.	Haryana	36	36	36	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	24	19	0
11.	Jharkhand	201	121	89	89
12.	Karnataka	74	74	74	74
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	201	201
15.	Maharashtra	43	43	43	43
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	9	9	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1	0

164 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	11	11	11	0
20.	Odisha	173	162	111	0
21.	Punjab	21	21	21	21
22.	Rajasthan	186	174	160	72
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	44	44	44
24.	Tripura	9	6	6	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	680	622	193	193
26.	Uttarakhand	19	19	0	0
27.	West Bengal	87	67	61	0
TOTAL:		3451	2973	2266	1184

#### **Education for SCs, STs and persons with disabilities**

362. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Monitoring Committee for Education of SCs, STs and Persons with Disabilities has assessed the progress made, so far, since the implementation of Right to Education Act in the country;

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

(c) the extent to which these sections of society have been benefited, so far, along with the details of reduction in the number of out of school children reported in various parts of the country;

(d) whether Government has allocated any SC Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for implementation of schemes during 2013-14;

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

(f) the details of funds, so far, allocated and released to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two meetings of the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) for the Education of SCs, STs and Persons with Disabilities, constituted to advise the Government on all matters pertaining to

education and its pursuit for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), were held on 27th June, 2012 and 12th June, 2013. During these meetings, the schemes/programmes, including the Right to Education Act, being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the educational development of these sections of the society, were discussed. The NMC has constituted a Standing Committee and Six Task Forces to review the implementation of schemes of MHRD and also suggest ways/strategies, including modification of existing schemes and proposals for new schemes to enhance the educational development of SC, ST and PwD category. Five Task Forces have submitted their final reports whereas one Task Force constituted to promote educational opportunities and welfare of students from North East Region belonging to SCs, STs and PwDs has since submitted its Interim Report.

(c) The enrolment of SC/ST students at School and Higher Education level for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the following table:—

(In lakhs)

Year	School Education (I-XII)*		Higher Education	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
2008-09	436.12	230.59	22.48	9.37
2009-10	455.74	233.01	24.39*	10.80*
2010-11	470.52	235.40	30.45*	12.08

\*Provisional.

Two independent surveys to estimate the number of out-of-school children in the country were commissioned by the Government of India in 2005 and 2009. These surveys showed a decline in the number of Out-of-School Children (OOSC) from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81.5 lakh in 2009. Further, positive downward trends in reduction are observed in all categories (girls, STs and SCs) during the intervening period of these two surveys as shown in the following table:—

*Share of OOSC in the 6-14 years old population; category-wise*

	Girls	SC	ST
2005	7.9	8.1	9.5
2009	4.6	5.9	5.2
Improvement	3.3	2.2	4.3

The States/UTs have also reported a further decline in the number of out-of-school children in the last 3 years as given in the Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has earmarked Rs. 10639.70 crores and Rs. 5631.86 crore under SCSP and TSP respectively for the year 2013-14.

(f) The details of the funds released to the States under SCSP and TSP during 2013-14 under Teacher's Education and Girl's Hostel Schemes are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below). The information in respect of other flagship schemes is being collected.

***Statement-I***

*Status of OOSC (6-14 years age) from 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	751	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	115810	301271	161538
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11343	9688	3443
4.	Assam	124577	118603	102518
5.	Bihar	352331	282669	271096
6.	Chandigarh UT	3782	6018	4544
7.	Chhattisgarh	128185	64860	76204
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	167	171
9.	Daman and Diu	409	379	133
10.	Delhi	23536	9854	7255
11.	Goa	13024	3608	2500
12.	Gujarat	58137	102836	84358
13.	Haryana	107599	84032	125084

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2414	3243	2811
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	36281	43153	59061
16.	Jharkhand	236265	502942	280617
17.	Karnataka	39841	125888	117845
18.	Kerala	10043	21425	1406
19.	Lakshadweep	7	7	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	70486	126485	74415
21.	Maharashtra	16145	218799	86856
22.	Manipur	21340	9632	8744
23.	Meghalaya	14393	20998	33557
24.	Mizoram	9759	8234	7362
25.	Nagaland	20108	11719	8589
26.	Odisha	72048	30591	19591
27.	Puducherry	901	885	341
28.	Punjab	30939	18459	17414
29.	Rajasthan	1210917	497029	410957
30.	Sikkim	2130	1911	1185
31.	Tamil Nadu	52558	53832	45120
32.	Tripura	596	1818	1489
33.	Uttar Pradesh	194146	109677	64442
34.	Uttarakhand	8168	6893	6858
35.	West Bengal	218150	136437	131375
GRAND TOTAL:		3206471	2934793	2218879

Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget.

**Statement-II**  
*Head-wise release of Central assistance under Teacher Education Scheme during 2013-14 (as on 06.12.2013)*

State	Recurring (Rs. in lakh)				Non-recurring (Rs. in lakh)				Grand Total
	General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	169	0	0	169.00	0	0	0	0	169.00
Arunachal Pradesh	278.29	1.06	40.99	320.54	0.7	130.9	40.3	171.9	492.44
Assam	1241.02	158.68	250	1649.7	0	0	0	0	1649.70
Bihar	233.68	54.53	5.43	293.64	1277	292	29.66	1598.66	1892.30
Chhattisgarh	499.23	39.9	86.9	625.62	0	0	0	0	625.62
Goa	70.984	1.584	6.722	79.29	403	9	38	450	529.29
Gujarat	1902.04	183.12	462.1	2547.26	184.81	17.82	44.87	247.5	2794.76
Haryana	1161.58	439.28	0	1600.86	0	0	0	0	1600.86
Himachal Pradesh	0			0	97.74	0	0	97.74	97.74
Jammu and Kashmir	0			0	0	0	0	0	0.00



Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Karnataka	2506.2	662.33	272.19	3440.72	195.76	205.54	200	601.3	4042.02										
Kerala	0	0	0	0	75.49	10.03	2.03	87.55	87.55										
Madhya Pradesh	1375.08	175.01	238.45	1788.54	595.18	176.45	240.45	1012.39	2800.93										
Maharashtra	218.4	0	0	218.46	566.8	111.2	89.16	767.16	985.62										
Manipur	303.03	11.22	152.87	467.12	0	0	0	0	467.12										
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00										
Mizoram	4.3	1.25	735.29	740.84	0	0	0	0	740.84										
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	31.6	0.08	342.83	374.51	374.51										
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00										
Punjab	312.92	265.6	0	579.52	0	0	0	0	579.52										
Rajasthan	1830.23	310.6	240.03	2380.86	0	0	0	0	2380.86										
Sikkim	129.61	15.35	80.843	225.8	0	0	0	0	225.80										
Tamil Nadu	1127.15	373.63	27.35	1528.13	482.41	160.08	11.72	654.71	2182.84										
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00										
Uttar Pradesh	1372.25	515.73	11.58	1899.56	913.54	343.33	7.72	1264.59	3164.15										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand	581.9	210	25.44	816.44	0.26	26.27	3.05	29.58	846.02
West Bengal	454.76	114.75	29.5	599.01	113.21	0	0	113.21	712.22
NCT of Delhi	620.35	71.27	1.75	693.97	28.11	3.23	0.08	31.42	725.39
Puducherry	40.48	0	0	40.48	0	0	0	0	40.48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.45	0	0	9.45	4.13	0	0	4.13	13.58
Home Bhabha	11.71	0	0	11.71	0	0	0	0	11.71
EdCIL India Ltd.	172.76	0	0	172.76	0	0	0	0	172.76
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>16626.4</b>	<b>3604.89</b>	<b>2667.44</b>	<b>22899.28</b>	<b>4970.04</b>	<b>1485.93</b>	<b>1049.87</b>	<b>7506.35</b>	<b>30405.63</b>

**Statement-III***Releases during the year 2013-14 under Girls' Hostel Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Releases											State-wise Total released
		Recurring						Non-recurring					
		General	SC	ST	Total	General	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	<b>BE - 2013-14</b>	<b>8216.00</b>	<b>1836.00</b>	<b>1333.00</b>	<b>11385.00</b>	<b>19802.00</b>	<b>6262.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>29064.00</b>	<b>40449.00</b>			
1.	Karnataka	459.66	0.00	0.00	459.66	1144.31	0.00	0.00	1144.31	1603.97			
		145.48	32.77	0.00	178.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	178.25			
2.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3227.82	0.00	0.00	3227.82	3227.82			
3.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6065.52	669.03	0.00	6734.55	6734.55			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	360.76	0.00	194.26	555.02	6785.66	0.00	0.00	6785.66	7340.68			
		648.12	0.00	458.16	1106.28	133.05	0.00	66.53	199.58	1305.86			
5.	Rajasthan	190.71	4.98	26.96	222.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.65			
		209.17	3.61	25.24	238.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.02			
6.	Uttarakhand	66.21	0.00	0.00	66.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.21			
		48.19	0.00	0.00	48.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.19			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Punjab	0.00	36.99	0.00	36.99	0.00	36.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.99
8. Haryana	11.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.91	1091.45	311.84	0.00	0.00	1403.29	1415.20
9. Tamil Nadu	187.76	78.73	0.00	266.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	266.49
10. Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1354.19	0.00	0.00	2063.88	3418.07	3418.07	3418.07
<b>TOTAL:</b>	2327.97	157.08	704.62	3189.67	19802.00	980.87	2130.41	22913.28	26102.95		
<b>Balance</b>	<b>5888.03</b>	<b>1678.92</b>	<b>628.38</b>	<b>8195.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5281.13</b>	<b>869.59</b>	<b>6150.72</b>	<b>14346.05</b>		
<b>BE 2013-14</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3120</b>	<b>4500</b>			
11. Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2190.00	0.00	79.80	2269.80			
	39.44	0.00	9.86	49.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.30
12. Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.90	152.90			
13. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	3.62	3.62	0.00	67.30	67.30	67.30			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	39.44	0.00	13.48	52.92	2190.00	0.00	300.00	2490.00	2542.92		
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	2367.41	157.08	718.10	3242.59	21992.00	980.87	2430.41	25403.28	28645.87		
<b>BALANCE (NER)</b>	890.56	270.00	166.52	1327.08	0.00	630.00	0.00	630.00	1957.08		
<b>TOTAL EXP.:</b>	28645.87		3.06	0.92	28649.85				28649.85		

**Donation and capitation fees in private institutions**

363. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to control and curb heavy donations and capitation fees collected either directly or indirectly in case of private institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken to curb this menace; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to provide hassle free higher education for all deserving cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Tuition fee to be charged by the self- financed colleges for particular technical programmes is fixed by the State Level Fee Committee constituted by the respective State Governments.

In order to ensure transparency in admissions by Technical Institutions imparting technical education and also in view of the various judgments by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), in exercise of powers conferred under clause (n) of Section 10 of AICTE. Act, 1987 (52 of 1987), calls upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay any Capitation Fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the Prospectus of the Institutions for consideration of admission through advertisements/public notices from time to time.

Aggrieved students/parents are advised to send their complaint to the Grievances Redressal Committee of the Institution in the first instance and if they are not satisfied with the decision of the Committee, they may send their appeal to the "OMBUDSMAN" (as per AICTE Regulation No. 37-3/Legal/2012 dated 25.05.2012) through the Registry established by the Institution concerned along with evidence of such payment made to the institution in question.

**Salary structure in private universities**

364. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many private universities are currently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many Ph.D. holders are employed in those universities;

(c) whether there is any guidance from Government for their salary structure; and

(d) whether there is any proposal from Government to fix minimum salary payable for those Ph.D holders engaged by private universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, there are 170 Private Universities in the country. The State-wise list of Private Universities is available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website *www.ugc.ac.in*.

(b) This data is not maintained by the Government centrally.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh**

‡365. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas approved in Uttar Pradesh recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that an approval was given to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hardoi district of the State; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No new Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) has been approved in the State of Uttar Pradesh during current academic year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present no sanction of the competent authority is available for opening any new KVs in the country.

#### **Allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu**

366. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had disbursed the funds allocated to various universities in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, year-wise and university-wise, as per the norms and provisions of UGC;

(b) whether Government has allocated funds for the development of infrastructure in various universities in the State; and

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC), as per its norms and provisions, has disbursed the funds allocated by it to various universities in Tamil Nadu during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The UGC has also allocated funds for the development of infrastructure in various universities in the State.

(c) The details of plan funds allocated during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan and annual releases by the UGC, under General Development Assistance and Merged Scheme, to the Universities in Tamil Nadu, during the last three years are as follows:—

UGC allocation to Universities* in Tamil Nadu (in Rs. lakhs)		Grants released by the UGC to Central/State/Deemed Universities in Tamil Nadu (in Rs. lakhs)		
During Eleventh Plan	During Twelfth Plan	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
36950.70	49052.00	10310.76	11861.86	14796.72

\*Central and State Universities.

#### **Reduction in grant for seasonal hostel scheme in Gujarat**

367. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decreased Rs. 15 crores from the proposal of Rs. 30 crores for the scheme of seasonal hostels for 2012-13 of the Gujarat Government so that the children of the State remain out of the benefit of RTEA;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would accept the responsibility of non-implementation of RTE Act fully in the State;

(c) whether the Central Government would restore Rs. 15 crores grant for the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The proposal of seasonal hostels under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) from the Government of Gujarat for

the year 2012-13 was considered by the Project Approval Board (PAB) comprising of representatives of the Government of India, along with representatives of State Government. An amount of Rs. 15.54 crore was approved for the coverage of 22,065 children. Some components of the State's proposal were reduced to avoid duplication with other sources of funding, where convergence was a more cost effective option. All proposals from the State Governments received under the SSA are subject to this process of evaluation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Redressal of issues under RTEA**

368. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to rectify/address the lacunae and issues in the Right to Education (RTE) Act, voiced by schools and parents, including financial viability of private schools, quality of education, skills and capacity development of teachers etc. and the suggestions for changes and modifications in RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): The Right of the Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended *vide* the RTE (Amendment) Act, 2012 in order to rectify the concerns raised by the parents and stakeholders. The RTE (Amendment) Act, 2012 made a provision for home based education for children with multiple disabilities and severe disability and also included the children with disability in the definition of "child belonging to disadvantaged group". The RTE (Amendment) Act, 2009 also clarifies that this Act shall not apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions that are primarily imparting religious instruction. Concerns have also been raised in various fora on the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and 'no detention' policy in the context of 'no detention' provision in the RTE Act. A sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Haryana to examine this issue. A sub-committee of the CABE has also been set up to examine the feasibility of extending the RTE Act to secondary schools.

The RTE Act, 2009 lays down norms and standards which must be adhered to by every school. Private unaided schools are also expected to provide 25% admissions to children from disadvantaged groups/ weaker sections under Section 12(1)(c) and the cost of education of these children will be reimbursed by the Government. The



RTE Act is intended to provide the right of education to children and is not targeted at addressing the financial viability of private schools.

Improvement in quality of elementary education is a major objective of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/RTE. To this end, States/UTs have been supported to appoint additional teachers to achieve Pupil-Teacher Ratio norms specified in Schedule to the RTE Act. As on date 19.85 lakh teachers posts have been sanctioned out of which 14.15 lakh teachers have been appointed by the States/UTs. Since August, 2010 Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been made compulsory for appointment as teacher. The State Governments have been assisted to provide training to cover 6.6 lakh untrained teachers through open distance learning mode. The Government is also focussing on early reading, writing and mathematics in class I and II, student learning standards, teacher performance and school performance standards to improve learning outcomes. There has been a conscious effort to involve the community in these endeavours through school Management Committees (SMC) in which parents whose children study in the school account for 75% of the SMC membership.

Other concerns of the stakeholders are also addressed by clarifications issued as Advisories/Guidelines under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act, 2009 from time to time. A total of 11 guidelines and 2 advisories have been issued so far.

Sl. No.	Title	Subject
1	2	3

#### Guidelines

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Guidelines dated 22.6.2010 under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act | Regarding implementation of Section 25(1) <i>i.e.</i> Pupil Teacher Ratio. |
| 2. | Guidelines dated 13th September, 2010 u/s 35(1)               | Regarding deployment of teachers for elections u/s 27 of the RTE Act.      |
| 3. | Guidelines dated 8th November, 2010                           | Relaxation U/s 23 (2) of the RTE Act, 2009.                                |
| 4. | Guidelines dated 23.11.2010                                   | Regarding applicability of RTE Act on Minority Institutions.               |
| 5. | Guidelines dated 23.11.2010                                   | Regarding Procedure for School Admission Under RTE Act.                    |

1	2	3
6.	Guideline dated 2.2.2011	Implementation of section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act by schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangdan (KVS).
7.	Guidelines dated 11.2.2010	Conducting Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) under RTE Act.,
8.	Guideline dated 25th July, 2011	Regarding free and Compulsory education in a neighboured school.
9.	Guidelines dated 13.7.2012 issued under section 35(1)	The Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in respect of Residential schools.
10.	Guideline dated 26th October, 2012	On clause(c) section 8&9 of RTE Act on prevention of discrimination in school in respect of children belonging to weaker section and disadvantage.
11.	Guideline dated 26th October, 2012	On Requirement of Playground specified in schedule to RTE Act.

#### **Advisory**

1.	Advisory dated 31st January, 2012	On implementation of the Provisions of section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and compulsory education (RTE) Act, 2009.
2.	Advisory dated 14.2.2012	On implementation of section 31 and 32 of RTE Act, <i>i.e.</i> redressal of grievances related to rights of a child.

#### **Operation of foreign universities**

369. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to allow foreign universities to operate independently in the country, set up campuses and offer degrees without having a local partner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move gives an opportunity to Indian students to receive quality education without leaving the country and it could mean significant FDI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Department of Economic Affairs have agreed to the proposal and allowed them to operate in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has prepared the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules, 2013. Under the proposed Rules, Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) can set up campuses in India once they have been notified as Foreign Education Providers (FEPs) by the UGC, subject to the fulfilment of certain eligibility conditions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Indian students would benefit from the entry and operation of FEPs through access to globally renowned and quality academic institutions in the Indian higher education sector at relatively lower costs, vocational training and skill development, enhanced access to innovative areas in studies, as well as greater opportunities for research. This would also facilitate higher investments including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the higher education system.

(e) and (f) The Ministry had sought the comments and observations of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on the Rules. Both DIPP and DEA have supported the proposal.

#### **Innovative fund raising methods in IIMs**

370. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has held a meeting of IIM directors to discuss innovative fund raising methods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. One workshop on Innovative Fund Raising methods was organized in January, 2012.

(b) The Indian Institutes of Management have started fund raising through innovative methods like the creation of faculty chairs, creation of centre of excellence, creation of activity based endowment fund, sponsoring gold medals and scholarships, organizing international conferences, receiving contributions for library and faculty lounge and sports activities etc.

**Centres for IIT examinations in Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has come forward to set up more centres in Tamil Nadu for conducting IIT examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. More centres have been set up in Tamil Nadu for conducting the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) (Main) – 2014 as shown below:—

JEE (Main) 2013	JEE (Main) 2014
1	2
<b>Pen and Paper Based Examination</b>	<b>Pen and Paper Based Examination</b>
Madurai	Madurai
Coimbatore	Coimbatore
<b>Computer Based Examination</b>	<b>Computer Based Examination</b>
Chennai	Chennai
	Cuddalore
	Dindigul
	Kanyakumari
	Karur
	Namakkal
	Salem
	Tanjore

1	2
	Thiruvannamalai
	Thoothukudi
	Tirunelveli
	Trichy
	Tuticorin
	Vellore
	Villipuram
	Virudhunagar

However, two cities *viz.* Chennai and Madurai, had hosted ten centres for the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) (Advanced) – 2013. Since the number of candidates are likely to be same in JEE (Advanced) – 2014, the same number of centres have been retained in these two cities. This information is displayed in the Brochure and is available online to the students in the web page of the JEE (Advanced) – 2014.

#### **PMSSS in Jammu and Kashmir**

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

- (a) whether Jammu and Kashmir has been given the benefit of Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme (PMSSS) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of students from Sri Nagar, Jammu and Leh who have got the benefits, region-wise;
- (c) whether there is an allegation of misuse of funds and if so, the steps Government has taken and the results thereof; and
- (d) how many Government officials, NGOs, etc. are found guilty and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir has been launched since 2011. The Scheme aims to provide tuition fees, hostel fees, cost of books and other incidental charges to 5000 students per year belonging to Jammu and Kashmir who, after passing

Class XII or equivalent examination through the State Board of Jammu and Kashmir and from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools located in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Rate of Scholarships is as under:—

**Tuition Fees:** Upto Rs. 30,000/- per annum for general degree courses.

OR

Upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum for engineering courses.

OR

Upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for medical studies, including Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

In addition to this, hostel fees and incidentals will also be given for all categories of courses. The ceiling for this will be Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

(b) During the first two years of implementation of the scheme, only a Domicile certificate of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was obtained from the students. No details are available about the specific region of the State from where the eligible students hail from. Hence the region-wise distribution of the students who have been awarded the scholarship during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is not available. However, in the first year (2011-12) of the Scheme, scholarships were awarded to 38 eligible students. In 2012-2013, 3340 candidates had been found eligible and scholarships have already been released to the Institutes for 2858 candidates. For the year 2013-14, 3747 students have been found eligible for award of scholarship.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There has not been any allegation of misuse of funds. However, The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed the Ministry that there have been reports alleging that some NGOs have misled the students from Jammu and Kashmir and an inquiry has been ordered by the State CID to investigate the role of various NGOs in the Scheme.

#### **Setting up of high quality universities**

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up high quality universities to meet the challenges of making higher education developmental, environmentally sound and all inclusive;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the project;

- (c) whether these universities would be free from Government control and enjoy full financial support;
- (d) whether the locations of such universities have been identified; 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. The “Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012” has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 21.5.2012, to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. Each University for Research and Innovation is intended to provide for the knowledge needs of the country, by training professionals, specialists, scientists and researchers, in generating new knowledge through research and innovation. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, which has submitted its report in February, 2013.

(c) As per the provisions of the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, these Universities shall have a Board of Governors, which shall be responsible for all the policies and directions of the University and the management of its affairs and shall exercise all powers and discharge all functions to achieve the objects of the University.

Each University for Research and Innovation is required to set up a University Endowment Fund and has the power to receive donations, contributions from *alumni* and other incomes including revenues from advisory, consulting or training services, into the University Endowment Fund.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has tentatively identified 14 places/locations for the establishment of such universities in the public funded mode. These are at Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Patna (Bihar), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Mysore (Karnataka), Kochi (Kerala), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra), Bhubaneshwar (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), and Kolkata (West Bengal).

#### **Adequate faculty and infrastructure in IITs**

374. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:  
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:  
SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to provide adequate teaching

staff, proper infrastructure facilities and administrative staff in proposed IITs as the Central Government has already provided, in principle, not to set-up IITs in various States, which harms the reputation of IITs, State-wise; and

(b) how much funds would be allocated in this regard for the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government has set up eight new IITs at Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh Plan with adequate infrastructure. They are functioning from temporary premises with provision for classrooms, labs, equipment and hostels, with IIT Mandi shifting partly to the permanent campus.

The new IITs have also been given the freedom to recruit faculty and non-faculty staff within the norms of faculty, non-faculty and students ratio of 1:1.1:10. In addition, additional incentives are provided to the experienced faculty serving these new Institutes. To draw good faculty and non-faculty to these Institutes, Cabinet approval has been obtained to allow the mobility of staff from old Central Educational Institutes with the old pension scheme on 10 year long-term deputation to the new CEIs. The Ministry also intervenes to resolve the issues of the Institutes like water/electricity problem, provision of residential/hostel accommodation for the faculty and students, environmental clearances, facilitating provision of approach road, etc. The issues relating to the problems faced by the institutes are taken up with the respective State Governments and other ministries/departments.

As approved by the Union Cabinet, an amount of Rs. 760 crores has been earmarked for each new IIT for a period of six years.

#### **Annual budget of mid-day-meals**

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

- (a) the details of annual budget of Government for mid-day-meals, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has been receiving complaints regarding quality of food served, etc.;
- (c) if so, the steps Government is taking to solve the problem; and
- (d) whether Government would prepare a plan to supply ready to eat meals to the school children and if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The annual budget of the Government of India for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 13,215 crore. The State-wise details of funds released to the States during the year 2012-13 given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

There is a detailed mechanism for the supervision of the scheme through periodic reports and monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions (JRM)s visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year, 16 JRM)s have been conducted in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

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 the Member of Parliament from the district has also been activated.

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

(d) The Government has no plans to supply ready to eat meals to the school children. As per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, only hot cooked meals

are to be served under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), and these are best prepared at or near the school premises.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of funds released to the States for  
Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released during 2012-13
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61232.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3133.42
3.	Assam	47451.53
4.	Bihar	99889.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	40486.19
6.	Goa	1365.00
7.	Gujarat	39609.53
8.	Haryana	17852.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7932.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6660.1
11.	Jharkhand	25035.45
12.	Karnataka	73785.12
13.	Kerala	19740.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79048.11
15.	Maharashtra	105629.6
16.	Manipur	1192.88
17.	Meghalaya	5884.47
18.	Mizoram	1948.06
19.	Nagaland	2818.23

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	49162.77
21.	Punjab	18916.89
22.	Rajasthan	49727.5
23.	Sikkim	1077.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	70054.38
25.	Tripura	5235.75
26.	Uttarakhand	15759.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	132113.69
28.	West Bengal	91666.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1328.79
30.	Chandigarh	501.68
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	349.1
32.	Daman and Diu	120.93
33.	Delhi	8524.26
34.	Lakshadweep	76.45
35.	Puducherry	506.17
TOTAL:		1085816

### Ranking of Indian universities

376. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single Indian university figures in the latest list of top 200 universities in the world;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to ensure at least five universities in such list by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognized and are therefore sometimes subject to criticism in academic circles. Some of these parameters may not be entirely relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings do not necessarily constitute a valid basis for the benchmarking of Indian institutions. For instance, research is given considerable weightage in these rankings, whereas our universities have traditionally been teaching rather than research institutions.

(b) and (c) While figuring in the top 200 universities in the world may be a desirable objective, it cannot guide the policy formulation and reforms agenda of the Government, which focuses both on quality as well as equity and inclusion. The Government is continuously striving to improve the quality of higher education in the country by legislative initiatives as well as schemes and programmes. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which aims to make accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions in order to ensure an independent quality assurance mechanism, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. In order to facilitate dedicated Universities as hubs for research ecosystems 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. The new Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) will provide significantly increased levels of assistance to State Universities to pursue excellence.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for providing support to higher education institutions for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc.

Apart from the above, UGC also runs a comprehensive programme for professional development of teachers through 66 Academic Staff Colleges is being carried out in various disciplines. Internal Quality Assurance Cells have been set up in eligible universities and colleges to plan and monitor Quality Assurance and Quality Enrolment activities in the higher educational institutions. Though, as a result of these initiatives,

Indian Universities may come to figure in some of the world rankings, it is not an objective of Government Policy to tailor our academic efforts towards this end.

**NCC as an elective subject**

377. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject in University education across the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the contents of its syllabi;

(c) the feedback received by Government in this regard from the Sardar Patel University of Gujarat where NCC education is already included in their curricula; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to inculcate discipline, patriotism and need for social and moral obligations among students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had requested the Principals of 30 Autonomous Colleges and all Vice Chancellors of the affiliating Universities to introduce the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject in the education being imparted by them.

(b) A workshop of the Vice Chancellors of the respective Universities and the Principals of these selected Autonomous Colleges was conducted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 12th March, 2013 at Delhi, to discuss the modalities for the implementation of NCC as an elective subject with credit points from academic year 2013-14. The copies of NCC syllabi of Sardar Patel University, Gujarat and American College, Madurai Kamaraj University, Tamil Nadu were shared with the Principals of selected Autonomous Colleges. The shared syllabi focus on citizenship, patriotism and the social and moral obligations of a person. The syllabi aim to enhance their life and leadership skills and prepares them to face all challenges in any career or walk of life that they choose. The Autonomous Colleges and Universities have the freedom to determine and prescribe their own courses of study and syllabi, and restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs. The UGC has not prescribed any syllabi centrally.

(c) The Vice Chancellors of Universities, which have already successfully implemented NCC as an elective, participated in the MHRD workshop held on 12th March, 2013 at Delhi and gave their presentation on all aspects of implementation.

The Vice Chancellor of Sardar Patel University, Gujarat also attended and shared the curriculum in the workshop, which was taken into account by the UGC.

(d) The University Grants Commission has decided to enhance its financial support to those Autonomous Colleges which introduce NCC as an elective subject from 2013-14.

### **Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hazipur**

‡378. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya situated at Hazipur in Vaishali is on the verge of closure for want of land;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government is not providing land for opening the said school; and

(c) the action being taken by Government for continuing the said school in such a situation and for providing land for the school?

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

(b) The Vidyalaya is presently functioning with classes I, VII, VIII, IX and X in a temporary building provided by the District Administration. The Government of Bihar has not been able to provide suitable and requisite land, free of cost, to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the construction of a permanent building by the KVS for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hazipur so far.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is regularly pursuing the matter with the District Administration and the Government of Bihar to provide suitable and requisite extent of land at the earliest to construct the permanent building for the Vidyalaya.

### **Psychiatric counselling in institutes of higher education**

379. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is proposing to have provisions for psychiatric counselling for students studying in the institutes of higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes any alternative or additional measures to ensure that students suffering from mental or emotional distress in such institute are accorded necessary help; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines in order to help the students, teachers, administrators and institutions understand the minimum entitlements of the students. It is mandatory for every college/university to publish the present Guidelines in full in its Prospectus and also post them on the homepage of its website. These guidelines are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926\\_StudentsEntitlementGuidelines.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926_StudentsEntitlementGuidelines.pdf).

These guidelines provide for the entitlement of the students to a reasonable level of medical and health services including free and periodic health check-up, treatment and hospitalization in case of medical emergencies.

Also, as per the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for prevention of suicide and promotion of wellness in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), the CFTIs have been instructed to have a dedicated system to cater to the mental health and counseling needs of its students. Multiple stakeholders, including faculty, students, staff, parents and mental health professionals, are involved in the working of this dedicated system.

(c) and (d) As per the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for prevention of suicide and promotion of wellness in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs), the CFTIs have been instructed to ensure increasing compassionate interaction between the faculty and the students beyond the class room; provide avenues, such as grievance cell, ombudsman etc., for redressing student grievances, find out ways and means of reducing the financial burden on the deserving students etc.

#### **Autonomous college system**

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

(a) whether the system of autonomous colleges is introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the States and universities which have introduced the system; and

(c) the number of colleges which have introduced it, State-wise along with the number of autonomous colleges and institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme of Autonomous Colleges is being implemented by the University Grants Commission since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-73).

(b) and (c) There are 441 Autonomous Colleges affiliated to 84 Universities in 21 States and Union Territories in the country. The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of autonomous colleges are as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of autonomous colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	10
5.	Gujarat	2
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Jharkhand	5
10.	Karnataka	49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35
12.	Maharashtra	28
13.	Nagaland	1
14.	Odisha	37
15.	Puducherry	2
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	155



1	2	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11
20.	Uttarakhand	4
21.	West Bengal	7
TOTAL:		441

### Contribution of private sector in R&D

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

(a) whether the contribution of private sector in research was only one-fourth of the total money spent for Research and Development (R&D) sector;

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

(c) the money spent by Government and the private sector on R&D during the last four years, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to build confidence between industry and the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The share of private sector in Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) in the country has risen to 28.9% during 2009-10 from 25.9 % during 2005-06. The same has been 20.3% during 2003-03. The private sector contribution in R&D has shown a rising trend over the years.

(c) National Expenditure on Research and Development by sector is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Central Sector	27513.88	31670.54	36737.25	42614.53
State Sector	3562.54	3865.24	4435.91	5090.84
Private Sector	14365.40	15305.55	18332.88	21965.31
Higher Education Sector	1911.56	2199.97	2547.43	2949.76
TOTAL:	47353.38	53041.30	62053.47	72620.44

(d) The Government is taking various steps to build confidence between industry and the educational institutions to undertake research work. The Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy 2013 has been formulated and its main features are, balancing between excellence and relevance, creating an enabling policy ambience for attracting larger investments of private sectors into Research and Development, promoting a science and developmental priorities of the country in agriculture, manufacturing, services and infrastructure sectors. Similarly a number of initiatives have been taken to fund schemes for research and development in universities and colleges.

#### **Creation of cluster universities**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to create 35 cluster universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that each cluster university would get Rs. 55 crore in the ongoing Twelfth Five Year Plan followed by Rs. 65 crore in the next Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the programmatic norms, universities would be created by conversion of colleges in a cluster by pooling the resources of three to five colleges, with one of the colleges being identified as the lead college. All colleges should have *inter-alia*, been in existence for at least 15 years with adequate academic, physical and technical infrastructural facilities and be located within a radius of 15-20 km. from the lead institution. Further details are available on the Ministry's website at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/RUSAguidelines30102013.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/RUSAguidelines30102013.pdf).

(c) and (d) Each such cluster university would be entitled to a total amount of Rs. 55 crores, of which 65% or 90% (the latter for special category States) would be as central assistance under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

#### **Grant of degrees by autonomous colleges**

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to give autonomous colleges the power to grant degrees and if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for taking such a decision;

(b) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to maintain high quality of education in these colleges, failing which the steps proposed to be taken against those colleges; and

(c) what mechanism has been developed to supervise the autonomy of those colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has set up an Expert Committee to examine the proposal to amend the UGC Act, 1956 to empower a college to confer or grant degree.

(b) The UGC has laid down detailed guidelines for autonomous colleges to ensure the proper management of academic, financial and general administrative affairs of these colleges. The guidelines are available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

If an autonomous college fails to maintain standards, the UGC and the affiliating University can direct the concerned college to maintain standards or even consider revoking the autonomous status of that college.

(c) The status of autonomy is granted initially by the UGC to a selected college for a period of six years. Each autonomous college, with the approval of its Academic Council, formulates an appropriate mechanism to self-evaluate its academic performance, improvement of standards, and assess the extent and degree of success in the utilization of autonomy. Self-evaluation is done annually. In addition, a UGC Expert Committee reviews an autonomous college between its 5th and 6th year of autonomy. Any autonomous college, which has undergone three successive reviews with no adverse comments by expert committees after being granted autonomy, can function independently and there will be no further reviews by the UGC visiting committees. However, having a UGC nominee on the Governing Board of such colleges is a mandatory requirement.

The affiliating University may also send its Review Committee, which may include a State Government nominee, to review the working of autonomous colleges, at least once, during the tenure of its autonomy.

#### **Revamping of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

384. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what action is being proposed by the Ministry when students fall ill after taking the mid-day-meals;
- (d) how many contractors have been black listed by the Ministry/State Governments wherein lapses have been found resulting in death of children; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for not cancelling the contracts of the mid-day-meal suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government has issued detailed guidelines for the strengthening of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme and to ensure strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the Scheme through the setting up of a Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc. with clear roles and responsibilities. The States have been asked to ensure the procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and their safe storage as well as the mandatory tasting of the meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children. To strengthen monitoring, social audit of the Scheme has been introduced, and the States have been asked to convene District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament from the district. The web enabled MIS portal for MDM has been launched and States/UTs have fed annual data for about 12.12 lakh schools.

The capacity of the cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons, for managing the safety of foodgrains and hygienic cooking is being enhanced in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs. The States have also been asked to ensure testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.

The compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRM)s have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

(c) The MDM Guidelines envisage that all necessary steps should be taken to avoid any untoward incident in the school. If any such accident does occur in the school, it should be the responsibility of the Head Teacher to inform District Education Officer/District Health Officer/District Magistrate without any delay. All the States/UTs have been requested to prepare an emergency Health Plan and issue

necessary instructions for linkages with primary health centre/community health centre/district hospital to ensure prompt medical attention is provided to children in the nearby medical facility or by deputing a doctor to the school.

(d) and (e) As per records on the complaints received by this Ministry in four cases punitive action was taken against the Contractors/NGOs for providing substandard Mid-Day-Meals. But no contractor/NGO was black-listed

#### **Review of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

385. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in various States, in view of recent death of school children in Bihar;

(b) the details of shortcomings which were noticed in the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to remove those shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) There is a detailed mechanism for the supervision of the scheme through periodic reports as well as through the Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition, the Central Government ensures the independent monitoring of the Scheme through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai, Viswa Bharti, and XLRI.

Based on an indepth analysis of the Bihar incident, as well as the reviews referred to above, MHRD reviewed the Scheme with all the State Secretaries and reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality and safety. It 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.
- (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 foodgrains 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.

The compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRMs), which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRMs have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

#### **Coaching institutes for Civil Services Examination**

386. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policy of UGC regarding establishment of coaching institutes for Civil Services Examination for minorities in the Central universities in the country;
- (b) the number of Central universities already granted funds by UGC to run such coaching institutes in the country; and
- (c) the plan to establish coaching institutes for other competitive examinations for minorities in the Central universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed the Ministry that during the Eleventh Plan, 23 Central Universities were funded under the coaching scheme for SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities. The programmes under the scheme covered remedial coaching of the undergraduate and the postgraduate students, coaching for Group A, B and C examinations in the

Central Services, the State Services and equivalent posts in the private sector, and the National Eligibility Test and the State Eligibility Test for lecturership.

### Expenditure on education

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

(a) the details of percentage of expenditure on education (i) to GDP (ii) to total expenditure and (iii) to social sector for Central as well as State Governments during the last five years;

(b) how many States are spending less on education as compared to the expenditure on education by the Central Government;

(c) the details of efforts being made by these States to increase their expenditure on education; and

(d) the performance of Jharkhand during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The percentage of overall Government expenditure on education in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to total expenditure (Revenue Account) during the last five years is given below:—

Years	Expenditure on education as percentage of GDP	Expenditure on education as percentage to Total expenditure			
		Total (Centre+ States/UTs)	States/UTs	Centre	Jharkhand State
2007-08	3.40	13.08	19.41	6.71	19.90
2008-09	3.56	12.64	20.10	6.05	21.66
2009-10	3.95	13.91	21.55	7.02	18.83
2010-11 (Revised Estimate)	4.20	14.73	21.92	7.78	19.46
2011-12 (Budget Estimate)	4.17	15.63	22.50	8.53	19.81

The expenditure on Social Sector for central as well as State Governments are not maintained by the Ministry. Expenditure on education as percentage of total expenditure on all sectors by all the States/UTs as well as Jharkhand State is more than the Central Government.

### **Educational backwardness of Muslims**

388. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to alleviate the educational backwardness of Muslims;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the schemes for educational development of Muslims have been implemented in a half-hearted manner; and

(d) the details of plans to remove educational backwardness of Muslims and by when such plans would be implemented?

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

(d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing several Schemes to improve the access, equity and quality of education at all levels with special focus on minorities. There are two Schemes *viz.* the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) and the Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), exclusively for the minorities which include Muslims. Apart from these, various other schemes including the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Model Schools Scheme, the Girls' Hostel Scheme, the Saakshar Bharat Scheme, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Block Institutes of Teacher Education, Model Degree College, the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, the Women Hostels and the Equal Opportunity Cells etc., under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan have a special focus on minorities. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing (i) the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, (ii) the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, (iii) the Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship Scheme and (iv) the Maulana Azad National Fellowship for educational advancement of the notified minority communities, which includes the Muslim Community.



The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) issues certificates granting the status of minority educational institutions, to the educational institutions established and administered by the minorities, including the Muslims. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language promotes Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages.

### **Poor standard of Mid-Day-Meals**

389. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of poor standard of Mid-Day-Meals provided in Government schools;
- (b) whether many students have fallen ill or died due to poisonous food served and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent such happenings and improve the quality of food provided;
- (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. The information on students having fallen ill or dying due to food served under MDMS is provided in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Government has issued detailed Guidelines for the strengthening of the MDMS and strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme through the setting up of Management Structures at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc. with clear roles and responsibilities. The States have been asked to ensure that the procurement of pulses and ingredients is of branded and Agmark quality and their safe storage as well as the mandatory tasting of meals by at least one teacher before it is served to the children. To strengthen monitoring, social audit of the Scheme has been introduced, and the States have been asked convene District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament from the district. The web enabled MIS portal for MDM has been launched and States/UTs have fed annual data for about 12.12 lakh schools. The capacity of the cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of foodgrains and hygienic cooking is being enhanced in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, schools of home science in selected universities

as well as NGOs. The States have also been asked to ensure the testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/CSIR institutes/ National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.

The compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRM)s have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

**Statement**

*Abstract of complaints of ill health and deaths after having  
MDM during 2012-13*

States	2012	2013	Total	Number of children fell	
				Reported ill (Year)	Death (Year)
Tamil Nadu	–	1	1	158 (2013)	–
Delhi	1	–	1	12 (2012)	–
Madhya Pradesh	1	–	1	85 (2012)	–
Bihar	1	3	4	100 (2012)	–
				46, 113, 8 (2013)	23 (2013)
Rajasthan	–	1	1	78 (2013)	–
West Bengal	1	–	1	50 (2012)	–
Odisha	–	1	1	39 (2013)	–

**Misuse of MDMS funds in Maharashtra**

390. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints for misuse of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme funds in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two complaints of the misuse of funds under the MDM were received from Nagpur and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra. The complaints were referred to the State Government for taking necessary action. The Government of Maharashtra has reported that, after inquiry, no misuse of funds was found in either of the two cases.

#### Funds for SSA and MDMS for Bihar

391. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been allocated and released to Bihar under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during the last three financial years, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) whether Government has spent the total amount or there is any unspent amount along with the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated and released to Bihar and the unspent balance under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme (SSA) and the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The unspent amount of any year under SSA is carried forward to the next year as opening balance. An amount of Rs. 342.87 crore was deposited by the Bihar Government on 13.02.2012 in their Central Treasury as they could not utilize the central assistance released to them from 2004-05 to 2009-10 for the implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

#### Statement

*Details of the funds released to Bihar and the unspent balance under SSA and MDMS from 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	SSA			
	Year	Allocated funds	Funds released	Unspent balance
2010-11	538073.51	204789.63	156908.38	
2011-12	1112343.66	185108.94	57482.45	
2012-13	1061515.52	275462.25	82776.55	

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme Year	MDM	
	Allocated funds/ Released funds	Unspent balance
2010-11	80506.41	13221.01
2011-12	74492.31	14931.51
2012-13	86716.53	5124.41

#### **Setting up of Higher Education Apex Coordination Committee**

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

(a) whether the Ministry is proposing to set up an over-arching body namely the Higher Education Apex Coordination Committee to resolve the issue arising out of regulatory provisions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted an overarching coordinating body named Higher Education Apex Coordination Committee in October, 2013. The Committee is chaired by the Human Resource Minister with Chairman University Grants Commission (UGC); Secretary, Higher Education; Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and President, Council of Architecture (CoA), as Members.

The essential mandate of the Committee is to remove the conflicts arising out of regulatory and other provisions of the regulatory bodies and professional councils. The Committee would also work towards finding common ground and take measures to promote inter-disciplinary learning and research, especially in the new and emerging fields of knowledge.

#### **Irregularities in preparations and servings of Mid-Day-Meals**

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of irregularities committed during preparations and servings of mid-day-meals in various schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of incidents reported and the children affected due to various kinds of tragedy;

(c) whether Government proposes to put a proper machinery in place to handle the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme at schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has on 22nd July, 2013 reiterated the detailed guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the 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.
- (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 foodgrains 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 Health Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

The compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRM)s have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

**Statement***State-wise details of the incidents occurred during last two years*

Sl. No.	State	Details of the School	Details of the Incident	No. of deaths	No. of children hospitalized
1.	West Bengal News report of 04.07.2012	Harobhanga Vidyasagar Vidyamandir, Jharkhali, South 24 Parganas	Class VIII student killed for protesting against poor quality mid- day-meal in West Bengal	1	Nil
2.	NCT of Delhi News report of 07.09.2012	Government Co-Ed Sr. Sec. School, Nehru Nagar, Delhi	Students fall ill after taking Mid- Day-Meal	Nil	12
3.	Uttar Pradesh Press report of 23.11.2012	Nagla Bari, Primary School, District – Firozabad,	5 Children fall ill after taking Mid- Day-Meal	Nil	5
4.	Bihar Hindustan Times, of 15.12.2012	Middle School, Tilikai, Jehanabad	"100 students fall ill after meal"	Nil	52
5.	Bihar 16.07.2013	Nav Srijit Government Primary School Gandaman, Masrakh, District Saran	23 Students died after taking Mid- Day-Meal	23	46 children + one cook
6.	Bihar 17.07.2013	Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Nurchak Navtoli, Prakhand-Bisfi, Madhubani	Tail of lizard found in the Mid-Day- Meal	Nil	7

7.	Tamil Nadu 19.07.2013	NLC Girls Higher Secondary School, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	Students fall ill after consuming MDM	Nil	12
8.	Rajasthan 04.07.2013	Centralized kitchen of Nandi Foundation at Kishangadh, Rajasthan	Snake in centralized kitchen of Nandi Foundation	Nil	Nil
9.	Bihar 31.07.2013	Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Jhajha (Jamui)	Children fall ill after eating Mid- Day-Meal	Nil	68
10.	Bihar 31.07.2013	Primary School, Chamandi, Arwal	Food poisoning	Nil	22
11.	Odisha 19.07.2013	Tailasahi Primary School Sadar Block Dhenkanal	During the time of serving of MDM a scorpion was detected by a student in his curry	Nil	3
12.	Rajasthan 31.07.2013	Rajkiya Uchch Vidyalaya, Mali Mohalla Baneda, Bhiwada	Students detect some parts of lizard in their food and they informed their teacher but MDM in charge ignored their complaint.	Nil	78
13.	Odisha 25.08.2013	Government High School, Girish Chandrapur in Nakatideula Block of Sambalpur of District Odisha	Mid-Day-Meal: Girl falls into vessel, dies in Odisha	1	—
14.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur District of Karnataka	Press clipping appeared in the Times New Network under the caption “Girls falls into sambar pot in Bangalore school, dies-Karnataka”	1	—

**Opening up of JSS**

†394. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any restriction on opening up of new Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) in States;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and when this restriction was imposed;
- (c) whether the norms would be relaxed regarding opening up of JSS in the remote rural areas of the hilly States; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no restriction on opening up of new Jan Shikshan Sansthans in States. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 73 new JSSs were sanctioned. But in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the plan outlay under the Scheme is adequate only to financially support the JSSs set up so far.

(c) Norms are not the limiting/impeding factor in the way of setting up of new JSSs. Relaxation of norms is, therefore, neither called for nor contemplated.

(d) Does not arise.

**Four years degree courses in DU**

†395. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the duration of degree courses in Delhi University (DU) has been extended to four years while the same is of three years in other universities of the country;
- (b) the total number of universities in the country and the number of universities where degree course is of four years duration;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the students of other universities will have to face a lot of difficulty due to this decision of DU;
- (d) if so, whether Government would initiate to revert this decision of DU; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The vast majority of the universities in the country offer 3 year undergraduate programmes while Delhi University offers four year undergraduate programmes.

(b) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (2010-11), the total number of the universities in the country including deemed universities is 621. Data on courses offered by each university is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) University Grants Commission (UGC), which is mandated to coordinate, determine and maintain the standards of higher education, has informed the Government that it has not received any representation from the students of other universities facing difficulties due to the decision of the Delhi University for extending the duration of the degree course from 3 years to 4 years.

The universities, including Delhi University, are autonomous bodies which are governed by their respective Act, Statutes and Ordinances. The universities, with the approval of their Statutory bodies, are empowered to take all academic decisions including about the duration of courses subject to following the UGC Regulations on the subject. The UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 *inter-alia* provides for a first degree programme of not less than three years duration. Delhi University students who do not wish to pursue a four year honours degree may graduate with a regular degree after three years.

#### **Opening of model degree colleges**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to open model degree colleges in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such colleges being opened in the country under the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with Central-State funding was launched in February, 2010 to set up one Model Degree College in each of the 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) in the country. Under the CSS, out

of the 155 proposals, 86 proposals were approved, 33 were rejected and 36 were under process. With the launch of the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the earlier CSS has been subsumed under RUSA. The RUSA Project Approval Board in its first meeting had approved 56 new Model Degree Colleges in the States of Uttar Pradesh (29 in number), Andhra Pradesh (7 in number), Karnataka (8 in number), Kerala (4 in number) and Odisha (8 in number).

### **Homeschooling in RTEA**

397. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Right to Education Act (RTEA) forbids homeschooling;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government is contemplating to allow homeschooling, so as to give freedom of choice to children and their parents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended *vide* the RTE Amendment Act of 2012 to include the provision that a child with 'severe disabilities' and a child with 'multiple disabilities' shall also have the right to opt for home based education. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is a programme to universalize elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age, home based education is offered as an option for children with severe and/or multiple disabilities. In 2013-14, 1.97 lakh children are being supported for home based education under the SSA.

### **Registration under Copyright Act**

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

- (a) whether the writings of certain authors have been registered under the Copyright Act in the concerned office in Delhi during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the number of writings registered during the last two years and the current year, till date along with the number of those which are lying pending for registration; and
- (c) the details of time-frame fixed for the registration of the writings?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 38856 applications have been registered under the Copyright Act, 1957 in the Copyright Office during last two years and current year. A total of 2092 applications received during October/November, 2013 are in the process of registration.

(c) The Copyright Act, 1957 and the Copyright Rules, 2013 do not provide any fixed timeframe for the registration of such creative works. However, as per the Rule 70(10) of the Copyright Rules, 2013, if no objection is received within 30 days of the receipt of the application, the same is registered.

#### **Export of iron ore from Karnataka**

‡399. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases have been registered against companies engaged in the export of lacs of tonnes of iron ore without valid permit from Belekeri port in Karnataka or such companies have been identified;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether licences of these companies have been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information received from State Government of Karnataka, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 07.09.2012 entrusted the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to institute FIR's against the companies engaged in the export of lakhs of tonnes of iron ore without valid permit from Belikere Port in Karnataka. Accordingly, CBI is investigating the issue and will submit the report to the Hon'ble Court.

(c) As per information received from the State Government of Karnataka, cancellation of such licenses requires the Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction to the concerned Departments.

#### **Introduction of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill**

400. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to introduce a new Mines and Minerals

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Development and Regulation) Bill where mining in tribal areas would be restricted to State-owned enterprises, co-operative societies and Government controlled joint ventures;

(b) if so, whether expertise, latest technology, adequate financial resources, etc. would be available with such bodies to undertake complete mining activities; and

(c) whether private sector would also be considered for mining operations for healthy competition?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 States that mining activities will be so undertaken that special care is paid to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) population through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. The mining sector was liberalised with the enunciation of the National Mineral Policy-1993, which allowed private sector investment in mining. There is no change in this policy approach in the current National Mineral Policy enunciated in 2008. The National Mineral Policy 2008 is available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://www.mines.gov.in>).

#### **Scholarships to minority community in Rajasthan**

‡401. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students of minority communities awarded scholarships in Rajasthan during 2012-13; and

(b) the number of students awarded scholarships for pre-matric, post-matric and higher education during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The numbers of students of minority communities awarded scholarships in Rajasthan during 2012-13; and the number of students awarded scholarships for Pre-matric, Post-matric and higher education during that period is given in the Statement.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Community-wise details of scholarships awarded under various Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the notified minority communities in Rajasthan during the year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Scholarship Scheme	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Total
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	174141	285	25428	31	199885
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	19062	144	3949	12	23167
3.	Merit-cum-means based Scholarship	2150	30	336	3	2519
TOTAL:		195353	459	29713	46	225571

No Scholarship was availed by the student belonging to Parsi Community during the period.

**Complaints received by NCM**

402. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, community-wise;

(c) the number of such cases which have been addressed during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by Government to redress the grievances of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information received from NCM, details of the community-wise complaint cases received during the last three years and the current year have been grouped and are shown in the Table below:—

Year	Muslim	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsis	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010-11	1635	225	215	70	9	224	2378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2011-12	1743	202	200	53	9	232	2439
2012-13	1509	200	150	35	10	225	2129
2013-14 (upto 31.10.13)	1208	129	129	28	6	126	1626

(c) As per information received from NCM, details of total number of complaints received and disposed off by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) during the last three years and the current year is as below:—

Sl. No	Year	Closed	Forwarded and Closed	Report called	Under process	Total
1.	2010-11	1486	609	283	0	2378
2.	2011-12	1159	757	249	274	2439
3.	2012-13	944	672	161	352	2129
4.	2013-14 (upto 31.10.13)	454	393	243	536	1626

(d) As per NCM Act, 1992, NCM is entrusted with the grievance redressal of the religious discrimination cases received. Accordingly, a Grievance Redressal Cell is established in the Commission and the complaints received are entered in the computerized register. Proper follow up of the complaints was taken up with the concerned authorities after approval of the competent authority in the Commission. The action taken along with the final decision was intimated to the complainant in due course.

#### **Schemes for welfare of minority youth**

403. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:  
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several minority welfare schemes have been started by Government for the welfare of youth of minority community in the recent past;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of implementation of the schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Following new schemes have been started during 2013-14 for the welfare of minority youth:—

- (i) **Skill Development Programmes:** Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities. The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the minority youths in various modern/traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them, a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self employment. The scheme puts a condition on Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to ensure minimum 75% employment of trained youths, out of which 50% should be in organized sector. The target for 2013-14 is to skill 7,500 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 17 crore. A pilot project for 500 minority youths has already been launched in collaboration with IL&FS Skill Development Corporation at 5 (five) locations namely, Delhi, Kolkata (West Bengal), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Barnala (Punjab) and Shillong (Meghalaya). Ministry has already taken action for empanelment of PIAs. NMDFC has also signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) on imparting "Driver's Training to youths belonging to Minority Communities". The drivers training programme has already been launched in Karnataka during November, 2013.

Further, Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsDP) has also been restructured to the effect that at least 10% of the allocation given to the States, would be earmarked for the skill training related activities of minority youth. The target is to skill 60,000 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore. During 2013-14, project proposals of Rs. 22.98 crore for skill trainings of 17876 persons have been approved.

- (ii) **Padho Pardes, the scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for minority students:** The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students of economically weaker sections of minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The subsidy is granted on the interest payable for the moratorium period of education loans for overseas studies to pursue approved courses of studies at Masters,

M. Phil and Ph.D. levels. The scheme is linked with the Educational Loan scheme of Indian Banks Association (IBA). Total family income from all sources of the eligible candidate shall not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum. Scheme has been formulated and Expression of Interest (EoI) has been invited from 8 Nationalized Banks to act as nodal bank, through Limited Tender.

- (iii) **New Component under Coaching and Allied Scheme:** During 2013-14, a new component under this scheme has been added on pilot basis for focused preparation of minority students at class XI and XII with Science stream. The rate of financial support for a selected student under this component is upto Rs. 1,00,000/- (one lakh) per annum. Three Institutes have been selected one each from Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal.
- (iv) **Scheme for Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions etc.:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing Preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for selection in Civil Services in the Union and State Governments and to increase representation of the minorities in these services. Financial support is given to candidates clearing Preliminary examinations of Group A and B (Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts). The rate of financial assistance is Rs. 50,000/- for Gazetted post and Rs. 25,000/- for non-Gazetted post, for minority candidates having family income not exceeding Rs. 4.50 lakh per annum. Applications from eligible candidates have already been invited.

#### **Corruption in Waqf Boards**

404. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is rampant corruption and misappropriation of funds in Waqf Boards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) As per the Waqf Act, 1995, the Waqf Board in a State is established and administered by the respective State Government. In



terms of Section 32 of the Act, the general superintendence of all the auqaf in a State vests in the Board established or the State and, therefore, the State Government/ State Waqf Boards ensure that the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled, administered and the income thereof is duly applied to the objects and for the purposes for which such auqaf were created and intended. Further, no such intimation regarding rampant corruption and misappropriation of funds in the Waqf Boards has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(c) To bring transparency in the working of the Waqf Boards, the Central Government is implementing a scheme for computerisation of records of State/UT Waqf Boards. The Central Government has also amended the Waqf Act, 1995 for better administration and protection of the auqaf in the country.

#### **Living standard of Muslim community**

†405. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are many minority communities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that the living standard of the Muslim community is the lowest in the rural and urban areas of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, five communities namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as Minority communities by the Central Government.

As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Report on "Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Groups in India (July, 2009 — June, 2010)", in 2009-10, the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure, which is usually taken to reflect the living standard of household, was Rs. 980/- (Rs. 833 for rural areas and Rs. 1272 for urban areas) for Muslim community, which was lowest among all the minority communities. The issues related to social, educational and economic status of Muslim community has been dealt in detail in the Sachar Committee Report submitted to the Government in the year 2006. The Report has *inter-alia*, observed that there is low educational achievement among the Muslim

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

community, lack of educational facilities in the minority concentration areas, relatively higher engagement of Muslims in self employment in the unorganized sector and low participation in regular salaried jobs.

#### **Complaints regarding implementation of JNNSM**

406. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken thereon;
- (c) whether Government has examined any complaint regarding implementation of the Mission in Kerala and Gujarat; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Sir, the Ministry has not received any complaint regarding the implementation of the JNNSM as a whole in the country. However, letters are received from time to time on some issues which are addressed by the concerned agencies as most of the programmes are implemented through State Agencies.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has received a letter addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Minister of New and Renewable by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. The main issues therein relate to some incidents in Kerala where JNNSM funds are not involved.

However, another issue pertaining to the 1KWp solar PV power plant programme being implemented by the State Nodal Agency of Kerala (ANERT) has also been raised in the aforesaid letter. MNRE sanctioned component is as per the MNRE specifications and standards. Overall implementation is however being done by State Government Nodal Agency.

#### **Solar Cities in Andhra Pradesh**

407. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cities identified in Andhra Pradesh for developing them as Solar Cities;
- (b) whether Master Plans for those cities have been prepared;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount released, so far, for those cities and by when those cities would become Solar Cities?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Two cities namely Vijayawada and Mahabubnagar have been identified in Andhra Pradesh for developing them as Solar Cities.

(b) and (c) Master Plan of Vijayawada City has been prepared with estimated cost of Rs. 256.50 crore for various projects on solar grid connected and off grid applications, waste to energy, bio-methanization, solar water heating systems, reduction in connected load in municipal area, awareness and capacity building etc. Mahabubnagar Municipality is yet to take action for preparation of Master Plan.

(d) For Vijayawada Solar City, the amount of Rs. 12.20 lakh has been released, so far, for preparation of master plan, setting up a solar city cell and promotional activities. A Solar City aims to reduce a minimum of 10% of its projected demand of conventional energy through generation from renewable energy installations and energy efficiency measures to become a Solar City. The time required depends on interest and efforts taken by the city and availability of funds.

#### **Generation of new and renewable energy**

408. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the new and renewable energy in Megawatts commissioned during 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the main sources in which these are done;

(b) the targets for this financial year and how much is already achieved, till date; and

(c) the comparative advantages and disadvantages of wind and solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable energy based power projects aggregating to 4942 MW during 2011-12 and 3163 MW during 2012-13 were commissioned in the country. Source-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During the year 2013-14, against a target of 4325 MW, 1468 MW grid connected renewable power projects have been commissioned as on 31.10.2013.

(c) Wind and solar energy are renewable sources of energy, which is perennial in nature and inexhaustible. However, they are intermittent in nature. While power generation from wind energy is possible at specific high speed wind locations, solar energy can generate power only during the day time.

**Statement**

*Source-wise details of Grid-Interactive Power Capacity installed during 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(in MW)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13
Wind Power	3197.00	1698.80
Small Hydro Power	353.00	236.93
Bio-mass Power and Bagasse Co-generation	470.70	466.90
Waste to Power	17.20	6.40
Solar Power	905.00	754.14
TOTAL:	4942.90	3163.17

**Alternative energy sources**

409. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has recently released a new report on solar power in partnership with the New Delhi-based Council on Energy, Environment and Water and if so, the details and salient features thereof and whether Government has identified any particular recommendations for its implementation; and

(b) what steps Government has taken to employ alternative energy sources on a large scale after electric grid induced blackout last year?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The installation of Grid Connected Solar Power and Wind Power Projects is a continuing process. So far 2101 MW capacity Grid Connected Solar Power Plants and 19,881 MW of Wind Power Plants have been installed in the country. The steps taken by the Government, to employ alternative energy source on a large scale are as under:—

(i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.

- (ii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iii) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (iv) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar and Wind Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (v) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vi) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

#### **RVEP in Rajasthan**

410. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has achieved the targets set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) in Rajasthan during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and how the shortfall would be achieved;

(c) the targets set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan in that State;

(d) the details of proposals received, approved and pending for approval of Central Government under the programme so far, along with the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/released for the purpose during the said period along with the mechanism, if any, to monitor the progress of RVEP in that State?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme and projects are sanctioned on case-to-case basis after proposals are submitted by the State notified implementing agencies as per the guidelines of the scheme.

During the Eleventh Plan period, 103 villages and hamlets were sanctioned to Rajasthan under the RVE Programme based on the complete proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme submitted by the State.

(c) No target had been set as such. The scheme is based on proposal submitted by States for coverage of left out villages/hamlets from the RGGVY Scheme of Ministry of Power.

(d) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 103 nos. of villages and hamlets had been sanctioned to Rajasthan based on the complete proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme submitted by the State.

One more proposal of 14 villages of Rajasthan has been received.

(e) During the Eleventh Plan period, CFA of Rs. 21.52 crore was released to Rajasthan under the programme.

The monitoring of implementation of RVE projects is the responsibility of the respective State notified implementing agencies. Further, third party monitoring appointed by the concerned State notified implementing agency after completion of the project is mandatory for final closure of the project. After installation also it is the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems.

#### **Contribution of solar energy**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that solar energy contributes even less than one per cent in the total energy consumption of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for dismal performance in terms of solar energy;

(c) whether despite huge potential of renewable energy in the country, power is not being generated from these sources, as per expectation, due to policy paralysis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Energy has submitted any report in this regard recently?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Solar energy contributes 0.925% of the total installed power capacity in the country.

(b) The performance in respect of installation of grid connected solar power has improved and reached to 2101 MW in December, 2013 as against only 10 MW in 2010.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Yes, Sir. The Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2013-14) has submitted its 34th Report.

#### **Solar power stations in Bihar**

‡412. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to set up solar power stations in Bihar; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting establishment of utility-scale solar power generation plants under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) across the country, including the State of Bihar. The plants are being set up mainly by private developers on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis with own investment at locations of their choice, backed by facilitating policies of States and fiscal/financial incentives from Central Government, such as, concessional/nil customs and excise duties, accelerated depreciation, preferential tariffs, etc.

Recently, the Government has approved a new Scheme for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support for setting up of such projects from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), under which the generated power will be purchased by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) at a fixed levelised tariff of Rs. 5.45 per kWh for 25 years. The projects, which can be set up at any location, including any place in Bihar, will be selected based on a process of reverse bidding on VGF required by the developers. Detailed guidelines for implementation of the scheme have been issued by the Ministry on 25.10.2013 and Request for Selection (RfS) document has been issued by SECI on 28.10.2013. The closing date for receipt of proposals in response to the RfS is 28.12.2013.

#### **Electricity generation from solar and other renewable projects**

413. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether per capita consumption of electricity has increased over the last decade;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of population which have access to electricity in urban and rural areas;
- (d) the measures taken by Government to meet the requirement by procurement of electricity from grid-connected solar power projects and from other renewable power projects;
- (e) whether Government is considering to decentralise generation and distribution of electricity through renewable sources, in order to ensure better access to electricity especially in rural areas; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The per capita consumption of electricity in the country has increased from 566.69 kWh in 2002-03 to 883.63 kWh in 2011-12.

(c) As per census 2011, 92.7% urban households and 55.3% rural households in the country were using electricity as main source of lightning.

(d) The Government is encouraging generation of electricity from various renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, small hydro, biomass by giving various fiscal and financial incentives. This apart, the State Governments are procuring electricity from renewable energy projects at preferential tariff. So far 29,536 MW of renewable power capacity have been installed in the country, which includes 19,933 MW from wind, 2079 MW from solar, 3746 MW from small hydro and 3776 MW from bio energy.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various renewable energy systems for decentralized generation of electricity. So far, 10,752 villages have been electrified using various renewable energy systems. About 2.55 lakh solar street lights, 9.93 lakh solar home lightening systems, 9.39 lakh solar lanterns and 138 MW of decentralized solar power plants have been installed.

#### **Houses under Indira Awas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh**

‡414. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people identified by the Central Government for providing houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Uttar Pradesh in 2014 along with the financial assistance being provided to them;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) whether all the previous beneficiaries under IAY have constructed their houses in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):  
(a) Allocation is made by the Central Government to the States based on a laid down criterion. The States in turn allocate targets to Districts. Based on this, the target allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2013-14 is 2,97,223. Financial assistance of Rs. 70,000/- in the plain areas and Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas and IAP districts are provided for construction of a house. Rs. 20,000/- is being provided for purchase of house site and Rs. 15,000/- for upgradation of kutchra or dilapidated house.

(b) and (c) Under IAY, completion of IAY houses should not take more than two years. The State Governments are required to facilitate the beneficiaries to complete the houses within a maximum period of three years.

(d) IAY scheme is implemented by States. Its implementation is closely monitored through various mechanisms such as Coordinating Officers Meetings, Quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings and field visits by the Area Officers. The State Governments are advised from time to time to ensure timely completion of houses.

#### **Coverage of PMGSY in Tamil Nadu**

415. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Tamil Nadu since its inception on 25th December, 2000; and
- (b) the details of habitations which are yet to be connected with all-weather roads in future?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations existing in the core network in rural areas of the country. As per the programme guidelines, the State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Ministry of Rural Development under PMGSY, for consideration and sanction. Since inception of PMGSY, 5,097 number of road works have been completed, covering a total length of 10,394 km. (including upgradation) connecting 1,934 habitations (upto October, 2013) in Tamil Nadu. Out of total 2,203 eligible

habitations, the State has connected 1934 habitations under PMGSY as reported by the State (upto October, 2013).

**Funds allocated for MGNREGA**

416. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for 2013-14;
- (b) the details of funds, allocated State-wise including Andhra Pradesh till date;
- (c) the details of funds spent/unspent till date, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has received any complaints for misuse of MGNREGA funds by some States; and
- (e) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) An amount of Rs. 33,000 crores was allocated for Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as Budget Estimate (BE) for 2013-14.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the agreed to Labour Budgets and considering the performance of the States, an amount of Rs. 28964.91 crores has been released to the States out of which an amount of Rs. 20859.96 crores have been spent by the States/UTs. State-wise details including Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Ministry receives a number of complaints on various issues including misuse of MGNREGA funds. All complaints received by the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for appropriate action as per detailed instructions incorporated in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued to the States. Action taken on such complaints is monitored by the Central Government.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds earmarked for MGNREGA for  
financial year 2013-14 till 13.12.2013*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Central fund released	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4413.38	2931.64

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1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118.53	16.93
3.	Assam	573.50	368.08
4.	Bihar	1405.71	1138.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	1321.02	1103.53
6.	Gujarat	230.90	249.34
7.	Haryana	316.88	207.11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	352.29	291.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	328.16	291.69
10.	Jharkhand	621.43	580.52
11.	Karnataka	1203.53	1090.32
12.	Kerala	987.11	716.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1753.34	854.99
14.	Maharashtra	1152.92	837.67
15.	Manipur	156.00	51.80
16.	Meghalaya	155.79	117.75
17.	Mizoram	154.74	120.23
18.	Nagaland	260.63	105.88
19.	Odisha	674.92	667.44
20.	Punjab	132.34	124.06
21.	Rajasthan	1809.43	1824.88
22.	Sikkim	82.46	29.38
23.	Tamil Nadu	4690.21	2292.79
24.	Tripura	803.66	405.07
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2696.39	2331.90
26.	Uttarakhand	330.01	200.36

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1	2	3	4
27.	West Bengal	2214.38	1895.28
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.29	5.10
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR
31.	Goa	0.00	0.78
32.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.44
33.	Puducherry	8.80	8.80
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	NR
TOTAL:		28964.91	20859.96

NR = Not reported.

\*Expenditure is w.r.t. available funds which includes OB, State Share etc.

### **Implementation of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme**

417. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme and the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of wastelands brought under cultivation, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released for this programme during the said period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for effective implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (c) The major activities taken up under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Development of small water harvesting structures such as low-cost farm ponds, nalla bunds, check-dams, percolation tanks and other ground water recharge measures.
- (ii) Renovation and augmentation of water sources, desiltation of village tanks for drinking water/irrigation/fisheries development.
- (iii) Fisheries development in village ponds/tanks, farm ponds etc.
- (iv) Afforestation including block plantations, agro-forestry and horticultural development, shelterbelt plantations, sand dune stabilization, etc.
- (v) Pasture development either by itself or in conjunction with plantations.
- (vi) Land Development including *in-situ* soil and moisture conservation measures like contour and graded bunds fortified by plantation, bench terracing in hilly terrain, nursery raising for fodder, timber, fuel wood, horticulture and non-timber forest product species.
- (vii) Drainage line treatment with a combination of vegetative and engineering structures.
- (viii) Repair, restoration and up-gradation of existing common property assets and structures in the watershed to obtain optimum and sustained benefits from previous public investments.
- (ix) Crop demonstrations for popularizing new crops/varieties or innovative management practices.
- (x) Promotion and propagation of non-conventional energy saving devices, energy conservation measures, bio fuel plantations etc.

No new projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 2007-08. However, the funds are being released for completion of ongoing IWDP projects sanctioned upto 2006-07. The State-wise details of Central funds released under IWDP during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) In order to understand the dynamics of wastelands through comparison of spatial statistics a project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 had been assigned to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad by the Department of Land Resources. The findings of the project have been published as Wastelands Atlas of India 2011. As per Wastelands Atlas of India-2011, the total area of wasteland that has been reduced and put to productive use from 2005-06 to 2008-09 in the country including Tamil Nadu is 5240.78 sq. kms. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes *viz.*, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009. The main aims of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. Under IWMP, the projects are selected based upon following criteria for prioritization:—

Poverty index, Percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes population, Actual wages, Percentage of small and marginal farmers, ground water status, moisture index, area under rain-fed agriculture, drinking water, degraded land, productivity potential of the land, contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated and cluster approach.

The other steps taken by the Department *inter-alia* include reviewing performance of the programme through Quarterly Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Steering Committee Meetings and field visits by the senior officers of the Department.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released (Central Share)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.20	3.35	1.33	0.0
2.	Bihar	0.0	2.46	3.98	1.37
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.42	12.02	4.56	1.64
4.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Gujarat	15.74	6.47	6.7	0.0
6.	Haryana	5.58	2.53	0.56	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.95	13.23	3.85	1.45
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.28	4.31	2.57	0.0
9.	Jharkhand	1.30	0.86	0.75	0.0
10.	Karnataka	17.42	7.26	1.48	0.0
11.	Kerala	6.98	0.0	2.03	0.0
12.	Maharashtra	38.27	10.66	6.00	2.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12.40	5.09	1.24	0.48
14.	Odisha	25.29	26.03	5.92	9.46
15.	Punjab	2.09	2.77	0.0	0.0
16.	Rajasthan	7.92	1.38	0.23	0.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	13.61	6.15	5.23	2.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8.45	2.63	0.27	0.0
19.	Uttarakhand	15.64	11.05	4.39	5.31
20.	West Bengal	3.52	0.38	0.25	0.0
<b>North Eastern States</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.80	15.71	3.98	1.38
2.	Assam	13.36	8.30	8.6	0.0
3.	Manipur	15.43	9.70	0.71	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	25.80	13.16	4.95	2.73
5.	Mizoram	28.01	6.35	8.39	4.32
6.	Nagaland	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Sikkim	1.84	1.54	1.62	1.10
8.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL:		325.74	173.39	79.58	33.27

*Note:* The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise area of wastelands (square km.) that has been reduced and put to productive use from 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total wasteland		Change in Wasteland
		2005-06	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38788.22	37296.62	-1491.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5743.83	14895.24	9151.41
3.	Assam	8778.02	8453.86	-324.15
4.	Bihar	6841.09	9601.01	2759.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	11817.82	11482.18	-335.64
6.	Delhi	83.34	90.21	6.87
7.	Goa	496.27	489.08	-7.18
8.	Gujarat	21350.38	20108.06	-1242.32
9.	Haryana	2347.05	2145.98	-201.07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22470.05	22347.88	-122.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	73754.38	75435.77	1681.39
12.	Jharkhand	11670.14	11017.38	-652.76
13.	Karnataka	14438.12	13030.62	-1407.50
14.	Kerala	2458.69	2445.62	-13.07
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40042.98	40113.27	70.29
16.	Maharashtra	38262.81	37830.82	-431.99
17.	Manipur	7027.47	5648.53	-1378.94
18.	Meghalaya	3865.76	4127.43	261.67
19.	Mizoram	6021.14	4958.64	-1062.50
20.	Nagaland	4815.18	5266.72	451.55



1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	16648.27	16425.76	-222.51
22.	Punjab	1019.50	936.83	-82.67
23.	Rajasthan	93689.47	84929.10	-8760.37
24.	Sikkim	3280.88	3273.15	-7.73
25.	Tamil Nadu	9125.56	8721.79	-403.77
26.	Tripura	1315.17	964.64	-350.53
27.	Uttarakhand	12790.06	12859.53	69.47
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10988.59	9881.24	-1107.35
29.	West Bengal	1994.41	1929.20	-65.21
30.	Union Territory	337.30	315.00	-22.30
TOTAL:		472261.94	467021.16	-5240.78

Source: Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011.

### Employment under MGNREGA

418. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of households provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has come down, especially during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any mechanism available with Government to monitor and check the misuse of funds;

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

(e) the action taken by Government to achieve the objectives set under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA) has reduced by 1.6% in 2012-13 *vis-a-vis* 2011-12 due to decreased demand for wage employment by the rural households. State-wise and year-wise details of number of households provided employment under MGNREGA during each of last three years and the current year are indicated in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter-alia*, include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee meetings, Quarterly Regional Reviews, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Officers/team of officers of the Ministry are also carried out to enquire into specific complaints on misuses of funds. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action. Complaints received in the Ministry on various issues including misuse of funds are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints including that of misuse of programme funds have also been issued to all States/UTs for strict compliance.

(e) Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, *inter-alia*, are the following:—

- MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 have been notified in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Schedule-II of MGNREG Act amended to ensure wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- State Governments were instructed to roll-out electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) for quick disbursal of wages to wage seekers.
- State Governments were instructed to roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Biometric authentication at GP/village level.
- Notification issued on compensation for delayed wage payments under MGNREGA.
- Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for strengthening management and administrative support structures at the grass root level.
- ICT based MIS at the grassroots level became operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment

demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/ utilised, social audit findings, registration of grievances, etc.

- Instructions issued for affixing photographs to the existing job cards.
- Instructions issued to all States to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for effective grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees established for monitoring of the scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise details of number of households provided employment under MGNREGA during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	Households provided employment (in Nos.)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 till 22.11.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6200423	4998016	5816077	5058001
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134527	4443	115869	36484
3.	Assam	1798372	1349078	1234827	802228
4.	Bihar	4738464	1769469	2086394	1220855
5.	Chhattisgarh	2485581	2725027	2637498	1853669
6.	Gujarat	1096223	822080	681028	338288
7.	Haryana	235281	277748	294142	206723
8.	Himachal Pradesh	444247	505467	514461	359689
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	492277	431152	646516	178923
10.	Jharkhand	1987360	1574657	1418470	840541
11.	Karnataka	2224468	1652116	1337800	479967
12.	Kerala	1175816	1416441	1526283	1190898
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4407643	3879959	3497940	1278491

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Maharashtra	451169	1504521	1624237	839707
15.	Manipur	433856	356264	456910	315942
16.	Meghalaya	346149	335182	330044	234883
17.	Mizoram	170894	168711	174884	167928
18.	Nagaland	350815	372849	386520	359142
19.	Odisha	2004815	1378597	1599276	1197291
20.	Punjab	278134	245453	240191	207795
21.	Rajasthan	5859667	4522234	4217342	2838689
22.	Sikkim	56401	54684	56634	37306
23.	Tamil Nadu	4969140	6343339	7061409	5621416
24.	Tripura	557055	566770	596530	565267
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6431213	7327738	4947416	3973556
26.	Uttarakhand	542391	469285	439791	160170
27.	West Bengal	4998239	5516968	5817122	2786844
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17636	19300	12602	6090
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2290	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	13897	11167	5056	2031
32.	Lakshadweep	4507	3871	1851	407
33.	Puducherry	38118	42546	41286	34536
TOTAL:		54947068	50645132	49816406	33193757

Source: MGNREGA.nic.in.

NR : Not reported.

**Cut in allocation for MGNREGS**

419. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is inflicting sizeable cut in its flagship Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of amount of budget allocations that has been reduced in the MGNREGS;

(c) what would be the effect of this cut; and

(d) how Government is going to cover up the financial allocation in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. MGNREGS is a demand-driven scheme and allocations will be made as per requirement for providing the entitlements assured under the MGNREG Act.

**Assistance provided under IAY**

420. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide more funds to beneficiaries of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to increase the amount for BPL families who do not own any agricultural land or whose lands cannot be use for agricultural purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The financial assistance provided under IAY for construction of a house has been enhanced to Rs. 70,000/- from Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and to Rs. 75,000/- from Rs. 48,500/- in hilly States/difficult areas/IAP districts *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013. The financial assistance provided for purchase of a homesite to landless poor has also been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, IAY Scheme is for providing assistance for housing and house site only.

**Interest on advances to Self-Help Groups**

421. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to reduce the rate of interest on money that is advanced to Self-Help Groups for running their enterprises;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also proposed to grant certain other incentives in the form of shelters/kiosks for running their business; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government have announced an interest subvention scheme under National Rural Livelihood Mission whereby in select 150 districts all the women SHGs will avail the credit at 7% and an additional 3% interest subvention on prompt repayment. In the remaining districts, the scheme will be extended to all NRLM compliant women SHGs to enable them to avail credit at 7% on prompt repayment.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**IEC strategy for MGNREGA**

422. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate any information Education and Communication (IEC) Strategy exclusively for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the objectives thereof;
- (c) the salient features thereof;
- (d) whether Government has requested the States to prepare IEC annual action plans and quarterly deliverables in respect of MGNREGA; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated an Information Education and Communication (IEC) strategy exclusively for Mahatma Gandhi National

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in May, 2013. The objectives/salient features of the IEC strategy of MGNREGS are to:—

- create awareness among rural people with special focus on MGNREGA workers about various aspects of MGNREG Act.
- focus on mid media and interpersonal media initiatives including utilisation of social media websites.
- disseminate right based provisions of the Act to ensure timely and adequate demand registration by MGNREGA worker households.
- integrate media advocacy plan to capacitate MGNREGA system to respond to media on a continuous basis.
- sensitize MGNREGA implementing staff for effective implementation at grass-roots level through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities.
- enumerate and follow up of the IEC approaches at National, State, district and sub-district levels.
- facilitate IEC management activities up to the grass-roots level to maintain uniformity in core messages, produce high quality, cost effective and target specific IEC products.
- identify IEC needs, key messages of MGNREGA to fill-in information gaps and to classify target audience for effective IEC activities.

(c) The IEC strategy thus developed enumerates the approaches on how the MoRD, the States, the districts, the intermediate panchayats, gram panchayats and the grass roots level functionaries should implement the IEC activities and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities in specific geographical areas. The strategy would facilitate in managing IEC activities, maintaining uniformity in messages, producing high quality, cost effective, target specific IEC/BCC products based on the key messages and thereby ensuring better uptake of the provisions offered by the Act.

The strategy also takes a detour from the conventional mass media driven approach of various Government programmes in message dissemination, and focus on mid media and interpersonal media initiatives to ensure that the messages reach the target group in an effective and sustainable way. Advantages of social media websites will also be utilized and importance will be given on the branding of MGNREGA at the grass root level.

The IEC strategy has integrated into it a detailed media advocacy plan which intends to capacitate the MGNREGA system to respond to media on a continuous basis rather than reacting to it. The media advocacy plan puts forward activities like orientation of staff and journalists at various levels, exposure visits etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The States have been instructed to prepare IEC Annual Action Plans for the financial year 2013-14 based on the National Annual IEC Action Plan and overall IEC strategy of the Ministry. All States were asked to present their IEC Annual Action Plans for MGNREGA. These plans will be analysed by the Ministry and monitored based on the States' action plan.

### **Shortcoming in MGNREGA**

423. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found, among major States substantial gaps between projected labour budget and actual person-days generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fake muster rolls and payments under MGNREGA in Maharashtra;

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

(e) what swift action the Ministry is taking against the States which are not addressing problems that are coming in the way of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are gaps between projected labour budget and actual persondays generation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in various implementing States/UTs. Labour budgets are advanced labour projections in a given year. However, the actual performance *vis-à-vis* the labour projections in the agreed to labour budget depends on factors like (i) availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA, (ii) rainfall pattern (iii) prevailing unskilled wage rates in rural areas, semi-urban/urban areas (iv) better connectivity to semi-urban/peri-urban/urban areas in addition to the manner of implementation of the wage employment programme by the implementing States/UTs. State-wise projected Labour Budgets and actual persondays generated during 2012-13 are indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.



(d) Complaints received in this regard have been taken up with the State Government for appropriate action. On the basis of investigation by the State Government, Departmental action has been reported to have been initiated by the State Government.

(e) The Ministry has instructed the States to switch over to electronic muster rolls (e-MRs) from the manual muster rolls to avoid any misuse of such documents. The States/UTs have also been advised to roll-out electronic Fund Management (e-FMS) system wherein wage payment, material and cost towards administrative expenses be channelized electronically through institutional accounts in Banks/Post offices.

**Statement**

*State-wise projected Labour Budgets and actual persondays generated during 2012-13*

**FY: 2012-13**

Sl. No.	States	Agreed to Labour Budget (Persondays)	Persondays generated	%age achieved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	1833.00	2018.39	110
2.	Tamil Nadu	3891.90	4081.44	105
3.	Kerala	833.69	837.74	100
4.	Haryana	128.75	128.87	100
5.	Rajasthan	2225.08	2203.38	99
6.	Tripura	550.00	518.51	94
7.	Meghalaya	180.64	167.19	93
8.	Maharashtra	944.50	871.74	92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	286.00	262.02	92
10.	Punjab	71.92	65.50	91
11.	Odisha	612.00	546.01	89
12.	Andhra Pradesh	3690.40	3238.85	88

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Chhattisgarh	1363.47	1194.01	88
14.	Mizoram	181.73	153.56	84
15.	Uttarakhand	241.53	192.00	79
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.70	6.61	76
17.	Jharkhand	760.00	566.40	75
18.	Puducherry	11.83	8.67	73
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	504.13	365.56	73
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1960.00	1387.58	71
21.	Karnataka	890.36	621.81	70
22.	Assam	452.85	314.04	69
23.	Manipur	419.66	285.11	68
24.	Gujarat	418.00	281.90	67
25.	Nagaland	397.05	245.31	62
26.	Sikkim	58.92	36.31	62
27.	Bihar	1603.00	940.97	59
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3394.98	1411.85	42
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.12	33.41	33
30.	Lakshadweep	1.76	0.49	28
31.	Goa	3.41	0.68	20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.43	NR	0
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	0
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	0
TOTAL:		28019.81	22985.91	82

NR = Not reported.

**Settlement and rehabilitation of project affected people**

424. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy regarding settlement and rehabilitation of project affected people;
- (b) the mechanism for ensuring timely provision of alternative houses or land as well as employment for people affected by projects;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up a regulatory authority for coordination and monitoring implementation of various measures by the Ministry/Departments concerned;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) To address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement, this Department has formulated a revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, which has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007 and has been circulated to all the Government of India, Ministries/Departments and the various States/UTs for its implementation. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address. However, the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies are at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy may apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of families involuntarily displaced permanently due to not only land acquisition but also due to any other reason. The policy is available on the website of this Department, *i.e.*, [www.dolr.nic.in](http://www.dolr.nic.in).

(c) and (d) This Department had constituted a National Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies as per provisions contained in Chapter IX, Para 9 of the NRRP-2007 on 24th July, 2008.

- (e) In view of (c) and (d) above, Question does not arise.

**Implementation of DPAP in Andhra Pradesh**

425. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts and the number of blocks along with the area (in hectares) identified in Andhra Pradesh to implement Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(b) the details of drought mitigation measures taken since identification of the above blocks, district-wise and year-wise; and

(c) to what extent the people have been benefited through the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per the Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ch. Hanumantha Rao (1994), the details of districts and the number of blocks along with area identified in Andhra Pradesh to implement Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) are as below:—

Sl. No.	District	No. of blocks	Area (Hectares)
1.	Adilabad	9	1179300
2.	Chittoor	8	776100
3.	Kadapa	7	822500
4.	Khammam	2	122800
5.	Kurnool	13	1736600
6.	Mahabubnagar	16	1817800
7.	Medak	5	432300
8.	Nalgonda	9	817800
9.	Prakasham	14	1516500
10.	Rangareddy	7	553500
11.	Srikakulam	4	146600
TOTAL:		94	9921800

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise details of drought mitigation measures undertaken in DPAP are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 733866 families have been benefitted through this programme. The benefits of implementation of DPAP in the State of Andhra Pradesh *inter-alia* includes increase in the ground water table level, rejuvenation of abandoned wells, additional area brought under cultivation, increase in milk production due to interventions in livestock development and additional income to the people of the project area.

**Statement**

*District-wise drought mitigation measures taken up in the State of Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No	District	Details of Drought Mitigation measures taken up (units are indicated in Ha., Nos. and RMT)	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Srikakulam	Afforestation (Ha.)	2202
		Horticulture (Ha.)	3750
		Bunding (Ha.)	4963
		WH Structure (Nos.)	6780
		Percolation Tanks (No.)	63
2.	Prakasham	Afforestation (Ha.)	6337
		Horticulture (Ha.)	2360
		Bunding (Ha.)	8586
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	3362
		WH Structure (Nos.)	1188
		Farm Ponds (Nos)	3522
3.	Chittoor	Afforestation (Ha.)	17032
		Horticulture (Ha.)	10556

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1	2	3	4
		Bunding (Ha.)	39451
		WH Structure (Nos.)	9448
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	3613
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	2120
4.	Kadapa	Afforestation (Ha.)	998
		Horticulture (Ha.)	8045
		Bunding (Ha.)	8967
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	8532
		WH Structure (Nos.)	845
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	2642
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	93
5.	Kurnool	Afforestation (Ha.)	4263
		Horticulture (Ha.)	5169
		Bunding (Ha.)	67546
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	73819
		WH Structure (Nos.)	18807
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	1000
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	24
6.	Mahabubnagar	Afforestation (Ha.)	1013
		Horticulture (Ha.)	8177
		Bunding (Ha.)	58334
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	80712
		WH Structure (Nos.)	9048
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	1479
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	728

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1	2	3	4
7.	Rangareddy	Afforestation (Ha.)	3806
		Horticulture (Ha.)	2454
		Bunding (Ha.)	32168
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	17264
		WHS Structure (Nos.)	6185
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	530
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	343
8.	Medak	Afforestation (Ha.)	5025
		Horticulture (Ha.)	4930
		Bunding (Ha.)	39294
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	64534
		WHS Structure (Nos.)	12780
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	119
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	428
9.	Adilabad	Afforestation (Ha.)	5050
		Horticulture (Ha.)	4123
		Bunding (Ha.)	14003
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	3474
		WH Structure (Nos.)	9611
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	180
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	2994
10.	Khammam	Afforestation (Ha.)	3328
		Horticulture (Ha.)	1362
		Bunding (Ha.)	1463
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	6136

1	2	3	4
		WH Structure (Nos.)	268
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	169
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	396
11.	Nalgonda	Afforestation (Ha.)	516
		Horticulture (Ha.)	4172
		Bunding (Ha.)	20283
		Length of Gullies (RMT)	11559
		WH Structure (Nos.)	16620
		Farm Ponds (Nos.)	1409
		Percolation Tanks (Nos.)	1142

**Appreciation for rural employment guarantee scheme**

426. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's flagship rural employment guarantee scheme has come in for praise from the World Bank after five years it had described the programme as policy barrier to economic development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the latest report of the World Bank described the programme as a stellar example of rural development and its change of heart can be attributed to the programme's model of financial inclusion worthy of emulation particularly the manner in which the wages are directly transferred into the bank accounts of the workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The World Development report, 2014 has described the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) as a 'stellar example of rural development'. The report went on to State that one of the key achievements of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been that it has provided the rural poor with a safety net during times of adversity such as droughts, floods



or a failed harvest. Demand for work is massive, mostly from poor and disadvantaged groups, and at times of the year where no other work is available. Not only does the programme offer a useful safety net, but it also helps spread awareness of rights and promotes dignity. The most significant aspect which makes the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA stand out as an employment creation and poverty alleviation scheme is the fact that work is provided as a legal right and not just a one-time scheme. The report has also described it as a "Revolution in rural India" and that it "established a model for inclusive development". "India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act illustrates how good governance and social mobilization go hand-in-hand." The report also States that more than 45 million payments were made to the poor people living in rural areas using the banks/post offices and village officials

#### **Status of road connectivity under PMGSY**

427. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the road connectivity has improved under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and other schemes;
- (b) if so, the comparative details thereof during each of the last five years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):  
(a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations existing in the core network in rural areas of the country. Under PMGSY, since inception, 98,483 road works have been completed, covering 3,85,315 km. length (including upgradation) connecting 93,846 habitations (as reported by the State Governments upto October, 2013). The details of connectivity provided under PMGSY during the last 5 years are as under:—

Year	No. of road works completed	Total length completed (in km.)	No. of habitations connected
1	2	3	4
2008-09	10536	52405	14475
2009-10	11583	60117	7877

1	2	3	4
2010-11	9965	45109	7584
2011-12	7643	30995	6537
2012-13	6741	24161	6864
TOTAL:	46468	212787	43337

**Alternative to MGNREGA for jobs in rural areas**

428. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is not a permanent solution for providing jobs in rural parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any other alterations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that MGNREGA has provided an average of 40-50 days of employment per year to about 25 per cent of all rural households in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of rural households by providing upto atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The Act has impact in reducing poverty not only by providing work in the lean season, but by creating durable individual and community assets that provide sustainable income stream to rural poor.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No alterations are being proposed in the Act.

(d) and (e) The average days of employment generated under MGNREGA since inception, ranged from 42 to 54 days. State-wise and year-wise details are indicated in the Statement.

**Statement**  
*State-wise and year-wise details of average days of employment generated under MGNREGA since inception*

Sl. No.	State	Average days per households									
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)	2013-14 till 03.12.2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	42	48	66	54	59	56	38		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	62	43	25	23	16	29	21		
3.	Assam	72	35	40	34	26	26	25	17		
4.	Bihar	35	22	26	28	34	39	45	35		
5.	Chhattisgarh	56	58	55	51	45	44	45	32		
6.	Gujarat	44	31	25	37	45	38	41	32		
7.	Haryana	48	50	42	38	36	39	44	30		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47	36	46	57	49	53	51	35		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	32	40	38	43	48	57	34		
10.	Jharkhand	37	44	48	49	42	39	40	32		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	41	36	32	57	49	42	46	36
12.	Kerala	21	33	22	36	41	45	55	31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69	63	57	56	50	44	40	25
14.	Maharashtra	45	39	46	46	44	51	54	38
15.	Manipur	100	43	75	73	68	63	62	9
16.	Meghalaya	25	39	38	49	58	50	51	33
17.	Mizoram	15	35	73	95	97	77	88	39
18.	Nagaland	47	21	68	87	95	80	63	20
19.	Odisha	57	37	36	40	49	33	34	28
20.	Punjab	49	39	27	28	27	26	27	23
21.	Rajasthan	85	77	76	69	52	47	52	37
22.	Sikkim	59	44	51	80	85	60	64	34
23.	Tamil Nadu	27	52	36	55	54	48	58	43
24.	Tripura	67	43	64	80	67	86	87	39
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32	33	52	65	52	36	29	28

26. Uttarakhand	30	42	35	35	42	42	44	29
27. West Bengal	14	25	26	45	31	27	35	17
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	17	29	23	43	52	26
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	25	19	21	NR	NR	NR
30. Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Goa	NA	NA	NR	28	27	28	14	14
32. Lakshadweep	NA	NA	60	27	30	43	26	20
33. Puducherry	NA	NA	13	22	30	25	21	19
34. Chandigarh	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>TOTAL:</b>	43	42	48	54	47	43	46	33

NR = Not reported.

**Use of ATM like machines for MGNREGA workers**

429. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is testing an ATM like machine for MGNREGA workers at national level to reduce their dependence on Panchayat officials or administration, where uncontrollable frauds are taking place;

(b) if so, the various remedial measures undertaken at national level to make MGNREGA successful venture to eradicate poverty in rural areas;

(c) whether the machines shall be introduced at every village so that no fraud takes place towards payment of wages of any kind; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. As per the provisions enunciated in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), wages are required to be disbursed through the Bank/Post Office account of the MGNREGA workers. The Ministry has taken up with the Banks/Postal Department to ensure that the wages are disbursed at the Gram Panchayat level using biometric authentication.

**Performance of States in implementation of MGNREGA**

430. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how the performance of States is being assessed, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) the States which have performed well and the States which have emerged as the worst, so far as implementation of MGNREGA across the country is concerned; and

(c) where Maharashtra stands in performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The performance of States/UTs in implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is periodically assessed by the Ministry and the last review was done during the Meeting of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) on 24-25 September, 2013.

(b) and (c) The performance of the States/UTs *vis-à-vis* their projected labour budget including that of Maharashtra as on 30.11.2013 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Performance of the States/UTs vis-à-vis their projected labour budget including that of Maharashtra as on 30.11.2013*

Sl. No.	State	FY: 2013-14			
		Agreed to Labour Budget (Person days) upto March, 14 (lakh)	Labour Budget (Person days) upto Nov., 13 (lakh)	Persondays generated upto Nov., 13 (lakh)	%age achieved w.r.t. Col. No. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	4285	2979.01	2465.58	83%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3642	2711.81	2396.57	88%
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1983	1220.9	1156.45	95%
4.	Rajasthan	2334.66	1569.35	1075.33	69%
5.	Chhattisgarh	1221.92	701.2	596.48	85%
6.	West Bengal	2261.04	1265.32 <sup>^</sup>	540.48	43%
7.	Bihar	1055.33	939.3	442.4	47%
8.	Kerala	875.57	464.56	392.43	84%
9.	Odisha	600	415.15	350.18	84%
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1821.2	1150.98	340.59	30%
11.	Maharashtra	1000	603	321.72	53%
12.	Jharkhand	618.9	371.09	276.81	75%
13.	Tripura	567.99	300.6	230.76	77%
14.	Karnataka	691.42	244.25	203.78	83%
15.	Assam	357.8	204.3	147.67	72%
16.	Himachal Pradesh	273.19	179.99	134.15	75%

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Gujarat	299.32	186.3	113.96	61%
18.	Meghalaya	146.04	98.72	85.99	87%
19.	Nagaland	311.71	294.74	74.73	25%
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	533.12	278.12	72.89	26%
21.	Haryana	129.32	66.52	64.59	97%
22.	Mizoram	163.58	96.45	64.02	66%
23.	Uttarakhand	160.68	110.15	55.89	51%
24.	Punjab	67.32	43.62	50.37	115%
25.	Manipur	322.36	187.31	28.85	15%
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.6	14.06	14.5	103%
27.	Sikkim	52.78	23.03	13.77	60%
28.	Puducherry	12.19	8.3	6.67	80%
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.85	5.17	2.47	48%
30.	Goa	0.54	0.24	0.34	142%
31.	Lakshadweep	0.85	0.5	0.08	16%
TOTAL:		25876.68	16734.03	11234.31	67

**Increase in work days and wages under MGNREGA**

431. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the number of work days under MGNREGA to 200 in a year as demanded by many State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to enhance the wages under MGNREGA, keeping in view the high inflation prevailing in the country; and



- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Such requests are considered only in cases of natural calamities and drought situations after a careful assessment of the requirements and financial implications.

(c) and (d) To ensure that the wages of MGNREGA workers are protected against inflation, the Central Government indexed the wages with the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPIAL). It has also been decided to increase the wage rate annually. The wage rates have been last revised in 2013 *vide* notification dated 26.02.2013 effective from 1st April, 2013.

#### **Fellowships for young graduates**

432. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to recruit young graduates for a three year fellowship scheme to oversee better delivery of flagship programmes in backward and remote districts in the country;

(b) whether this new fellowship programme would be dovetailed with the ongoing Prime Ministers' Rural Development Fellowship (PMRDF) scheme; and

(c) what are the salient features of this new fellowship programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government has revised Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship scheme in November, 2013, which provides for selection and deployment of young professionals as fellows for two years. The Fellowship also provides for a one year posting with State Rural Livelihood Mission on completing Fellowship. The Government has commenced selection of Fellows under the revised Scheme.

(c) The salient features of revised PMRDF scheme, *inter-alia* are given below:—

- (i) The scheme covers IAP districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and additional districts of North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
- (ii) The scheme provides short-term catalytic support to the District Administration

in backward districts to improve the programme delivery as well as to develop a cadre of Development Facilitators, who will be available as a ready human resource for rural development activities over a long-term.

- (iii) Fellows are selected through a competitive process with the help of Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
- (iv) Fellows will be paid stipend during the Fellowship.
- (v) Every Fellow shall be required to undergo a course in Post Graduate Degree Programme in Development Practice in Tata Institute of Social Sciences, during the fellowship period.

### **Corruption in MGNREGA**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious allegation of corruption and diversion of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and CBI has been entrusted with the responsibility to investigate these cases; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the investigation and the action been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Complaints received from various sources on irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are forwarded to the State Governments, being the implementing authority, for appropriate action/investigation. Serious complaints warranting an investigation by the CBI are also done depending on the nature of the complaint.

In the case of Odisha, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 12.5.2011 had ordered a CBI enquiry on a Writ Petition (C) No. 645 of 2007, into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha, filed by the Centre for Environment and Food Security on 14.11.2007. The CBI has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is under discussion in the Hon'ble Apex court.

The Central Government had requested the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to consider a CBI enquiry into allegations of corruption in the implementation of MGNREGA in 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh. No serious irregularities were found in the enquiry conducted by the Economic Offences wing of Uttar Pradesh Government. The State Government has not given their consent for a CBI enquiry.

As far as Jharkhand is concerned, no CBI enquiry has been ordered on any complaint of irregularity in implementation of MGNREGA.

**Schemes for poverty alleviation in rural areas**

434. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in rural areas;

(b) how far these programmes have been successful in reducing poverty in the rural areas, State-wise and especially in Jharkhand;

(c) whether any evaluation has been carried out by Government of these programmes; and

(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) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major schemes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for poverty alleviation through wage and self employment in rural areas of the country. MGNREGA aims at to enhance the livelihood security of rural households by providing on demand *upto* at least 100 days guarantee of wage employment in a year to the adult members of every rural household who is willing to do unskilled work. The NRLM aims at reducing poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment/skilled wage employment for ensuring appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

(b) Poverty reduction is due to both macro and micro-factors, including the impact of schemes/projects.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development engaged Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and other professional Institutions to conduct studies and survey on MGNREGA. The major findings reveal that the programme has reduced distress migration and facilitated creation of green jobs, improvement in ground water, improved agricultural productivity and cropping intensity, etc. The evaluation of NRLM has not yet been conducted, as this programme has been launch recently in a phased manner.

**Funds to Bihar under IAY and NRLM**

435. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released to Bihar under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) during last three financial years, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) whether the State Government has spent the amount released to them or there is unspent amount and if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per information available, a statement indicating the position in Bihar State for the amount allocated and released, spent amount and unspent amount under IAY and NRLM is as under:—

**IAY** (Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Total allocation (Central + State)	Total release (Central + State)	Total available funds	Utilization	Unspent balance
1	2	3	4	5	6 (4 - 5)
2010-11	341506.67	301411.92	502678.19	332483.78	170194.41
2011-12	333593.91	290254.80	522226.36	273858.07	248368.29
2012-13	369621.37	223323.65	426621.45	297318.76	129302.69
2013-14	423885.49	231025.20	316501.82	212199.81	104302.01

**NRLM** (Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Central allocation	Central released	Utilization	Unspent balance
2010-11	NIL NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011			
2011-12	27291	22162	133.37	37760.33
2012-13	27649	20794	6415.83	52138.50
2013-14	13495	63.07	5127.59	56149.90

**Construction of rural roads in West Bengal**

436. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural roads constructed in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) whether any proposals are pending with the Ministry for approval and/or funds and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the State of West Bengal, the State had completed road works of 1,385 kms. 1,155 kms. and 1,172 kms. during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) No proposal from the State of West Bengal for construction of roads is pending with the Ministry for approval under PMGSY. As regards release of funds for the projects already sanctioned to the State, the State had opening balance of Rs. 213.17 crore on 01 April, 2013 and an amount of Rs. 306.17 crore has been released to the State in the current year.

**Allocation of funds to Uttarakhand**

†437. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes being run by the Ministry in the country at present;

(b) the details of funds released by the Central Government to Uttarakhand under various programmes during 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(c) whether the State Government has requested to provide more resources for carrying out these programmes; and

(d) if so, whether their request would be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM); Indira Awas Yojana (IAY),

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) in the country. The Central funds released to Uttarakhand State under these programmes during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given as follows:—

Sl.No.	Schemes	Released (Rs. in crore)	
		Year : 2011-12	Year : 2012-13
1.	MGNREGA	373.51	268.27
2.	PMGSY	300.32	151.24
3.	IAY	58.27	40.81
4.	NRLM	20.68	18.12
5.	NSAP	75.78	79.05
6.	IWMP	2.35	4.22

*Note:* The funds under NSAP are released to the States by the Ministry of Finance as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State Government requested to provide more funds due to heavy flood in some districts of the State. During the current financial year, the Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 14.06 crore as special package of first installment for construction of additional 5000 houses in five flood affected districts.

#### **Infrastructure in CSIR**

438. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been criticised for lack of basic infrastructure and opaque internal culture;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to take corrective measure to improve upon the facilities;

(c) the details of funds allocated to CSIR during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government is planning to take immediate steps to make it world renowned by providing infrastructure and other facilities?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. CSIR is not criticized for lack of basic infrastructure and opaque internal culture. CSIR is repositioned and is a globally benchmarked organization today. It has been ranked at 81st position (only Indian institution within top 100 rank) out of 2740 institutions worldwide by 'Scimago Institutions Ranking World Report 2013' [[http://www.scimagoir.com/pdf/SIR Global 2013 O.pdf](http://www.scimagoir.com/pdf/SIR_Global_2013_O.pdf)]. CSIR holds the 16th rank in Asia and leads the country at the first position.

Pioneer of India's intellectual property movement, CSIR has strengthened its patent portfolio to carve out global niches for the country in select technology domains. CSIR is granted 90% of US patents granted to any Indian publicly funded R&D organization. On an average CSIR files about 200 patents in India and 300 patents abroad per year. About 13.86% of CSIR patents are utilized – a number which is above the global average.

CSIR has pursued cutting edge science and advanced knowledge frontiers. The scientific staff of CSIR only constitutes about 3-4% of India's scientific manpower but they contribute to about 10% of India's scientific outputs. For instance during 2012 CSIR published 5006 papers in SCI journals with Average Impact factor per paper 2.673.

CSIR has been transformed to be an organization where empowerment of young scientists has been done and through online portal (OASIS) transparent method of project formulation and review has been operationalized.

CSIR has made operational Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) across entire CSIR system which itself is testimony towards CSIR's commitment to the transparency.

(c) The details of funds allocated to CSIR during the last five years, year-wise is as under:—

Year	Plan fund (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	1155.00
2009-10	1256.00
2010-11	1550.00
2011-12	1756.91
2012-13	1516.73

(d) CSIR is continuously upgrading its resource base and basic infrastructure to enable world-class research.

**Shortage of scientists and technologists**

439. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is suffering from an acute shortage of scientists and technologists and if so, the quantum of shortfalls and in what areas;

(b) the expected shortage during the next ten years; and

(c) what steps are being taken to create more institutions and higher education facilities to fill the present and the likely gap in future to meet the needs of an emerging power like India?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no shortage of scientists and technologists in the country. According to the latest available official statistics, Full Time Equivalent (FTE) scientists and technologists in R&D in the country has increased to 1,92,819 in 2009 from 1,54,827 in 2005. The Twelfth Five Year Plan proposes to increase full time scientists and technologists to 2.5 lakh from the current level to achieve higher global positioning in science and technology. No shortage of scientists is expected during the next ten years.

(c) The Government has taken number of steps to create more institutions and strengthen facilities for higher education and research in the country. These include recent setting up of S&T institutions such as new IITs, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Universities, research institutes and national labs, creating centres of excellence/incubation centres, establishment of Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) to enable quick decision making for supporting basic research in emerging S&T areas, induction and implementation of new Programme called INSPIRE for attracting youth to study science and choose research as career, mounting of mission programmes in areas of Nano Science and Technology, Solar & Water Technology etc. The S&T infrastructure of the science departments of Universities, Colleges and other academic Institutions in the country have been substantially improved through a major initiative titled "Fund for Improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST)". Further, the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) has been established as an Institution of National Importance by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with focus on very high quality manpower generation in inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary areas. Special thrust has been given for supporting Post Graduate Programmes (M.Sc./M.Tech.) in several institutions/universities across the country for enlarging the scientific manpower base. These have been accompanied by successive



increase in plan allocations for scientific departments and encouraging international R&D collaborations in various S&T areas.

**Promotion of indigenous technology**

440. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any specific steps to promote indigenous technology; and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken a number of steps for promotion of indigenous technologies. Important among them are given below:—

- (i) Department of Science and Technology has been focusing on development of convergent technology solutions including technology demonstrations. Focused areas for development and deployment of technology solutions include water, solar energy, nanotechnology, affordable healthcare, potash based fertilizer, home-land security and bamboo based construction materials. Indigenous technologies developed by various institutions are promoted continuously as part of ongoing effort. The Department also provides support for validation, demonstration, popularization of the proven technologies for larger benefit of the people through its State Science and Technology Programme. Industry-institutional-collaborative projects are also supported for the development of prototype/pilot scale units to study cost benefit ratio before commercialization through programmes like Technology Systems Development, Instrumentation Development, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research (DPRP), Small Business Innovative Research Initiatives (SBIRI) of DST/DBT. National Innovation Foundation (NIF), Ahmedabad conducts biennial national competitions for grass-root level, promote green technologies developed by farmers, mechanics, artisans and validate these innovations and help to protect their Intellectual Property. Technology Development Board (TDB) extends soft loans for promoting inventions of commercially viable technologies. Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) facilitates promotion of indigenous technologies. In addition, TIFAC also provides support for promotion of innovative technology/products through its Technology Refinement and Marketing Programme (TREMAPP).

- (ii) Department of Biotechnology has formulated and implemented a number of programmes related to medical technologies and biodesign innovation. These include; Stanford-India Biodesign programme; Healthcare Technology Innovation Centre; Centre for Bioscience and Bioengineering; and Centre for Biodesign and *in-vitro* diagnostics.
- (iii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has launched "Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development (PACE)" scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an aim to support Indian industries to acquire patented technology at an early stage, add value to the acquired technology, either independently or in collaboration with public funded research institutions in India or abroad for exploitation in Indian/foreign markets and develop "Made in India" innovative and socially relevant products for public consumption. Innovation Complexes of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) catalyze innovation eco-system in the region, incubate platform technologies in the identified areas, incubate spinoffs and nurture Micro Small and Medium Sector Enterprises (MSMEs) in the designated fields through innovative inputs. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) encourages invention promotion, leverages innovations and inventions for competitiveness through its activities.

#### **Depletion in underground water level**

‡441. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the level of underground water in the country is depleting constantly and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the action being taken by the Central Government to increase the underground water level; and
- (c) the details of funds provided to various States for the purpose in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, in the Country. Ground water monitoring data of CGWB 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 44% of the wells and fall in 56% of the wells

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

analysed. Groundwater is being exploited for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes due to which ground water levels in some parts of the country are declining.

(b) 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) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the country.
- (iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.
- (iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation.
- (v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting.
- (vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the country, etc.

(c) Central Ground Water Board, had undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation". As a spill over under the Scheme an amount of Rs. 343.417 lakh has been released to 7 States namely Bihar (Rs. 28.8 lakh), Delhi (Rs. 13.029 lakh), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 71.5 lakh), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 16.659 lakh), Jharkhand (Rs. 67.06 lakh), Karnataka (Rs. 107.615 lakh) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 38.754 Lakh) to implementing agencies during the current Financial Year *i.e.* 2013-14.

**Utilisation of water**

442. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of utilisation of water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise during each of the last five years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) It has been estimated in the year 2009 by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) that about 243 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes.

State-wise details regarding annual replenishable Ground Water Resource and Annual Ground Water Draft are given in the Statement (*See below*).

State-wise details of surface water utilization are not maintained by the Central Government.

***Statement***

*State-wise Ground Water Resources availability and utilization*  
(Assessment Year 2009)

(units in BCM/year)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual replenishable Ground Water Resource	Annual Ground Water Draft
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.8300	14.1500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4500	0.0030
3.	Assam	30.3500	6.0230
4.	Bihar	28.6300	11.3500
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.2175	3.5978
6.	Delhi	0.3105	0.3961
7.	Goa	0.2212	0.0439

1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	18.4254	12.9886
9.	Haryana	10.4800	12.4300
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5904	0.3103
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.6951	0.7345
12.	Jharkhand	5.9600	1.6100
13.	Karnataka	16.8148	10.0064
14.	Kerala	6.6201	2.8090
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.9468	17.9903
16.	Maharashtra	35.7322	16.9490
17.	Manipur	0.4435	0.0040
18.	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.0017
19.	Mizoram	0.0439	0.0004
20.	Nagaland	0.4200	0.0080
21.	Odisha	17.7759	4.3620
22.	Punjab	22.5616	34.6612
23.	Rajasthan	11.8622	14.5192
24.	Sikkim	—	0.0096
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.9434	16.5643
26.	Tripura	2.9700	0.1600
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75.2500	49.4831
28.	Uttarakhand	2.1698	1.0484
29.	West Bengal	30.4996	10.9064
TOTAL STATES:		430.4482	243.1202
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3100	0.0109

1	2	3	4
2.	Chandigarh	0.0217	0.0000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0594	0.0086
4.	Daman and Diu	0.0123	0.0110
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0026
6.	Puducherry	0.1712	0.1504
TOTAL UTs:		0.5851	0.1835
GRAND TOTAL:		431.0333	243.3037

#### **Water resource projects**

‡443. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new projects related to water resources sanctioned during the last three years in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for these projects and the amount spent during the said period, project-wise, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the present status of each of these projects and the steps taken for early completion of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of new Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources during last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) is given in Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise details of new surface Minor Irrigation Schemes included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during last three years is given in Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise details of new water bodies included under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies during last three years is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(b) and (c) None of the above new MMI projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources during the last three years has been included under AIBP for central assistance. State-wise and year-wise details of Central Assistance

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

released under AIBP to the eligible surface Minor Irrigation Schemes and the amount spent, State-wise and year-wise details of Central Assistance released to the eligible RRR Schemes and the expenditure incurred during last three years as also their present status is given at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

The present status of the above Major/Medium Irrigation Projects is not maintained by Ministry of Water Resources is also given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

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) and RRR of water bodies scheme to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of these schemes for their completion. 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 States to review the physical and financial progress of the projects funded under AIBP and also the RRR schemes for expeditious completion of the Projects.

**Statement-I**

*List of new projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR  
since last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Date of meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium
1	2	3	4

**Chhattisgarh**

**Year 2010-11**

1.	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium
2.	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium

**Year 2011-12**

NIL

**Year 2012-13**

NIL

**Gujarat**

**Year 2010-11**

NIL

1	2	3	4
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
1.	14.09.2011	Mahi Right Bank Canal Project – ERM	Major
2.	14.09.2011	Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC (0 to 60.98 km.) and Ukai RBMC (0 to 35.06 km.) and LBMC System-ERM	Major
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Haryana</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
1.	20.07.2011	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernisation of critically damaged channels of Haryana irrigation network-ERM	Major
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
<b>Year 2011-12</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
1.	24.07.2012	Nadaun Area Medium Irrigation	Medium
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>			
1.	27.10.2010	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Medium
2.	27.10.2010	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Medium
<b>Year 2011-12</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Karnataka</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>		<b>NIL</b>	



1	2	3	4
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
1.	20.07.2011	Sri Rameshwar Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
1.	08.10.2013	Upper Tunga Project	Major
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>			
1.	25.06.2010	Halon Irrigation Project	Major
2.	25.06.2010	Man Irrigation Project	Major
3.	25.06.2010	Upper Narmada Irrigation Project	Major
4.	27.10.2010	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Medium
5.	27.10.2010	Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project	Medium
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>			
1.	25.06.2010	Shelgaon Barrage Project	Medium
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
1.	14.09.2011	Upper Kundalika Project-Revised	Medium
2.	12.01.2012	Purna Barrage (Ner Dhamana) Irrigation Project	Medium
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
<b>Odisha</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
<b>NIL</b>			
1.	29.08.2013	Lift Canal System of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	Major

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1	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2011-12</b>			
1.	12.01.2012	Rajgarh Medium Irrigation Project	Medium
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
2.	13.09.2013	Parwan Irrigation cum Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Major
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>			
1.	16.09.2010	Badaun Irrigation Project	Major
2.	16.09.2010	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major
<b>Year 2011-12</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2012-13</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Uttarakhand</b>			
<b>Year 2010-11</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2011-12</b>		<b>NIL</b>	
<b>Year 2012-13</b>			
1.	14.12.2012	Lakhwar Multi-purpose Project	Major

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**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of new MI schemes included under AIBP and funds released to these schemes during last three years and their present status*

Sl. No.	State	Year of inclusion	No. of MI schemes included	No. of MI schemes completed	Grant released and spent during last three years (Rs. in crore)					
					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Grant released	Amount spent	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	79	79	12.2878	13.6531	33.7883	37.5426		
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	92						54.6651	60.7390
2.	Assam	2010-11	0							
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	269						141.8745	157.6383
3.	Manipur	2010-11	0							
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	0							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Meghalaya	2010-11	49	20	20.7424	23.0471	20.2512	22.5013	2.0252	2.2502
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	65						57.8387	64.2652
5.	Mizoram	2010-11	58	58	27.1632	30.1813	42.1101	46.7890		
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	0							
6.	Nagaland	2010-11	177	177	70.0000	77.7778	27.1964	30.2182		
		2011-12	96	96			45.4561	50.5068		
		2012-13	120						76.9910	85.5456
7.	Sikkim	2010-11	225	145	14.0745	15.6383	33.7144	37.4604		
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	0							
8.	Tripura	2010-11	0							
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	21	4					17.75	UC not submitted

9. Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	181	86	32.4000	36.0000	47.1152	52.3502	48.519	53.9100
	2011-12	0							
	2012-13	0							
10. Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	0							
	2011-12	217				58.2178	64.6864	108.2967	120.3297
	2012-13	0							
11. Odisha (KBK)	2010-11	0							
	2011-12	0							
	2012-13	0							
12. Uttarakhand	2010-11	492	41	115.7335	128.5928	155.2186	172.4651	93.1876	103.5418
	2011-12	40	4			75.2325	83.5917	55.6137	61.7930
	2012-13	0							
13. Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	0							
	2011-12	17	4			113.4000	UC not submitted		
	2012-13	0							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Chhattisgarh	2010-11	0							
		2011-12	85	24			168.8476	187.6084	141.7400	157.4889
		2012-13	0							
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	19	11	36.0450	40.0500	22.6005	25.1117		
		2011-12	67	21			142.7192	158.5769	121.5150	135.0167
		2012-13	68	5					350.1918	389.1020
16.	Maharashtra	2010-11	46		256.1439	284.6043	60.1248	66.8053	178.8416	198.7129
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	0							
17.	Bihar	2010-11	32		13.932	15.4800	15.5303	17.2559		
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	129						9.72	10.8000
18.	West Bengal	2010-11	34	34	8.1	9.0000	4.4561	4.9512		
		2011-12	0							
		2012-13	0							









**Water supply to Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana**

‡444. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any concrete decision to make available Rajasthan's share of water from Punjab and Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Rajasthan is getting more supplies as compared to their share/projected requirements for more than last three years. The Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC) discussed the release of Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water in its fifth meeting held on 28th May, 2013.

(b) As regards supply of Yamuna water to Rajasthan ex Tajewala, it was decided to give one more chance to the States of Rajasthan and Haryana to settle the issue bilaterally. Regarding short supply of water from Okhla head works at Rajasthan border, Haryana was directed to take serious steps to stop unauthorized lifting of Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water in its territory. It was also decided to measure water at the release point in Gurgaon canal and receiving point in Rajasthan territory and the unaccounted difference should be compensated by Haryana either by stopping theft or by supplying extra water.

**Sardar Sarovar Project**

445. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received letters dated January 17, 2011, May 17, 2011, June 21, 2011, August 3, 2013 from Chief Minister of Gujarat regarding Sardar Sarovar Project-considering DDP area at par with DPAP under AIBP Scheme;

(b) what decision has been taken for treating DDP area at par with DPAP areas in case of the Project; and

(c) what is the progress in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the continuation of the scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Twelfth Plan in September, 2013. As per the approval, for the purpose of determining the quantum of assistance, a project benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area/Desert Prone Area (DPA) will be treated on a par with those benefiting DPAP areas. The ongoing projects already under AIBP and benefiting Desert Development Programme/Desert Prone Area will continue to get Central Assistance @ 25%. As such Sardar Sarovar Project, which is an ongoing project already under AIBP and benefiting Desert Development Programme/Desert Prone Area, will be eligible for Central Assistance @ 25%.

### **Bargi diversion Project**

446. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite having been recommended by the High Powered Steering Committee of the Ministry, the proposal of Bargi Diversion Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects has not been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) the Union Cabinet so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to obtain the approval of EFC and the Union Cabinet?

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

(b) and (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to include Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh in the scheme of National Projects. The proposal has been examined. A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation thereupon of a high powered Steering Committee and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union Cabinet. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the continuation of the scheme of National Projects for Twelfth Plan in September, 2013. The proposal of Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects is under consideration of Government of India as per the contours finalized for the scheme of National Projects during Twelfth Plan.

**Pace of development projects**

‡447. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of development projects of water resources in the urban and rural areas of the country is slower than the growth of urbanisation in the country;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to attain fast growth in developmental projects of water resources keeping in view the growing population of the country or any measures being taken in this regard;

(c) whether many water resource related projects are running behind their schedule;

(d) if so, whether Government is making any efforts to complete those projects at the earliest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Development of water resources projects is an ongoing effort of the Central and State Governments. State Governments plan and implement water resources projects as per their requirements and priorities. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance. Pace of development projects of water resources and growth of urbanization are not comparable. However, Water Resources sector has been given due importance during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document indicates an increased total outlay of about Rs. 4,22,012 crores for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under the Water Resources sector (irrigation, flood management and command area development).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The State Governments take necessary actions for expeditious completion of water resources projects. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for expeditious completion of irrigation projects, the Central Government is providing Central Assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.

**Polavaram dam project in Andhra Pradesh**

448. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polavaram dam project of Andhra Pradesh has already started

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

working and if so how many villages and land would be submerged by its water and how many farmers would lose their livelihood; and

(b) what would be the compensation package in such situations and the details of protective embankment made to protect the people of the surrounding area?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), the works of Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh were commenced in October, 2004 and are programmed to be completed by June, 2018.

In Andhra Pradesh, there will be submergence of 276 villages and 38694 hectare of land affecting a population of 177275. In Odisha, there will be submergence of 4 villages and 648.05 hectare of land with a population of 6316 being affected. In Chhattisgarh, there will be submergence of 8 villages and 795.59 hectare of land with a population of 11766 being affected.

(b) As per the information furnished by the State Government, they have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2051.52 crore towards implementation of R&R for the Project Affect Families due to the project.

Protective embankments, to be provided by GoAP along rivers Sabari and Sileru in the territories of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, are expected to avoid any submergence and displacement of peoples in these States. Embankments are proposed for a length of 30.0 km. (*i.e.* 11.0 km. along river Sileru and 19.0 km. along river Sabari) in Odisha and for a length of 29.12 km. along river Sabari in Chhattisgarh. GoAP has agreed to provide the protective embankments at a cost of Rs. 621.64 crore.

#### **Irrigation and hydro power potential in West Bengal**

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

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide Central assistance for harnessing irrigation and hydropower potential in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects funded in the State till date and the position of funds sanctioned and disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India 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 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI)

projects and surface Minor Irrigation schemes. The funding under AIBP is limited to Irrigation and Drinking Water component only, and hydro-power component is not funded under AIBP.

The scheme of National projects was introduced in the year 2008. These projects envisage benefits for irrigation/hydro power/flood moderation. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for central assistance grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project. Hydro-power component is not funded under National Projects Scheme.

Central assistance is also provided to the State Governments, for eligible projects under the scheme Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, which may also include irrigation benefits etc.

(c) Under AIBP, 7 major/medium irrigation projects have been provided central assistance which includes National projects also. Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 385 crore has been sanctioned and disbursed. Next instalment of CA is released on receipt of the Utilization Certificate of the funds released earlier, from the respective State Government.

A total number of 57 MI schemes of West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.87295 crore were included under AIBP till date. The total grant amounting to Rs. 20.6761 crore was sanctioned and disbursed to State Government for completion of these schemes till date. State Government has reported that the schemes have been completed.

Till date, no project has been included from West Bengal under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR).

#### **Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme**

450. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers has failed to achieve proper implementation;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal for proper implementation of the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Conviction rate in cases registered under POCSO Act**

451. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conviction rate is very low in the cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of cases registered and the number of persons convicted, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in setting up special courts has been the main reason for the low rate of conviction; and

(d) if so, in how many States special courts have been set up and the steps being taken to set up special courts in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The Act along with Rules has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Since, the Act is still at an early stage of implementation, it is premature to establish any conclusion regarding the conviction rate.

(c) and (d) Section 28 of the POCSO Act, 2012 specifies that the State Government shall designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. The Section also States that if a Court of Session is already notified as a children's court under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, then such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court to try offences under the POCSO Act, 2012. The State Governments/Union Territories have initiated action to set up the special courts/children courts. As per information available, eighteen States/UTs have designated Special/Children's Court to try offences under the Act. The matter has already been taken up at various levels with State Governments/Union Territories to expedite setting up of Special/Children's court.

**Cases of child sexual abuse**

452. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of child sexual abuse have been reported during the last one year in the country;

- (b) what is the conviction rate in such cases; and
- (c) how many child sexual abuse cases are pending in the courts of different part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the information on child sexual abuse is not maintained separately.

(b) As per 'Crime in India-2012' publication of NCRB the conviction rate of different kinds of child sexual abuse for 2012 is given below:—

(i) Child rape	:	28.2
(ii) Procuration of Minor Girls	:	9.1
(iii) Buying of Girls for Prostitution	:	8.3
(iv) Selling of Girls for Prostitution	:	15.4

(c) A total of 24,555 cases were pending for the trial under crime head 'child rape' at the end of 2012.

#### **Implementation of POCSO Act**

453. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:  
SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012 could not be implemented effectively due to lack of infrastructure and clear guidelines; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures are being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. The Act along with Rules has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Since, the Act is still at an early stage of implementation, it is premature to conclude that this Act could not be implemented effectively. For effective and better implementation, on the directions of this Ministry at various levels,



the State Governments/Union Territories have initiated action to set up the special courts/children courts. As a result, as per information available so far, eighteen States/UTs have designated Special Courts/Children's Court to try offences under the Act.

Further, the various steps taken by the Government to ensure better implementation of the Act include:—

- (i) As National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been designated the role of monitoring authority under the Act, the Ministry has been following up with State Governments to expedite the process of formation of SCPCRs in their States. As a result SCPCRs have been set up in 26 States/UTs.
- (ii) Section 39 of the Act requires the State Government to prepare guidelines for use of NGOs, professionals and experts or persons to be associate with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child. On request from several State Governments, model guidelines have also been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations which can be adopted or adapted by them for better implementation of the said Act.

#### **Proposals for setting up deemed universities**

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

(a) the number of proposals received for setting up new deemed universities in various parts of the country as well as upgradation of existing institutions particularly the Cotton College in Guwahati, which is proposed by the State Government to recognize as deemed university, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals given approval along with the number of proposals lying pending for getting approval, State-wise; and

(c) by when the pending proposals including that of the Cotton College in Guwahati are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) After the notification of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 on 26.05.2010, the UGC has received 27 proposals for Deemed-to-be-University status under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The State-wise

list of the proposals received during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh-3, Delhi-1, Jammu and Kashmir-1, Karnataka-2, Kerala-1, Madhya Pradesh-2, Maharashtra-4, Odisha-2, Punjab-1, Tamil Nadu-5, Uttar Pradesh-4 and Uttarakhand-1.

The UGC has not received any proposal from the Cotton College, Guwahati for grant of Deemed to be University status after the notification of the above Regulations.

(b) After the notification of UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, only one institution of higher education was granted deemed to be university status *i.e.* the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Distt. Sonapat, Haryana.

(c) As already indicated above, no proposal from the Cotton College, Guwahati is pending before the UGC.

#### **UN's anti-child marriage resolution**

455. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, the world's child marriage capital has refused to sign the first ever UN-led global resolution on early and forced marriage of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the resolution was supported by over 107 countries including all countries with high rate of child marriage except India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India's refusal to sign the resolution is highly disappointing as it put in place a national plan to combat child marriage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) The resolution titled 'Strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage: challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps' was adopted by consensus at the 24th Session of the United Nations Human

Rights Council in September, 2013. India supported the resolution and made a statement.

**Misuse of rape and dowry related laws**

456. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:  
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that, there are number of cases registered about false allegation of rape and dowry and sometimes innocent people are suffering a lot of pain and which has forced them to commit suicide;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments to stop such false allegations; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to amend the existing laws to punish severely for such false complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Adequate safeguards are available under existing laws to deal with misuse to legal provisions, if any.

**Working women hostels in Rajasthan**

457. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for working women in Rajasthan;

(b) the norms for allocation of funds for construction of these hostels;

(c) whether Government has any plan for construction of new hostels in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under the Working Women Hostel Scheme being administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, so far 40 working women hostels have been sanctioned in Rajasthan.

(b) Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government agencies and Civil Society Organizations etc. for construction of hostel buildings on public

land. Financial assistance is also provided for running hostels in rented premises. Financial assistance is sanctioned to those proposals which are complete in all respects as per the guidelines of the scheme and recommended by the State Government.

(c) and (d) As and when fresh proposals are recommended by the State Government, they will be considered on merit for sanction as per schematic norms.

#### **Collection of gender disaggregated data**

458. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has immensely failed towards achieving gender justice in the country;

(b) if not, the detailed data for the last three years showing gender responsive expenditure and successful implementation of women targeted schemes;

(c) whether Government agrees that in the absence of gender disaggregated data, schemes benefiting women cannot be properly implemented;

(d) whether Government has failed to collect gender disaggregated data in various indicator categories of development and growth;

(e) if not, the gender disaggregated data available with Government for the last three years in various fields; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken for consistent collection of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government of India is committed towards achieving gender justice in India and has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations. The objectives of Gender Budgeting are for committing to initiatives with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministries' policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development and ensure that public resources through the Ministries' budgets are allocated and managed accordingly. The Government of India has also introduced a Gender Budget Statement 20, an important tool for reporting allocations made for women in the Union Budget, with effect from 2005-06. The Statement, prepared by the Ministry of Finance, reflects 30% and above

allocations made for women in respect of Schemes/Programmes of different Ministries/Departments.

(c) The Government acknowledges the need for gender disaggregated data for better planning and prioritization of resources and has been emphasizing the same in all the training programmes conducted under the Gender Budgeting Scheme.

(d) to (f) The concerned Ministries/Departments of Government have been regularly collecting gender-disaggregated data in various fields for achieving gender equality. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been pursuing towards strengthening statistical systems through capacity building of the data collecting institutions and Gender Budgeting Cells, and perusing with all the Ministries/Departments to report their schemes in the GBS to Ministry of Finance. However, The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, ICDS under which gender- disaggregated data is maintained for the beneficiaries of children (3-6 years) attending pre-school education at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) at the Central Level. Details of children (3-6 years) who attended pre-school education at the AWCs for the last three years and current year (as on 30.09.2013) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise information is given in Statement-II, III, IV and V (*See below*). In addition, all the 12.76 lakh Anganwadi workers and 11.62 lakh helpers are the women. Detailed list is given in Statement-VI.

**Statement-I**

*Details of children (3-6 years) who attended pre-school education at the AWCs for the last three years and current year*

Year ending	Number of children in India, who attended pre-school education at the AWCs			Remark
	Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total children (3-6 years)	
31.3.2011	186,77,219	179,45,332	366,22,551	Annexure-II
31.3.2012	182,53,384	175,68,322	358,21,706	Annexure-III
31.3.2013	179,93,751	173,35,283	353,29,034	Annexure-IV
31.3.2013 (As on 30.9.2013)	177,10,158	172,11,639	349,21,797	Annexure-V

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of beneficiaries (children 3-6 years) attended pre-school education under ICDS Scheme as on March, 2011*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Beneficiaries for pre-school education		
		Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	868949	878195	1747144
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53635	54790	108425
3.	Assam	833252	813992	1647244
4.	Bihar	981475	955923	1937398
5.	Chhattisgarh	434974	441054	876028
6.	Goa	11158	10665	21823
7.	Gujarat	715912	697249	1413161
8.	Haryana	186684	168385	355069
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79194	76957	156151
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	116548	101805	218353
11.	Jharkhand	652524	710367	1362891
12.	Karnataka	831854	857777	1689631
13.	Kerala	260373	253667	514040
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1556243	1499033	3055276
15.	Maharashtra	1639109	1510971	3150080
16.	Manipur	79501	77251	156752
17.	Meghalaya	75107	74405	149512
18.	Mizoram	26156	26046	52202
19.	Nagaland	77011	77018	154029
20.	Odisha	769549	745986	1515535

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	283344	255764	539108
22.	Rajasthan	598012	591692	1189704
23.	Sikkim	6561	6444	13005
24.	Tamil Nadu	575231	563600	1138831
25.	Tripura	85099	71911	157010
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4851325	4447832	9299157
27.	Uttarakhand	108256	108804	217060
28.	West Bengal	1777504	1731353	3508857
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3360	3264	6624
30.	Chandigarh	8137	8272	16409
31.	Delhi	122761	116273	239034
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	1404	1458	2862
34.	Lakshadweep	1251	1260	2511
35.	Puducherry	2452	2506	4958
ALL INDIA:		18677219	17945332	36622551

\*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

### Statement-III

*State-wise number of beneficiaries (children 3-6 years) attended pre-school education under ICDS Scheme as on March, 2012*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Beneficiaries for pre-school education		
		Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	857733	865541	1723274

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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54448	54904	109352
3.	Assam	870817	861888	1732705
4.	Bihar	981475	955923	1937398
5.	Chhattisgarh	443258	453678	896936
6.	Goa	10357	10207	20564
7.	Gujarat	710065	688940	1399005
8.	Haryana	230711	207855	438566
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75752	74926	150678
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138510	128648	267158
11.	Jharkhand	622569	678879	1301448
12.	Karnataka	797214	839206	1636420
13.	Kerala	214786	213233	428019
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1382942	1332380	2715322
15.	Maharashtra	1594396	1471674	3066070
16.	Manipur	79501	77251	156752
17.	Meghalaya	75290	74211	149501
18.	Mizoram	26197	28309	54506
19.	Nagaland	55936	54704	110640
20.	Odisha	755206	741988	1497194
21.	Punjab	257121	236336	493457
22.	Rajasthan	574757	571428	1146185
23.	Sikkim	6766	6833	13599
24.	Tamil Nadu	572158	551816	1123974
25.	Tripura	87772	77918	165690
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4708751	4288179	8996930

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1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	122152	123488	245640
28.	West Bengal	1738298	1700353	3438651
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3329	3221	6550
30.	Chandigarh	8069	8194	16263
31.	Delhi	188531	177626	366157
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	1195	1274	2469
34.	Lakshadweep	1220	1224	2444
35.	Puducherry	2788	2724	5512
ALL INDIA:		18253384	17568322	35821706

\*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise number of beneficiaries (children 3-6 years) attended pre-school education under ICDS Scheme as on March, 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Beneficiaries for pre-school education		
		Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	841697	843963	1685660
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56538	57306	113844
3.	Assam	612120	602280	1214400
4.	Bihar	981475	955923	1937398
5.	Chhattisgarh	446242	453939	900181
6.	Goa	11389	11167	22556

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1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	717912	703046	1420958
8.	Haryana	208603	190272	398875
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82317	80770	163087
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	154301	144975	299276
11.	Jharkhand	578435	674912	1253347
12.	Karnataka	864366	899010	1763376
13.	Kerala	222821	221155	443976
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1513473	1470873	2984346
15.	Maharashtra	1583713	1458064	3041777
16.	Manipur	90343	89179	179522
17.	Meghalaya	75242	75373	150615
18.	Mizoram	28107	27321	55428
19.	Nagaland	64741	63209	127950
20.	Odisha	744789	735582	1480371
21.	Punjab	236822	219547	456369
22.	Rajasthan	561134	553146	1114280
23.	Sikkim	7421	7273	14694
24.	Tamil Nadu	595912	574469	1170381
25.	Tripura	80724	76153	156877
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4574845	4139496	8714341
27.	Uttarakhand	116152	116826	232978
28.	West Bengal	1728871	1686977	3415848
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2316	2240	4556
30.	Chandigarh	8727	8785	17512
31.	Delhi	195367	185078	380445

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1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	1139	1276	2415
34.	Lakshadweep	1143	1148	2291
35.	Puducherry	1240	1187	2427
ALL INDIA:		17993751	17335283	35329034

\*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

**Statement-V**

*State-wise number of beneficiaries (children 3-6 years) attended pre-school education under ICDS Scheme as on September, 2013*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Beneficiaries for pre-school education		
		Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	817527	817910	1635437
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58963	58384	117347
3.	Assam	612120	602280	1214400
4.	Bihar	1155001	1218144	2373145
5.	Chhattisgarh	445967	452735	898702
6.	Goa	8631	8449	17080
7.	Gujarat	717912	703046	1420958
8.	Haryana	192842	174704	367546
9.	Himachal Pradesh	69438	69016	138454
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	153665	145221	298886
11.	Jharkhand	546813	623855	1170668
12.	Karnataka	802162	832086	1634248

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	178097	173843	351940
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1508349	1453839	2962188
15.	Maharashtra	1583713	1458064	3041777
16.	Manipur	90343	89179	179522
17.	Meghalaya	74717	74339	149056
18.	Mizoram	26634	25820	52454
19.	Nagaland	64741	63209	127950
20.	Odisha	713379	696698	1410077
21.	Punjab	222059	206957	429016
22.	Rajasthan	540348	532746	1073094
23.	Sikkim	7105	6801	13906
24.	Tamil Nadu	570905	550926	1121831
25.	Tripura	80904	74785	155689
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4424050	4105935	8529985
27.	Uttarakhand	124776	127225	252001
28.	West Bengal	1707334	1663856	3371190
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2035	2064	4099
30.	Chandigarh	9136	9170	18306
31.	Delhi	194511	184154	378665
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3314	3363	6677
33.	Daman and Diu	1139	1276	2415
34.	Lakshadweep	1140	1150	2290
35.	Puducherry	388	410	798
ALL INDIA:		17710158	17211639	34921797

\*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

**Statement-VI**

*Sanctioned and in-position of Anganwadi workers and helpers as on 30.09.2013*

Sl. No.	States/UT	No. of workers		No. of helpers	
		Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Sanctioned by GoI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	85810	80481	75633
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	6225	6028
3.	Assam	62153	62153	56728	56728
4.	Bihar	91968	81677	86528	81022
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	48812	55709	42227
6.	Goa	1262	1253	1262	1256
7.	Gujarat	52137	48648	50552	46048
8.	Haryana	25962	25198	25450	24817
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18659	18386	18126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28483	28577	28483
11.	Jharkhand	38432	34014	35745	31397
12.	Karnataka	64518	63035	61187	58840
13.	Kerala	33115	33092	32986	32903
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	90248	78929	78433
15.	Maharashtra	110486	104847	97475	90198
16.	Manipur	11510	10274	9958	9497
17.	Meghalaya	5864	3920	4630	3916
18.	Mizoram	2244	1906	2244	1906
19.	Nagaland	3455	3455	3980	3455

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	72873	67496	62657	58738
21.	Punjab	26656	26433	25436	25095
22.	Rajasthan	61119	58120	54915	52195
23.	Sikkim	1308	1216	1308	1207
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	45938	50080	40028
25.	Tripura	9911	9911	9911	9911
26.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	176909	165331	155632
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	18620	18039	13492
28.	West Bengal	117170	107352	117170	102324
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	708	689	689
30.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500
31.	Delhi	11150	10806	11150	10897
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281	246	247	220
33.	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	107
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	96	96
35.	Puducherry	788	788	788	788
TOTAL:		1374410	1276769	1255456	1162832

**Activity maps for Panchayat institutions**

459. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing Activity Maps for the devolution of functions, Funds and Finances to the Panchayat Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, which schemes and programmes of the Ministry are being covered and which are not, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Activity Mapping for devolution of functions, funds and finances to the Panchayati Raj Institution have been prepared for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a flagship programme being administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Activity mapping has not been done for any other scheme.

(c) The process of consultation with the States/UTs is on to finalize the Activity mapping of ICDS Scheme.

#### **Refocusing on juvenile justice system**

460. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India, during January, 2013, had stressed the need to focus on childcare and rehabilitation in juvenile justice system;

(b) if so, whether the society at large requires to be sensitized to give special attention to children who have been marginalized;

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated such a proposal in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The juvenile justice system in India is established by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), 2000, which is the primary law aimed at ensuring the care and protection of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict in law. The Act is being implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any suggestions from Chief Justice of India on the need to focus on childcare and rehabilitation in juvenile justice system in January, 2013.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**CRY report on malnourished children**

461. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI ALOK TIWARI:  
SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per the recent report of Child Rights and You (CRY), published in November, 2013, every second child in India is malnourished and 79 per cent children are anaemic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;
- (c) whether schemes being run by Government for nourishment of children have failed in the country;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government would take measures in this regard in response to report of CRY;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) A report titled "Status Report on Child Rights in India" has been released by Child Right and You (CRY) as a part of Nation-wide election advocacy campaign. The report is based on an analysis of NFHS-3 data. As per NFHS-3 (2005-06) survey, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight, 48% are stunted, 19.8% are wasted and 40.4% children under 3 years are underweight, 44.9% are stunted and 22.9% are wasted. The State-wise details of undernutrition and Anaemia levels in children are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*). The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

Moreover, some survey conducted by State/NGOs also show a declining trend in undernutrition, in Madhya Pradesh a survey was undertaken by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in 2010, Comprehensive Nutrition Survey (CNSM) in Maharashtra, 2012. Besides, the Hungama survey 2011 covering 112 districts in 9 States by an NGO indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight.



The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. All these schemes and through declining trend does indicate potential to improvement in one or other aspect of Nutrition indicators.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

Nutrition has been receiving attention at the highest levels. Recent decisions of Government *inter-alia*, include (i) strengthening and restructuring of the ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three including International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 8 States having higher under nutrition, (ii) a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, (iii) A nationwide information, education and communication campaign (iv) bringing in strong nutrition focus in Ministries dealing with Health, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, School Education, Agriculture and Food and Public Distribution. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is also a step towards contributing to food security. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is also a step towards contributing to household food security. A Pilot Scheme on Nutri-farm by Ministry of Agriculture is being implemented in 100 high malnutrition burden districts of 9 States during the year 2013-14.

***Statement-I***

*Prevalence of undernutrition in children and women,  
State-wise — NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No	State	Undernutrition Children (6-59 months) %
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
2.	Assam	36.4

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1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
4.	Bihar	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.1
7.	Goa	25.0
8.	Gujarat	44.6
9.	Haryana	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5
13.	Karnataka	37.6
14.	Kerala	22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	37.0
17.	Manipur	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	48.8
19.	Mizoram	19.9
20.	Nagaland	25.2
21.	Odisha	40.7
22.	Punjab	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9
24.	Sikkim	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8
26.	Tripura	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4

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1	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7
	India	42.5

**Statement-II***Prevalence of Anemia in children, State-wise — NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No	State	Anemia Children (6-59 months) %
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8
2.	Assam	69.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9
4.	Bihar	78.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2
6.	Delhi	57.0
7.	Goa	38.2
8.	Gujarat	69.7
9.	Haryana	72.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6
12.	Jharkhand	70.3
13.	Karnataka	70.4
14.	Kerala	44.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1
16.	Maharashtra	63.4
17.	Manipur	49.1

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	64.4
19.	Mizoram	44.2
20.	Nagaland	NA
21.	Odisha	65.0
22.	Punjab	66.4
23.	Rajasthan	69.7
24.	Sikkim	59.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2
26.	Tripura	62.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4
29.	West Bengal	61.0
	India	69.5

**Assistance for single mothers**

462. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide monetary assistance and other benefits to single mothers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of number of single mothers benefited by the schemes during the last five years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government is administering the following schemes for welfare of women including the single mothers:—

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes to provide accommodation to women in difficult circumstances.

- (ii) Working Women Hostels for which funds are given for construction of Hostel for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.
- (iii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country.
- (iv) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.
- (v) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has been set up with the aim to strengthen the overall processes that promote all-round Development of Women.
- (vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers (including single mother) provides day care facilities for running a crèche of 25 children in the age group 0-6 years from families having monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000.

Apart from these, the following other schemes are also being implemented:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which pension is provided to persons above sixty five years of age belonging to BPL including women.
- (iii) NREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to 100 days guaranteed employment during a year;
- (iv) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

#### **High level committee on status of women**

463. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had set up a high level committee in 2012 on status of women and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any recommendations have been made by this committee to improve the adverse 'sex ratio' in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A high level committee on status of women was constituted in 2012 by Government *vide* resolution no. 4-5/2009-WW dated 27.02.2012.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Anganwadi Centres**

464. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres built by Government during the last four years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large proportion of Anganwadi Centres are lacking in facilities such as toilets and drinking water;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all the children have access to Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Number of Anganwadi buildings constructed by States/UTs during the last four years with assistance from various schemes, other than the funds made available by Ministry of Women and Child Development is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Number of Anganwadi buildings constructed in North-Eastern Region (NER) with ICDS funding is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per Reports received from States/UTs, 50.28% of AWCs have toilet facilities and 71.05% of AWCs have drinking water facilities

(d) ICDS Scheme has been universalised with an approved 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres to cover all the habitations across the country. The Scheme is a self-selecting scheme and open to all children in the age group of 0-6 years and Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) Mothers. States/UTs have been requested to extend the benefits of ICDS Scheme to all the eligible children and P&L Mothers including the migrant population.

**Statement-I**

*Construction of Anganwadi Centres/Mini-AWCs with assistance from various schemes, other than the funds made available to NE State by MWCD, as on 31.03.2013*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned	Operational	No. of AWCs/Mini-AWCs constructed with assistance from											% AWCs constructed w.r.t. operational AWCs	
				MPLA DS	MLALA DS	BRGF/ PRI	RIDF	MSDP	TD	NREGA	IAP	Other RD	State Plan/ Area Dev. Project (specify Plan	Other Area Dev. Project (specify Plan		Total (Col. 3 to 13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	90618	1	0	11947	722	0	0	0	190	0	0	4021	16881	18.63%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3.	Assam	62153	62153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30452	30452	49.00%
4.	Bihar	91968	91677	0	0	331	5819	5152	0	0	594	96	617	408	13017	14.20%
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49405	17	0	5963	0	0	0	0	1519	6924	10680	1027	26130	52.89%
6.	Goa	1262	1262	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	18	22	44	3.49%
7.	Gujarat	52137	50226					0							0	0.00%
8.	Haryana	25962	25570	0	0	400	0	71	0	0	0	144	3147	0	3762	14.71%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18885	3	7	81	0	0	13	0	65	1031	424	1624	8.60%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	176	0.62%
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432					624			1313				1937	5.04%
12.	Karnataka	64518	64518					0							0	0.00%
13.	Kerala	33115	33118	299	253	4667	101	0	314	219	2393	3502	3512	15260	46.08%	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91138	100	195	6725	160	216	157	843	755	2049	9840	21717	23.83%	
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106931	0	0	0	2500	0	0	0	1746	285	2177	0	6708	6.27%
16.	Manipur	11510	9883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
17.	Meghalaya	5864	5156	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	364	27	0	591	11.46%	
18.	Mizoram	2244	1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
19.	Nagaland	3980	3455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
20.	Odisha	72873	71306	69	0	924	0	117	0	0	1266	0	7026	9382	18784	26.34%
21.	Punjab	26656	26656	0	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559	2.10%
22.	Rajasthan	61119	61100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
23.	Sikkim	1308	1233	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	283	2	0	288	23.36%	
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	15	838	17	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	1266	2.33%
25.	Tripura	9911	9911					0							0	0.00%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187659	0	0	0	0	5284	0	0	92	0	35	0	5411	2.88%
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	18921	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	709	430	1142	6.04%
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390	96	228	11338	2547	4109	0	220	89	4982	175	0	23784	20.43%



29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	708	5	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	9	48	97	13.70%
30. Chandigarh	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	6.60%
31. Delhi	11150	10897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281	267					0							0	0.00%
33. Daman and Diu	107	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	21	19.63%
34. Lakshadweep	107	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	16.82%
35. Puducherry	788	788	82	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	70	2	257	32.61%
TOTAL (I+II):	1374935	1340001	687	1604	43155	12165	15608	488	1282	7564	16237	31501	59668	189959	14.18%

**Abbreviations:**

MPLADS	: Member Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MLALADS	: Member Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme
BRGF	: Backward Regions Grant Fund
RIDF	: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
MSDP	: Multi-Sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs
TD	: Tribal Development
NREGA	: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
RD	: Rural Development
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institutions
State Plan	: Resources from State Plan other than above Scheme including Special Plan Assistance etc.
Area Dev. Plan	: Border area, Special area, DDAP, HADP etc.
IAP	: Integrated Action Plan

**Statement-II**

*Details of AWCs buildings constructed in N.E. States (as on 31.03.2013)  
with assistance from MWCD (ICDS funds)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWC buildings completed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4613
2.	Assam	34748
3.	Manipur	2955
4.	Meghalaya	1892
5.	Mizoram	1688
6.	Nagaland	3455
7.	Sikkim	451
8.	Tripura	4430
TOTAL:		54232

**Cases of violence against domestic helps**

‡465. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that incidences of beating of women and children working as domestic help in the country are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details of such brutal incidences that have come to the notice of Government during the last two years;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to take any steps for their protection; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain, the segregated data relating to incidences of beating of women and children working as domestic help in the country. To assault someone including domestic helps is a crime under Indian Penal Code.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED  
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 5TH DECEMBER, 2013\***

**Budget allocation for flagship programmes**

\*1. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation for each of eight flagship programmes, since their inception in 2008-09, year-wise;

(b) the percentage budget increases and the budget spent thereof year-wise, programme-wise;

(c) the physical quantifiable targets that were fixed for each of eight flagship programmes, year-wise and the achievement level, programme-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether CAG has pointed out any actionable irregularity in annual audit of programmes; if so, the action taken; and

(e) whether the outcome is inconsistent with the expenditure incurred on these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The eight flagship schemes referred in the question are National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDM), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). A statement indicating the budget allocation for each of the eight flagship programmes, since 2008-09 year-wise and the percentage budget increases and the budget spent thereof year-wise and programme-wise is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Targets and Achievement Scheme-wise and Year-wise: The scheme-wise details are placed given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) CAG has conducted performance Audits in seven flagship programmes and that of remaining one programme (Total Sanitation Campaign) is underway. The Audit Reports contain recommendations for the improvement of the programmes/schemes. The Audit Reports are available on the CAG's website <http://saiindia.gov.in>. As per established procedure, Ministries undertake remedial action on the recommendations of CAG and report its progress in their Annual Report.

(e) As indicated in the details of the targets and performance placed in Statement-II, no major inconsistency between outcome and expenditure has been reported in these schemes.

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\*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 5th December, 2013 was adjourned on account of a work of respect to the memory of Shri Mohan Singh sitting Member. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Monday, the 9th December, 2013.

**Statement-I***Budget allocation, percentage of budget increases and the budget spent thereof (2008-09 to 2013-14) of flagship programmes*

Sl. No.	Name of Flagship Programmes	(Rs. in crore)					
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	16000 (33.3%) [29950]	39100 (144.4%) [33579]	40100 (2.6%) [35793]	40000 (-0.3%) [29190]	33000 (-17.5%) [29586]	33000 (0%)
2.	The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	6248 (25.3%) [10468]	11619 (86%) [6124]	11619 (0%) [5285]	12522 (7.8%) [7338]	12522 (0%) [5288]	14000 (11.8%)
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM)	6570 (12.3%) [7396]	7200 (9.6%) [8089]	9000 (25%) [8942]	9350 (3.9%) [8474]	10500 (12.3%) [10762]	11000 (4.8%)
4.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	1080 (13.2%) [1190]	1080 (0%) [1051]	1580 (46.3%) [1522]	1650 (4.4%) [1441]	3500 (112.1%) [2438]	4260 (21.7%)
5.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	13100 (22.8%) [12639]	13100 (0%) [12805]	15000 (14.5%) [19606]	21000 (40%) [20805]	25555 (21.7%) [23811]	27258 (6.7%)

6.	Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)	8000 (9.2%) [6530]	7814 (-2.3%) [6861]	9440 (20.8%) [8846]	10380 (10%) [9796]	11849 (14.2%) [10835]	13215 (11.5%)
7.	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	5665 (21%) [6933]	6026 (6.4%) [8141]	7807 (29.5%) [9749]	8964 (14.8%) [14249]	14250 (59%) [15691]	15912 (11.7%)
8.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	11930 (9.6%) [11386]	13930 (16.8%) [12937]	15440 (10.8%) [14237]	17840 (15.5%) [16071]	20542 (15.2%) [16318]	20999 (2.2%)

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume-I and II, BKC Report and CPSMS Website.

NB (1): Figures in small parenthesis, 0, represent percentage increase in BE over previous year.

NB (2): Figures in large bracket, [ ], represent releases/expenditure under the scheme.

(Figures relating to BE/Release/ Expenditure have been rounded off)

**Statement-II***Targets and Achievement Scheme-wise, Year-wise*

The year-wise achievements of various components of the schemes are indicated in the tables given below:—

*Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee  
Act (MGNREGA)*

Sl. No.	Financial year	Employment provided to household (figures in crore)	Persondays generated (figures in crore)
1.	2008-09	4.51	216.32
2.	2009-10	5.26	283.59
3.	2010-11	5.49	257.15
4.	2011-12	5.06	218.76
5.	2012-13	4.98	229.86
6.	2013-14 (upto 22.11.2013)	3.32	105.99

**Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is demand driven scheme**

*Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*

Sl. No.	Financial year	Individual house hold latrines	Sanitary complex	School toilets	Anganwadi toilets
1.	2008-09	11265882	3245	253004	68995
2.	2009-10	12407778	2230	144480	66227
3.	2010-11	12243731	3377	105509	50823
4.	2011-12	8798864	2547	122471	28409
5.	2012-13	4559162	1995	76396	36677
6.	2013-14 (upto 22.11.2013)	2027421	708	21254	12049

**JNNURM**

JNNURM is a reform driven programme. The scheme has four components (a) Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and (b) Urban Infrastructure Development scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which are implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and (c) Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and (d) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. States are sanctioned projects in critical areas like water supply, sanitation, urban transport, slum rehabilitation etc. There are no year to year target of execution of projects as central funds are released on the basis of progress in achievement of reforms and the project implementation. Many cities and States have made progress in undertaking urban reforms though there are Inter-State variations and some of the reforms are still under completion which is regularly being monitored by the concerned Ministries. As regards projects undertaken in the scheme, the cumulative figures indicating financial and physical progress are as follows:—

Sl. No	Particulars	UIG	UIDSSMT	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1.	7 year outlay (Rs. in crore)	31500	11400	16357	6828	66085
2.	No. of Projects sanctioned	563	856	528	1078	3025
3.	Total cost of project (Rs. in crore)	63073	14039	30416	11981	1,19,509*
4.	Total ACA Committed (Rs. in crore)	29556	12096	14915	7723	64290
5.	Total ACA released (Rs. in crore)	19971	9925	9893	5897	45686
6.	Total project completed (UIG and UIDSSMT)	217	406			623
7.	Total dwelling units sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP (Rs. in lakh)			10.02	5.57	15.59
8.	Total dwelling units completed under BSUP and IHSDP (Rs. in lakh)			5.06	2.36	7.42

**Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission:**

The year-wise achievements of various components of the schemes against targets (year-wise) are indicated in the tables given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (No. of habitations)		
		Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
1.	2008-09	217898	152990	70.21
2.	2009-10	158538	148879	93.91
3.	2010-11	121812	119383	98.01
4.	2011-12	145169	138367	95.31
5.	2012-13	141660	155706	100.00
6.	2013-14	141838	39442*	27.81

\*As reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS).

**Mid-Day-Meal (MDM):**

*Year-wise physical quantifiable Target and Achievement under Mid-Day-Meal*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme Year	Mid-Day-Meal (No. in crore)		
		Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
1.	2008-09	11.74	11.19	95%
2.	2009-10	11.77	11.36	97%
3.	2010-11	11.36	10.46	92%
4.	2011-12	11.07	10.54	95%
5.	2012-13	10.97	10.68	97%
6.	2013-14	11.08	9.9 (as on 30.06.13)	89%



**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

*Year-wise physical quantifiable Target and Achievement under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

Sl. No.	Activity	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 30.09.13)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Primary School	12347	26391	8064	11931	13374	11681	14526	10353	2411	12630	2039	4089
2.	Upper Primary School	20258	18256	6515	8746	5033	9309	2900	5031	2453	3677	180	1296
3.	Additional classrooms	141492	195082	127252	117372	276579	127999	229912	232466	190082	158205	2845	75306
4.	Drinking water facilities	4182	18064	8425	7814	18214	12847	6710	13758	8887	4312	1357	2555
5.	Toilet facilities (all type)	20353	36590	71017	30356	122523	69574	139582	150744	269146	131234	27813	70800

**Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**

**Achievements:** There has been significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme since 2009-10 both, in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:—

Year ending	Target*	No. of operational projects	Target*	No. of operational AWCs	No. of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries
31.03.2010	7073	6509	13.56 lakhs	1142029	884.34 lakh	354.93 lakh
31.03.2011	7000	6722	12.80 lakhs	1262267	959.47 lakh	366.23 lakh
31.03.2012	7050	6908	13.40 lakhs	1304611	972.49 lakh	358.22 lakh
31.03.2013	7000	7025	13.40 lakhs	1338732	956.12 lakh	353.29 lakh

\*Physical target under outcome Budget of the MWCD.

**National Rural Health Mission:** Physical Outcomes of National Rural Health Mission Programme as per Target and Achievement set under NRHM (2005-12) are indicated in the table given below:—

Sl. No.	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
1	IMR Reduced to 30/1000 Live births	IMR Reduced from 58 in 2005 and further to 42 in the year 2012.
2	MMR to 100 per 1,00,000 live births	MMR has reduced from 254 in 2004-06 to 212 in 2007-09. India's MMR is likely to reduce from 212 during 2007-09 to 143 in 2015.
3	TFR to reduced to 2.1	TFR has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.4 in 2011.
4	Malaria Mortality reduction to 60% by 2012	69.6% mortality reduction in malaria in 2012 as against 2006

1	2	3
5.	Kala-azar Mortality Reduction Rate – 100% by 2010 and sustaining elimination until 2012	39% reduction in kala-azar cases and 81% mortality reduction in 2012 as against 2008.
6.	Cataract operations – increasing to 46 lakhs until 2012.	More than 60 lakhs cataract operations every year.
7.	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduces from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than that 1 per 10,000 thereafter.	Reduced from 1.3 per 10,000 in 2005 to 0.73 per 10000 on 2013.
8.	Tuberculosis DOTS series – maintain 85% cure rate through entire Mission Period and also sustain planned case detection rate.	Annual total case notification 14.68 lakh cases and 88% cure rate in 2012.
9.	Japanese Encephalitis – Vaccination of children in all endemic districts.	113 districts covered under JE vaccination of children (1-15 years) till December, 2012. 78 Sentinel sites established for hospital based surveillance.

#### **Clearance issuance mechanism in new CRZ Notification**

\*2. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the clearance issuance mechanism in new Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification is issued on the basis of the pollution potential of the projects within the CRZ areas;

(b) if so, the mechanism for the projects which have low pollution potential and do not attract provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have taken up the issue of revising issuance process for the projects, which only attract provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011; and

(d) if so, the decision that has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The para 3 of the

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 prohibits certain activities within CRZ area such as setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, discharge of untreated wastes, storage of hazardous chemicals, etc. with certain stipulations. Para 4 of the CRZ Notification regulates permissible activities which *inter-alia* include foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwater, lighthouses, projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy, pipelines, building construction, etc. As regards the permissible activities not listed in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the same require clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Status of PPP projects**

\*3. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the private sectors' lack of interest in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) projects, Government is aiming to move towards cash contracts, thus far regarded as inferior to PPP, to achieve its road construction target;

(b) whether since 2012-13, as many as twenty PPP projects offered by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have found no takers and whether NHAI has so far managed to award 123 kms. this year of its 2000 km. PPP target; and

(c) whether the extant norms stipulate that at least 90 per cent of land has to be acquired before contracts can be awarded under EPC mode?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Under the current situation of economic downturn, there has been a lukewarm response from the bidders for the projects under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. Among other reasons, lack of equity in the market is responsible for this situation. Based on the advice of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a conscious decision to shift some of the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects to the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of delivery to revive the road sector. Certain modifications pertaining to the Defects Liability Period (DLP) in the EPC Document are being considered to ensure better quality in EPC projects. Since the cost of money to the Government is usually lower than that to the private players, EPC mode turns out to be more cost efficient in the long run. This, however, is subject to up front availability of resources. Since 2012-13, 19 projects did not receive any response

even though these projects were put to bid from 1 to 5 times. This year, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) could award only 1 project of 123 km. on BOT (Toll) under PPP mode. Government is, therefore, considering awarding projects at least for the time being on turnkey basis on modified EPC mode in view of its merits and to tide over the crisis of equity and debt with the private entrepreneurs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Fishermen arrested by Sri Lanka**

\*4. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 37 Indian fishermen had been arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy in October, 2013;

(b) whether this arrest took place about a week after the visit of the Minister for External Affairs to Sri Lanka; and

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government again and if so, their response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) External Affairs Minister visited Sri Lanka on 7-8 October, 2013. As per available information, a total of 73 Indian fishermen were arrested in the month of October, 2013.

(c) Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Reports of arrests of Indian fishermen are immediately and consistently taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka through diplomatic channels. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings at various levels. It is as a result of these efforts that Government has, till date, secured the release of 41 Indian fishermen, out of the 73 apprehended, from the custody of Sri Lanka.

#### **New initiatives to ensure zero per cent pollution**

\*5. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has spent crores and crores to control pollution in the Ganga and Yamuna and no tangible results have surfaced, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Yamuna and Ganga river authorities have completely failed to put a check on the pollution of rivers; and

(c) if so, the new initiatives that Government proposes to take to ensure zero per cent pollution of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers, including Ganga and Yamuna, under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP presently covers 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 9336.87 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up by the States under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4814.80 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the Plan.

Ganga Action Plan (GAP), which is a part of NRCP, is being implemented in phases from 1985 onwards for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of river Ganga. The total expenditure incurred so far on conservation of river Ganga under GAP Phase-I and II is Rs. 938.61 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 1098 mld has been created under GAP. Despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of river Ganga, due to pollution abatement works completed so far, the water quality in terms of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) values are reported to have improved as compared to the pre-GAP water quality at major monitoring locations. The levels of BOD and bacterial contamination (in terms of fecal conform) are, however, reported to be still exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations.

Similarly for addressing the problem of pollution in river Yamuna, financial assistance is provided to UP, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993. Under Phase-I and II of YAP, pollution abatement works have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi at a cost of Rs. 1453.17 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 mld has been created under the Plan. The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to a large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

(c) In the light of experience gained in implementation of the river action plans since 1985, the conservation strategy was reviewed by the Government. Accordingly, in February, 2009, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective of ensuring effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. Till date, 56 schemes have been sanctioned for implementation of projects in the States under NGRBA at a cost of Rs. 3031 crore. An amount of Rs. 730.27 crore has, been released as Central, share to the States, against which an expenditure of Rs. 785.16 crore, (including State share) has been incurred till September, 2013

The Yamuna Action Plan Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crore with loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana, located upstream of Delhi.

The State Governments, apart from assistance received under NRCP and NGRBA as well as their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

To control industrial pollution, action is taken against non-complying industries under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under NGRBA, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in the States on the main stem of Ganga and its tributaries Kali-East and Ramganga. Out of 764 GPIs, 683 have been inspected by CPCB and actions have been taken against 170 non-complying industries under the relevant acts.

#### **Insurance for migrant workers**

\*6. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurance is mandatory for all migrant workers working in different countries and it is linked with Emigration Check Required (ECR) clearance; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in spite of the mandatory provision of insurance, majority of workers are working abroad without insurance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) No, Sir, insurance is not mandatory for all migrant workers holding ECR passport going for work to different countries. Insurance Policy under the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is mandatory only for intending emigrants having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going for employment to any of the seventeen notified ECR countries (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) as per Rule 15(h) of the Emigration Rules, 1983.

(b) No emigration clearance is granted by the Protector of Emigrants (POE) offices for any ECR passport holder going to an ECR country for employment without insurance policy under the PBBY. ECR passport holders going for employment to Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) countries do not require emigration clearance and they are not covered under PBBY. All ECNR passport holders going abroad for employment are also not covered under the PBBY and they do not require emigration clearance from the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

#### **Environmental Clearance for Airport at Aranmulla**

\*7. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agencies have issued Environmental Clearance for establishing an Airport at Aranmulla, in Pathanamthitta Distt. in Kerala; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the specified process of clearance including Public Hearing was conducted before the finalisation of Clearance; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Environment Clearance for development of Airport at Mallappuzhasserry, Aranmula and Kidangannur villages, Kozhencherry Taluk, Patthanamthitta District, Kerala on a plot area of 500 Acres was granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 18.11.2013.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for grant of Terms of Reference (ToRs) to the project was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meeting held on 21st – 23rd September, 2010 and the Committee recommended issuance of ToRs. The ToRs for the project were accorded by MoEF on 13.10.2010. Public Hearing was conducted on 10.05.2011 at Pathanamthitta District Collectorate. The project along with final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and public hearing



proceedings was considered by the EAC in its meetings held on 21st – 23rd September, 2011, 15th – 16th December, 2011 and 16th – 17th August, 2012. The EAC, after due consideration of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarifications furnished in response to its observations, recommended the project for grant of Environment Clearance.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

**Financial assistance for tourism in the country**

\*8. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourism infrastructure projects approved and financial assistance provided to the States/UTs during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government has formulated any special scheme for investment in tourism infrastructure development in various States including Karnataka; if so, the details thereof, along with the details of tourist spots identified for development in the said regions and the amount earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The number of tourism infrastructure projects and amounts sanctioned during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides financial assistance for tourism infrastructure projects to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, under its Scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)".

The development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourism infrastructure projects is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them that are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to the availability of funds, this includes the State of Karnataka. Tourism projects to be funded by the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) are decided in consultation with the States/UTs at prioritization meetings held before the beginning of each financial year.

As per the guidelines of the Government of India, MOT earmarks at least 10% of its total 'Plan Outlays' for the North Eastern Region. MOT also sanctions projects

under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir. There is no earmarking of funds or any special scheme for investment in tourism infrastructure development for any other State/UT or region.

State Governments/UT Administrations submit reports of the State Level Monitoring Committee to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The delay in the implementation of tourism projects is generally caused *inter-alia*, due to disputes relating to land, clearances from statutory authorities and at times in tendering process, etc. Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry and periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers.

***Statement-I***

*Number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2011-12,  
2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	50.77	10	104.97	12	39.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	30.68	17	66.33	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	5	11.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	23.14
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	4	2.72	1	24.37	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	1	4.98	2	0.50	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	3	51.75	1	4.87	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	6	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.47	5	29.80	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	171.23	27	112.86	34	35.98
16.	Jharkhand	6	48.15	2	48.86	1	5.00
17.	Kerala	7	23.76	6	78.26	3	9.59
18.	Karnataka	6	21.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	8	82.76	6	79.64	5	22.62
21.	Manipur	5	30.73	1	0.50	8	72.35
22.	Meghalaya	3	0.50	2	0.68	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	7	13.91	4	1.12	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	8	40.43	16	206.50	8	99.96
25.	Nagaland	19	65.45	17	47.60	8	51.87
26.	Odisha	6	11.95	2	0.61	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	4	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	4.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	3	14.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	8	25.15	4	20.75	14	104.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	20.75	2	20.42	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	6	15.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11	51.00	7	21.29	11	71.90
34.	Uttarakhand	14	102.66	2	12.97	17	140.19
35.	West Bengal	11	28.80	2	46.94	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:		223	927.66	136	929.84	158	864.61

**Problems due to Polavaram Project**

\*9. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that more than 300 tribal villages are going to be submerged with construction of Polavaram and two lakh people are going to be displaced in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh alone;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Chhattisgarh has expressed serious concerns on the project, if so, the details of (a) and (b) above;

(c) the remedial measures being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Chhattisgarh has approached the Supreme Court in this regard, if so, the present status of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Polavaram Multipurpose project in Andhra Pradesh is likely to cause submergence in 29 villages in West Godavari District, 42 villages in East Godavari District and 205 villages in Khammam District. A total of about 1,77,275 persons will be affected in the State of Andhra Pradesh as a result of construction of this project

(b) and (c) The Governments of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have raised objections to the implementation of Polavaram Project as this will also cause submergence in some areas in their States. To address this issue and in order to avoid such submergence in these States, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed construction of protective embankments on the banks of rivers Sileru and Saberi in Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also proposed a Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan for project affected persons in these two States.

As per requirement of EIA Notification, 2006, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was asked to ensure holding of public hearing by the respective State Governments in Chhattisgarh and Odisha for the proposed protective embankments and submit the outcome of public hearings to the Ministry. The said public hearings are yet to be conducted in the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, although Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting these two State Governments for the same.

(d) The State of Chhattisgarh filed O.S.No. 3 of 2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 20.08.2011 praying for ad-interim ex-parte stay and injunction restraining the State of Andhra Pradesh from proceeding further with construction of Polavaram project besides setting aside clearances such as Environmental Clearance,

R&R Clearance. Forest Clearance, TAC Clearance and Permanent injunction on the construction of the project. The original suit is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### **Damaged roads due to heavy rains and floods**

\*10. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stretches of various National Highways in different parts of the country including Maharashtra and West Bengal have got damaged due to last year's heavy monsoon; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to repair all the stretches of NHs which were damaged due to heavy rains and floods?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Several stretches of National Highways (NHs) including those in Maharashtra and West Bengal were damaged due to extensive rains. Immediate actions were taken and line of communication restored within the least possible time.

Maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. All the damaged stretches including damages due to rains and floods are repaired and maintained to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions, within the funds available with the Ministry.

### **Violation of ceasefire by Pakistan**

†\*11. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violation of ceasefire by Pakistan during the last one year along with the number of our soldiers killed;

(b) whether Government of India has protested to Pakistan strongly in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) As on date there have been 195 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control this year; 10 Indian soldiers have also been killed along the Line of Control.

Government continues to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and territorial integrity of our nation.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India has repeatedly emphasized, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control and abide by its ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the international border and line of control. This also includes Pakistan ending transgressions along the Line of Control. During the meeting between the Prime Minister and Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of UNGA on September 29, 2013, the Prime Minister has emphasized that restoration of peace and tranquility along the Line of Control and International Boundary is a precondition for forward movement in the bilateral relationship.

**Steps for scientific management of zoos**

\*12. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for scientific management of zoos across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government for scientific management of zoos across the country, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India through the Central Zoo Authority has issued guidelines for scientific management of zoos by the Operators of the Zoos across the country. These guidelines include theme based management practices for the animals suited to the local climate for greater chance of success, taking into consideration the available space, available financial resources and technical expertise, housing the animals in an open and natural environment, etc. The guidelines cover all the States including Tamil Nadu.

**Meeting of Pakistan's foreign affairs advisor with  
separatist leaders of Jammu and Kashmir**

\*13. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan's foreign affairs advisor held meeting with separatist leaders from Jammu and Kashmir in the Pakistani Embassy in Delhi;

(b) if so, how such a meeting was allowed to take place on the Indian soil; and

(c) whether Government has conveyed its reservation to Pakistan in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports regarding a meeting of Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Advisor to Prime Minister of Pakistan on Foreign Affairs and National Security with the leaders of the Hurriyat and Dukhtaran-e-Millat at the Pakistan High Commission on November 10, 2013. Pakistan did not provide prior notice about these meetings.

India's strong displeasure at the meetings has been appropriately conveyed to Pakistan including during the meeting of External Affairs Minister with the Advisor to Prime Minister of Pakistan on November 12, 2013.

The entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is and will always remain an integral part of the Indian Union. Government will continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and territorial integrity of the nation.

#### **Effects of phenomenal shift of forests**

\*14. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forests are undergoing a phenomenal shift, endangering bio-diversity and causing regional climatic changes/dynamics in the country, if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest and preserve bio-diversity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A study by INCCA (Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment) titled "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment — Regional and Sectoral Analysis for 2030s", was published in the year 2010. The report provides an assessment of impact of climate change in 2030s on four key sectors of the Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. Further the report indicates the impact of climate change on forests including shifts in forest type boundary, change in net primary productivity and biomass and carbon accumulation rates. However, there is no specific study indicating that phenomenal shifts in forests is endangering biodiversity and causing regional climate change/dynamics in the country.

(c) Some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biological diversity *inter-alia* include: survey and inventorisation of floral and faunal

resources; assessment of forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; species oriented programmes, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant, complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts. In addition, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rules thereunder aim to conserve biological resources of the country and regulation of access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use. A National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

#### **Talks with Pakistan's Prime Minister in New York**

†\*15. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of talks held with the Prime Minister of Pakistan in New York in the month of September;
- (b) the issues which were discussed with the Prime Minister of Pakistan;
- (c) whether the issue of abetment of anti-India and terrorist activities by Pakistan was raised during the discussion, if so, the details of reaction of Pakistan thereto; and
- (d) whether Pakistan has given any assurance to India to check terrorist activities against India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (d) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh met Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif on the sidelines of the UNGA on September 29, 2013 in New York and reviewed the State of the relationship between India and Pakistan.

Prime Minister conveyed that terrorism emanating from Pakistan's territory and territories under its control remains our core concern. Prime Minister also underscored the need for Pakistan to show tangible movements in bringing those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack in November, 2008 to justice.

During the meeting it was also conveyed that an improvement of the situation along the Line of Control is the precondition for a forward movement in the bilateral relationship.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif conveyed that there will be action on the Mumbai terror attack trial which is presently underway in Pakistan.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### **New Metro Rail Projects in the country**

\*16. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting transport oriented development in metropolitan cities across the country, if so, the steps that are being taken to ensure that this new planning strategy does not cause inconvenience to essential civic infrastructure projects in the short run;

(b) whether adequate priority is being given to setting up Metro Rail Services in cities with high population levels;

(c) whether the required funds for these projects are available; and

(d) the details of new Metro Rail Projects under consideration, particularly in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is taking several steps to promote Transport Oriented Development (TOD) through integrated land use and transport as mentioned in National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006. MoUD is preparing a guidance document for TOD under the World Bank — UNDP-GEF assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development has decided to give priority to cities having population of more than 2 million as per the 2011 Census.

(c) Availability of funds are considered before sanction of project.

(d) New Metro Rail Projects are under consideration in several cities including Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Pune and Tri-city of Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali. The States have yet to give the full required details for these projects. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has received no proposal for new metro rail projects from Government of West Bengal.

### **Clearing of stalled projects**

\*17. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Project Monitoring Group (PPMG) has cleared 128 stalled projects worth Rs. 4,30,000 crore recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether due process has been followed while clearing all these stalled projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Clearances/Approvals in respect of different projects are granted by the respective Ministries/Departments/Statutory Authorities/Agencies/competent authorities following due process as per the prescribed procedures/rules.

The Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) has been constituted on January 2, 2013 to, *inter-alia*, identify and monitor key projects involving investment of Rs. 1,000 crore or more, or any other critical projects in sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, etc. The Cabinet Committee considers the proposals from different Ministries/Departments to expedite clearances by the concerned Ministries/competent authorities.

A cell in the nature of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been set up in the Cabinet Secretariat to proactively pursue such projects.

Following the setting up of the CCI, and also the policy decisions taken by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, a number of issues concerning infrastructure projects, such as supply of fuel to power plants, streamlining of procedure for environment and forest clearances in respect of linear projects etc., have been resolved. Subsequent steps in respect of commissioning/implementation of such projects are taken by the respective project developers.

#### **Setting up of Civil Services Board**

\*18. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Government to set up a Civil Services Board (CSB) for management of transfer, posting, rewards, inquiries etc., pertaining to civil servants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the directions of the Supreme Court and the stand of Government on these directions; and

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also directed to fix minimum tenure of civil servants, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The direction of the Supreme Court is as follows:—

*"We, therefore, direct the Centre, State Governments and the Union Territories to constitute such Boards with high ranking serving officers, who are specialists*

*in their respective fields, within a period of three months, if not already constituted, till the Parliament brings in a proper legislation in setting up CSB".*

In so far as central government is concerned, it is stated that a Civil Services Board is already in existence at the Centre for making appointments to posts covered under Central Staffing Scheme. For other posts in central government, the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities have been asked to implement the Court's directions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

The direction of the Supreme Court is as follows:—

*"We, therefore, direct the Union State Governments and Union Territories to issue appropriate directions to secure providing of minimum tenure of service to various civil servants, within a period of three months".*

In this regard, it is stated that in respect of the Indian Administrative Service, the IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954 already provides that:—

"7. (c)(i) The Central Government, in consultation with the State Government or State Governments concerned, may determine the tenure of all or any of the cadre posts specified for the State concerned in item 1 of the Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulation, 1955.

(c)(ii) A cadre officer, appointed to any post for which the tenure has been so determined, shall hold the minimum tenure as prescribed except in the event of promotion, retirement, deputation outside the State or training exceeding two months.

(c)(iii) An officer may be transferred before the minimum prescribed tenure only on the recommendation of a Committee on Minimum Tenure as specified in the Schedule annexed to these rules."

Notifications prescribing minimum tenure of two years for cadre posts already stand issued by DoPT in respect of some cadres for the IAS. The respective cadre controlling authorities of other All India Services (IPS and IFoS), and Central Services have been further asked to implement the court's directions on fixing of minimum tenure.

#### **Poor road conditions in Assam**

\*19. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of roads in Assam is not good, especially in Nagaon district, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether a number of projects have been sanctioned and are pending, if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) National Highways in Assam are in a reasonably good condition, except for some stretches. Sanctioning and implementation of projects for National Highways is a continuous process, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The details of four laning works under East-West corridor and under SARDP-NE in the State of Assam are given in Statement-I and II respectively

***Statement-I***

*Details of projects under East West Corridor (NHDP Phase-II) by NHAI*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of projects awarded
1.	Four laning works of NH-31C	3	3
2.	Four laning works of NH-31	7	7
3.	Four laning works of NH-37	5	5
4.	Four laning works of NH-36	1	1
5.	Four laning works of NH-54	10	10

***Statement-II***

*Details of projects under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of projects awarded
1	2	3	4
1.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-36 to double lane with paved shoulders.	4	4
2.	Re-alignment and improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulders of NH-37 from Dibrugarh to Rupai and NH-38 to 2-lane with paved shoulders.	7	7

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1	2	3	4
3.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-51 to double lane with paved shoulders.	2	2
4.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-52 to double lane with paved shoulders.	12	12
5.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-53 in Assam to double lane with paved shoulders, including Silchar bypass.	6	6
6.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-54 in Assam to double lane with paved shoulders.	2	2
7.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-61 to double lane with paved shoulders.	2	2
8.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-152 to double lane with paved shoulders.	4	4
9.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-153 in Assam to double lane with paved shoulders.	2	2
10.	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-153 in Assam to double lane with paved shoulders.	9	9
11.	Construction of 2 lane Dibrugarh bypass on NH-37	—	—
12.	2-laning of Ratacherra – Churaibari section of NH-44	1	1
13.	4-lane connectivity to Itanagar	—	—

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1	2	3	4
14.	Four lane bridge along with 4-lane connecting roads from Gohpur to Numaligarh [on BOT (Annuity) basis]	—	—
15.	4 laning of NH-37 from Numaligarh to Dibrugarh in Assam	—	—

**National Consultation on the Draft Real Estate Bill, 2011**

\*20. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fast track dispute resolution mechanism has been introduced during 2012-13, to speed up delivery of justice by the Real Estate Regulator as announced by the then Minister while speaking at the National Consultation on the Draft Real Estate (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the views of Real Estate Builders were obtained and considered before such a mechanism was introduced; and

(c) to what extent the envisaged transparency would be ensured through this dispute resolution mechanism so that confidence building between investors and clients is ensured so far as time-run and cost-run in such cases is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The requisite mechanism has been incorporated in the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 by incorporating a provision to appoint Adjudicating Officers empowered to resolve disputes in a fast track manner. This is in addition to the plenary powers of the Authority/Regulator in this regard. The Bill has already been introduced in Rajya Sabha and is with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development for their examination.

(b) Yes, Sir, the views of the Real Estate Builders and their associations and other stakeholders have been obtained and considered.

(c) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 seeks to bring in transparency in the dispute resolution mechanism by making the builders as well as purchasers accountable for their contractual obligations as well as by making it necessary for the adjudicating officer and/or Authority/Regulator to record reasons while passing quasi-judicial orders.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Engagement of certification agency to apply for ISO-9001

1. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to enable its bureaucracy to meet the best global performance standards, Government has now set a deadline for all Ministries and Departments to engage a certification agency to apply for ISO-9001;

(b) whether presently ISO-9001 is used in over 175 countries and is considered an international standard of good and transparent governance; and

(c) whether so far only the Ministry of Steel has secured the coveted ISO-9001 certification and which other Ministries/Departments are in the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is an indicator in the Results-Framework Document (RFD) of all the Ministries/Departments subject to RFD process to implement ISO:9001 certification as per the approved action plan. Some of the Departments are also pursuing IS 15700:2005 certification in place of ISO:9001. Certification agencies are to be engaged by the concerned Departments for obtaining ISO:9001 certification.

(b) 164 countries are members of the International Standards Organization (ISO) and are committed to implementing ISO standards for transparency, efficiency and better governance.

(c) Besides the Ministry of Steel, Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Department of Defence Research and Development have secured ISO-9001 certification.

### Civil Liability at Nuclear Damage Act

2. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or any public sector companies have entered into contract with foreign companies for constructing nuclear power plant in our country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plans to dilute Section 17(b) of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (which penalizes foreign suppliers if an accident is traced back to faulty products or services); if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) After the last contract entered into for setting up nuclear

power plant in the country in 2001 for setting up 2×1000 MW WERs at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu (Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1&2), no contract has been entered into with any foreign company in the recent past.

(b) No, Sir.

**Traces of uranium in soils of southern Punjab**

3. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) after detailed studies in southern Punjab has confirmed traces of uranium in its soil;

(b) whether BARC has agreed with the opinion of the researchers in the State that the source of uranium in Punjab's soil and in its water may be the fly ash thrown out by the Bhatinda Thermal Plant which uses coal brought from Dhanbad-Jharia mines; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure that the presence of uranium traces in southern districts of the State does not cause any health hazard to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Uranium is present in all environmental matrices such as air, water, soil, sediment, food materials and biota at trace or ultra trace levels.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has carried out a detailed study on concentration of uranium in soil in Southern Punjab and reported the uranium levels in soils to vary from 1-3 parts per million (1-3 micro gm./gm.) which is similar to its soil concentration in other parts of the country.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate of Exploration and Research, Northern region, Department of Atomic Energy, has carried out study to find out the sources of uranium in ground water in Southern Punjab. They concluded that the source of high uranium content in ground water is not the flash from thermal power plant but it is geogenic in nature.

Recently an expert committee was constituted by the Honorable High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh, to establish the source of uranium in ground water in Punjab.

(c) The Punjab Government has initiated a programme to supply uranium free drinking water and has installed water purification systems based on Reverse Osmosis (RO) technology as recommended by BARC in the regions having high uranium content in drinking water.



**Establishment of new nuclear power plants in the country**

4. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power plants in Rajasthan and the amount of power production thereof;

(b) the details of new power plants proposed to be established in Rajasthan and expected production thereof; and

(c) the details of new nuclear power projects in the country which are being proposed by Government in view of the increasing future demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are six nuclear power reactors installed at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan with a total capacity of 1180 MW. The details are given below:—

	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Date of commercial operation
1.	RAPS-1	100	16-December-1973
2.	RAPS-2	200	01-April-1981
3.	RAPS-3	220	01-June-2000
4.	RAPS-4	220	23-December-2000
5.	RAPS-5	220	04-February-2010
6.	RAPS-6	220	31-March-2010
TOTAL CAPACITY:		1180	

Legend: RAPS : Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(b) Presently, 1080 MW capacity is in operation, as Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Unit-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation.

(c) There are two nuclear power reactor Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) — Units 7 & 8 (2×700 MW), with a total capacity of 1400 MW, under construction at Rawatbhata. In addition, the Government has accorded 'In-principle' approval for setting up four more nuclear power reactors, each of 700 MW at Mahi-Banswara in Rajasthan. These are planned in two phases, each of 2×700 MW.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW. The details are as under:—

Project	Location	Type	Capacity (MW)
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>			
GHAVP 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2 × 700
CMAPP 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh		2 × 700
Mahi Banswara, 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan		2 × 700
Kaiga 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka		2 × 700
FBR 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	FBR	2 × 500
AHWR	Location to be decided	AHWR	300
<b>Reactors with International Co-operation</b>			
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	LWR	2 × 1000
JNPP 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra		2 × 1650
Kovvada, 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh		2 × 1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat		2 × 1100

**Liability of foreign suppliers in nuclear accidents**

5. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to waive/relax the nuclear liability provisions for foreign suppliers in cases of mishaps due to faulty and defective equipments; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons and rationale for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Illegal mining of Rare Earths in Kerala**

6. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rare Earth deposits in the districts of Kollam and Alleppey has been assessed by Government; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has noticed the large scale smuggling/illegal mining of the Rare Earths in Kerala; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes with Government to utilise the Rare Earth Deposits in the districts of Kollam and Alleppey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, has assessed the *in-situ* Rare Earth deposits in Kollam and Alleppey districts of Kerala which are of the order of 0.98 million tonnes.

(b) Government has not received any official report or information in the matter of large scale smuggling/illegal mining of Rare Earths in Kerala. However, in the recent past, certain press reports and other communications have been received in the matter.

(c) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (a Public Sector Unit under Department of Atomic Energy) has a plant in Chavara (Kerala) with a capacity for processing 2 lakh tonnes per annum of beach sand minerals. This plant is used for separation of Rare Earths alongwith other associated minerals.

**Status of Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant**

7. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status so far of Jaitapur Atomic Energy Plant in the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) whether plans regarding resettlement and rehabilitation of people of Jaitapur likely to be affected by the project have been worked out; if so, details thereof; and

(c) how the proposed plans are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Land has been acquired for the Jaitapur project. Statutory Environmental and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Technology — independent investigations of the site and infrastructure works at the site are in progress. Discussions on

techno-commercial offer of M/s AREVA, France to arrive at a project proposal are continuing.

(b) There is no displacement of people for the Jaitapur project. A comprehensive rehabilitation package including compensation for acquired land and other benefits for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was formulated by the Maharashtra Government, which was signed between Maharashtra Government and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in 2010, which is under implementation. In February, 2013, Maharashtra Government announced additional compensation (*ex-gratia*) of Rs. 22.5 lakh per hectare. Of the total of 2336 Khatiedars (land title holders), 1311 have collected the compensation and amongst them, 1214 have collected the *ex-gratia* as of November 14, 2013.

(c) The rehabilitation package is implemented by the Maharashtra Government and funded by NPCIL.

#### **Setting up of heavy water reactors in the country**

8. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to build heavy water reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the States in which heavy water reactors are proposed to be set up; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made to know the impact of increased number of heavy water reactors, in relation to power generation; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Start of work on eight new Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) each of 700 MW capacity is envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka.

(c) The present PHWR capacity is 4460 MW and a capacity of 2800 MW is under construction. With the progressive completion of the proposed projects under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the total PHWR capacity is scheduled to reach 12860 MW progressively by the end of Thirteenth Five Year Plan/beginning of Fourteenth Five Year Plan.

**Proposal to dilute nuclear liability laws**

9. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:  
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to dilute India's nuclear liability laws; and  
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to dilute the provisions of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

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

**Import of uranium**

10. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is exploring more countries for uranium imports for the nuclear plants whose number is going to increase in the coming years; if so, the details thereof;  
(b) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) has decided to add more reactors and increase power generation to 16,000 MW in the Twelfth Plan; and  
(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to meet the increasing uranium demand for these reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Atomic Energy has been exploring options for import of Uranium from different countries. Recently a new contract has been signed for import of Uranium from Uzbekistan.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period the total installed nuclear power generation capacity in the country is scheduled to reach 9980 MW with the completion of seven new reactors, now under different stages of construction and commissioning. These seven reactors comprise two imported Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of Russian design, four indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and one indigenous Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). Start of work

on sixteen new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 16100 MW is planned by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in the Twelfth Plan. These comprise eight indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each with a total capacity of 5600 MW and eight Light Water Reactors (LWRs) based on international cooperation totaling to a capacity of 10,500 MW. The LWRs will be fuelled by imported fuel and necessary provisions for lifetime supplies of fuel will be incorporated in the respective commercial contracts. In respect of PHWRs the decision on source of uranium based fuel, indigenous or imported will be taken by the Government at appropriate time. The PFBR will use indigenous fuel based on mixed oxide of plutonium and uranium.

### **Pollution norms for manufacturing sector**

11. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed standard pollution norms for manufacturing sector in the country, particularly in Maharashtra State; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the industries identified which are causing pollution and violating the norms during the last three years in the country, particularly Maharashtra State; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for effective control of industrial pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Government has adopted the National Environment Policy in the year 2006. It says that the setting of environmental standards/norms must reflect the economic and social development situation in which they apply. Setting environmental standards involves several considerations, *i.e.* risks to human health, risks to other environmental entities, technical feasibility, costs of compliance and strategic considerations. The Government has notified source specific effluent emission norms for 105 different categories of industries and processes. These standards are applicable throughout India, which cannot be relaxed by any other Authority, though which can be made more stringent.

In Maharashtra, the sugar and distillery industries are more particularly causing pollution and found to be violating the norms during last 3 years. Therefore, separate Action Plan prepared for imposing necessary conditions on sugar and distillery industries to ensure the compliance of conditions of consent and for proper operation and maintenance of pollution control devices. MPCB has undertaken the effective monitoring of sugar and distillery industries. During last 3 years, the Board has taken

action against defaulter units and issued closure directions to 184 industries in 2011-12, 320 industries in 2012-13 and 695 during 2013-14 (upto October).

MPCB has imposed appropriate bank guarantees for securing time bound compliance thereof. MPCB has also adopted sector specific approach for imposing important conditions while granting consents and implementing the same in a time bound manner.

### **Green Credit Scheme**

12. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat had submitted "Green Credit" scheme to the Government for approval;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that though the Minister and the Secretary of the Department have agreed in principle, yet the scheme is not formally approved;
- (c) whether approval of the Supreme Court of India on the proposed "Green Credit" scheme has been obtained; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the scheme is likely to be formally approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has received the proposal by the name 'Green Credit Scheme' from the State Government of Gujarat. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry however it requires approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State Government of Gujarat has been advised to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for obtaining further directions.

### **Slum housing projects under RAY**

13. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:  
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of slums housing projects sanctioned by Government in different parts of the country under Rajiv Awas Yojana;
- (b) the total amount likely to be spent in these projects; and
- (c) the number of families likely to be benefited under this Yojana by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022.

55 Projects in preparatory phase of RAY with a total project cost of Rs. 2468.21 crore with Central Share of Rs. 1160.82 crore for construction/up gradation of 42488 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been approved. Rs. 328.11 crore has been released as 1st instalment till date.

18 Projects with a total project cost of Rs. 701.48 crore with Central Share of Rs. 324.07 crore for construction/up gradation of 11660 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been sanctioned in implementation phase of RAY till date. In all 73 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 3169.68 crore with Central Share of Rs. 1484.89 crore for construction/up gradation of 54148 + Dwelling Units (DUs) have been sanctioned under RAY till date.

(c) The target under RAY is to benefit one million families till 2017 (Twelfth Five Year Plan).

#### **Fast melting of lakes, falls and glaciers**

†14. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakes, falls and glaciers mainly in Himalayan region are melting very fast due to climatic change and global warming; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the destruction occurred in Kedarnath is also due to melting of glaciers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the preventive measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India, the glaciers in Himalayan region are receding at varying rates in different areas. As per these findings, recession of glaciers could result from natural cyclic processes and other factors including, *inter-alia*, global warming,

(b) and (c) The devastation in the Kedarnath area is not mainly due to the glacier melt. The combined effect of very heavy rainfall, heavy snowmelt and breaching of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



the Chaurabari lake in the upstream could have resulted in a gushing outflow with large amounts of debris which devastated the entire valley. The very heavy rainfall in the entire catchment further increased the magnitude of floods downstream.

Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with a view to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change in all regions of the country. NAPCC comprises, *inter-alia*, of eight National Missions including National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system which aims to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country. Further, all States including Himalayan States are advised to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address specific climate change issues.

**Special financial assistance/grant to hilly States to  
plant Oak and Utees trees**

†15. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Oak and Utees trees found in all the hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand, discharge water;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that half of the population of hilly States is getting drinking water due to these trees;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider to provide special financial assistance/grant to encourage the States and Non-Governmental Organisations to plant Oak and Utees trees in the hilly States; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider setting up a National level Authority for the development and promotion of Oak and Utees forests in hilly States; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Forests in general aids in water conservation and recharge of aquifers positively impacting the water availability in the region. In particular, studies have shown positive co-relation between water recharge of springs and Oak forests. A large percentage of the population in hilly States of the country is dependent on natural sources of water like Springs, River, Streams etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government does not have any specific scheme to provide special assistance/grant to encourage the States and Non-Government organizations to plant Oak and Utees trees in the hilly States. However under various schemes which support afforestation on denuded, degraded and unproductive land such as National Afforestation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Integrated Watershed Management Programme, 13th Finance Commission Award, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, different State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes, External Aided Projects, preference is given to local species. The Government has no proposal for setting up a National level Authority for the development and promotion of Oak and Utees forests in the hilly States.

#### **Environmental clearance in Jammu and Kashmir**

16. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development projects given environmental clearance in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) the details of development projects from Jammu and Kashmir denied environmental clearance during last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress on development of wildlife sanctuary in Uri, Jammu and Kashmir to rehabilitate ibex affected by construction of Mughal Road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) 13 projects were given Environment Clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years.

(b) No project from the State of Jammu and Kashmir was denied Environment Clearance during the last three years.

(c) The State Governments are empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to establish a Wildlife Sanctuary. The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. No such proposal seeking financial assistance for development of Sanctuary in Uri, Jammu and Kashmir to rehabilitate ibex, has been received in the Ministry.

#### **Pending projects from Andhra Pradesh**

17. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 40 projects from Andhra Pradesh are pending for environmental clearance before the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details of the status of each of the projects; and
- (c) the reasons for pendency of each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) 25 projects of different sectors from State of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for Environmental Clearance. The Environment Clearance cases are processed as per the procedure prescribed under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time. These cases are at different stages of processing. The reasons for pendency include *inter-alia* additional information sought from the Project Proponent, violation cases, etc.

#### **Projects of power sector pending for clearance**

18. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 26 projects from power sector are pending before the Ministry for clearance;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects that are pending for clearance;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of each of such projects, project-wise;
- (d) the efforts that the Ministry is making to clear the projects in the current financial year; and
- (e) how many of them are from Andhra Pradesh and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) As on 30.11.2013, 30 power projects are pending for environment clearance and 81 power projects are pending for forest clearance. While no project proposal is pending for environment clearance from Andhra Pradesh, two proposals are pending for forest clearance from the State. The reason for pendency is primarily due to additional information awaited from the project proponents and the State Governments.

#### **Decline in various forests/national parks**

19. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the population of wild animals, especially lions,

tigers, elephants, rhinos, etc. are on the decline in various forests/national parks of our country; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

- (b) the steps taken by Government to protect the wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No decline in the population of major wild animals like Lions, tigers, elephants and rhinos in the country has been reported. In fact, their population has increased. As per the latest information available in the Ministry, the estimated population of Lions has increased from 359+10 in 2005 to 411 in 2010. The population of tiger has increased from 1411 in 2006 to 1706 in 2010. The population of elephants has increased from 27669-27719 in 2007 to 29391-30711 in 2012 and the population of rhino has increased from 1817 in 1998-99 to 2414 in 2009.

(b) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of wild animals including lions, tigers, elephants and rhinos in the country include:—

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides stringent punishment for offences under the Act. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (iii) Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iv) In order to provide specific focus on the conservation of tiger and elephant, Project Tiger and Project Elephant are functional in the respective Range States.
- (v) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the intelligence gathering and enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Joint Advisories have been issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Railways to all the concerned States to avoid death of elephants by speeding trains.
- (ix) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests.

#### **Survey on environmental situations**

20. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made a survey on the environmental situations resulting in natural calamities like the recently occurred disastrous flood, heavy rain, cloud burst and landslides; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir. No survey has been done by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the environmental situations resulting in natural calamities like the recently occurred disastrous flood, heavy rain, cloud burst and landslides.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Elephant Conservation Parks**

21. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish Elephant Conservation Parks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the funds allocated or proposed to be allocated to the said parks; and
- (d) the time by which these parks are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

**Setting up of Bio-diversity Management Committee**

22. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bio-diversity Authority has failed to draw up a list of endangered medicinal plants; if not, the number of such plants and the steps taken by Government to protect such species;

(b) the number of local bodies under which Bio-diversity Management Committees have been set up; and

(c) the time by when such Bio-diversity Management Committees are likely to be set up under all local bodies and the functions of such Bio-diversity Management Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act empowers the Central Government in consultation with the concerned State Government to notify from time to time any species which are on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future as threatened species, and prohibit or regulate their collection, and also to take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species. Accordingly, a State-wise list of such species, which includes medicinal plants, was got prepared and sent to the State Governments. Following responses received, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued notifications for 16 States so far.

The Government has taken several steps to protect biodiversity, including medicinal plants. The Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), which is a Centre of Excellence in Medicinal Plant and Traditional Knowledge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests has prepared a list of 335 Red Listed Medicinal Plant species.

(c) As per Section 41 of the Biological Diversity Act, every local body is required to constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC). So far, 32,221 BMCs have been constituted in 23 States. All States have been requested to establish BMCs at the local level.

As per Biological Diversity Rule 22, the main function of BMCs is to prepare People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with local people. The Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use and traditional knowledge

associated with them. The other function of BMC are to advise on any matter referred to it by the State Biodiversity Board or National Biodiversity Authority for granting approval, to maintain data about the local *vaids* and practitioners using the biological resources. As per Section 41 of the Biological Diversity Act, the BMC may levy charges by way of collection fees from any person for accessing or collecting any biological resource for commercial purposes for areas falling within its territorial jurisdiction.

**Protests against implementation of Kasturirangan  
Committee Report**

23. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to implement the Kasturirangan Committee Report on Western Ghats; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the mass protests against the implementation of the Report *in toto* by the local people in Kerala with the support of the major political parties in the State; and

(c) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission *vide* office order dated 17.8.2012 in order to study the preservation of the ecology, environmental integrity and holistic development of the Western Ghats in view of their rich and unique biodiversity. The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15th April, 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting on the Ministry's website. The Ministry has accepted the High Level Working Group (HLWG) Report "in principle" subject to certain stipulations *vide* Office Memorandum (OM) of the Ministry dated 16th November, 2013. A copy of this OM is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Some protests have been reported in the State of Kerala with respect to the acceptance of the HLWG recommendations. As explained in the OM at Statement-I, the HLWG has recommended prohibition of only highly interventionist and environmentally damaging activities like mining and polluting industries to conserve the natural landscape of Western Ghats. The recommendations given by the

HLWG do not put any fresh restrictions on land use and agriculture in the Ecologically Sensitive Area as identified by the HLWG, neither do they in any way impact the continued occupation of land in possession of the local people and affect their day to day activities and normal livelihood.

***Statement-I***

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**No. 1-4/2012-RE (Pt.)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

Paryavaran Bhavan  
CGO Complex, Lodi Road  
New Delhi-110 003

Dated: 16th November, 2013

**Sub: High Level Working Group Report on Western Ghats — reg.**

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission *vide* office order dated 17.8.2012 in order to study and make recommendations on how to protect, preserve and nurture the rich biodiversity and environmental integrity of the Western Ghats and suggest steps and the way forward to prevent further degradation of the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats. The HLWG was also tasked with the mandate to take a holistic view of the issue and to bring synergy between protection of environment and biodiversity and the imperatives of equity for the indigenous residents of the Western Ghats area, particularly disadvantaged sections of society, so that their rightful aspirations for inclusive growth and sustainable development are also protected and addressed.

2. The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15th April, 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting on the MoEF website, and also disseminated to all stakeholders including the six Western Ghat States for feedback and comments. All stakeholders were also invited to offer their views on the HLWG report. Thereafter, on completion of a transparent process, the MoEF has taken the following view on the HLWG report.

The Ministry has accepted the HLWG report "In principle" subject to the following:—

- (i) The definition of the extent of the Western Ghats as demarcated by the HLWG is accepted.



- (ii) The Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as identified and delineated by the HLWG in Western Ghats is accepted.
- (iii) The HLWG has identified approximately 37% of the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive. The identified Ecologically Sensitive Area covers about 60,000 sq.km. of natural landscape of Western Ghats and represents a continuous band of natural vegetation, extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 km. The Ecologically Sensitive Area is spread across six States of Western Ghats region *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The ESA also includes Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites of Western Ghats.
- (iv) The recommendations of the HLWG to completely ban mining, quarrying and sand raining as also thermal power plants and Red category of industries in the Ecologically Sensitive Area are also accepted.
- (v) Hydro Power being a relatively clean source of energy has been recommended to be allowed in the ESA by the HLWG subject to stringent conditions. This recommendation is accepted by the Ministry.
- (vi) Wind energy is permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Area subject to applicable regulations.
- (vii) The following category of new and/or expansion projects/activities shall be prohibited in the identified Ecologically Sensitive Area except those cases which have been received by EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs before the date of putting HLWG report on the website of the Ministry, *i.e.*, 17.4.2013 and which are pending with EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs. Such projects will be dealt under the guidelines and rules applicable at the time of application before the respective EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs.
  - (a) Mining, quarrying and sand mining
  - (b) Thermal Power Plants
  - (c) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq.m. area and above
  - (d) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha. and above and/or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq.m. and above
  - (e) Red category of industries
- (viii) Project/activities which are not specifically prohibited under the ESA shall be scrutinized and assessed for cumulative impacts and development needs, before granting environment clearance.

- (ix) The Forest Rights Act shall be observed in letter and spirit. The consent of the Gram Sabha for projects, in ESA will be mandatory as recommended by the HLWG.
3. The boundary of the Ecologically Sensitive Area as also the regulatory regime would be fine tuned after the draft notification to the effect is placed in the public domain for comments/Views of stakeholders including State Governments of the region.
4. The High Level Working Group has noted that a substantial portion of the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts where moratorium has been imposed falls outside the definition of Western Ghats as identified by the HLWG. The High Level Working Group has recommended the lifting of moratorium in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts subject to certain stipulations.
5. All the other major recommendations made by the HLWG particularly with respect to financial arrangements to incentivize green growth in Western Ghats, participation of and involvement of local communities in decision making, data monitoring systems especially the establishment of Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats are accepted.
6. As a follow up to the "in principle" acceptance of the HLWG report by the Ministry, relevant steps would be initiated to operationalise the recommendations of the HLWG. A draft notification declaring the identified region of the Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area along the lines accepted by the Ministry would be issued and put up on the website of the Ministry for inputs of stakeholders. A High Level Committee of the MoEF will be set up to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the HLWG in a time bound manner.

The earlier OM of even number dated 19th October, 2013 on the subject stands withdrawn.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.



(Dr. Amit Love)  
Deputy Director

Copy to:—

1. PS to MoS (I/C) E&F
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F)
3. PPS to AS (HP)
4. PS to JS (AT)/JS (MS)/Adv. (GVS)

**Demand for construction of a pucca bridge over  
River Mathred in Himachal Pradesh**

24. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wooden bridge has been constructed over Mathred River linking Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government will fulfil long pending demand of this village to construct a pucca bridge over Mathred River to link village Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh as this is unfortunate that the case is pending with Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government will ask the State Government to expedite the case on priority basis for the welfare of Aam Aadmi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A wooden footbridge has been constructed over Mathred River linking Nandla and other villages in Chirgaon Tehsil under Shimla District at Himachal Pradesh.

(b) An application dated 25.05.2012 of Shri Roshal Lal was received through Hon'ble Prime Minister's Office *vide* letter dated 11.06.2012 addressed to Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, but the fact is that Forest Department does not construct pucca RCC bridge/steel foot bridge.

(c) Since the project is within the purview of the State Government, the decision on the project is to be taken by the State Government.

**Income of national parks/sanctuaries from safari**

25. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the income of national parks/sanctuaries from safari, State-wise or Park-wise in the country;

(b) the expenditure, both plan and non-plan, on the maintenance of the parks/sanctuaries in the country; and

(c) whether conducting of safari in national parks/tiger reserves/sanctuaries is not in conflict with Government policy of conservation of species and forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The income of National Parks/Sanctuaries from safaris in the country is not collated in the Ministry.

(b) The State-wise details of central assistance provided for the conservation and protection of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries and development of wildlife habitats during the last financial year and the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger' is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Comprehensive guidelines, namely 'The National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012' have been issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority on 15th October, 2012, under section 380-1(c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for tourism regulation and tiger conservation in Tiger Reserves. Permitting visitors in forests on the principles of eco-tourism sensitizes the people on importance of wildlife and is therefore, not in conflict with the policy of conservation.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of central assistance provided to National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries and development of wildlife habitats during the last financial year and the current year under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) and 'Project Tiger'*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	IDWH		Project Tiger	
		2012-13	2013-14 (Till date)	2012-13	2013-14 (Till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109.50	113.45	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180.335	—	404.8904	211.7804
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.3755	—	420.0872	736.8705
4.	Assam	146.00	138.88	373.894	708.906
5.	Bihar	64.685	34.8715	311.064	226.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	449.5655	408.74	532.4624	539.638
7.	Goa	148.12	–	–	–
8.	Gujarat	517.926	–	–	–
9.	Haryana	52.00	–	–	–
10.	Himachal Pradesh	318.9668	345.903	–	–
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.957	485.747	–	–
12.	Jharkhand	81.6195	97.7655	107.44023	251.168
13.	Karnataka	434.5018	351.00	933.5311	1853.2555
14.	Kerala	1210.08	401.792	514.835	475.672
15.	Madhya Pradesh	467.707	440.923	5772.3638	4436.228
16.	Maharashtra	425.883	400.143	848.4083	1201.1323
17.	Manipur	73.925	–	–	–
18.	Meghalaya	22.08	–	–	–
19.	Mizoram	96.392	188.544	468.31	233.68
20.	Nagaland	25.855	15.375	00	00
21.	Odisha	368.2084	281.7948	163.756	748.193
22.	Rajasthan	478.249	430.884	4090.567	478.688
23.	Sikkim	177.579	–	–	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	258.479	258.8328	445.983	753.675
25.	Tripura	00	–	–	–
26.	Uttar Pradesh	319.09	260.875	334.055	1.08
27.	Uttarakhand	220.27	142.404	160.69	367.429
28.	West Bengal	164.135	167.1925	404.916	347.81
TOTAL:		7489.4845	4965.1171	16287.25343	13972.0657

**Action to protect green cover in Delhi**

26. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large tracts of forest land in Delhi and NCR areas have been and are being encroached upon by certain individuals/companies;

(b) whether certain complaints against such individuals have been received in the matter; if so, the details thereof with the action taken by Government to control such illegal actions;

(c) whether the various Divisions of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, lack requisite field staff to check such illegalities; and

(d) if so, whether Government has devised some action to protect the green cover in Delhi and its NCR complex; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the report received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), no such incident has been reported in the forest area in possession of the Department of Forests & Wildlife, GNCTD.

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

(c) and (d) No such report has been received in the Ministry. However, the Department Forests and Wildlife, GNCTD has been making co-ordinated efforts to expand and protect forest area/green cover in Delhi with the involvement of Greening Agencies such as Public Works Department, New Delhi Municipal Council, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Jal Board etc. The Department also regulates felling of trees in the NCT of Delhi under Delhi (Preservation of Tree) Act, 1994. There is also a provision for compensatory plantation of ten trees against permission granted for felling a tree in non-forest areas.

**Action plan to control waste of hotels**

27. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posh hotels in Delhi and other metros are generating maximum waste/misuse of water which, in turn, has been polluting the environment in the cities;

(b) whether certain State Governments have worked out an action plan to control such waste to help ensure clean environment in the cities; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Delhi Government has prepared such an action plan for 5-star hotels in the capital city, Delhi; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The wastewater from a hotel is generated from guest rooms, kitchens, laundry, floor washings, swimming pool, toilets, washrooms etc. The wastewater discharge from hotels varies from 51% to 93% of the total water consumption depending upon the wastewater management practices adopted. All hotels have to obtain permission for consent-to-establish and consent-to-operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee. All hotels are also required to comply with the prescribed standards notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The Guidelines for Environmental Management in Hotel Industry have been issued by the Government. The Five Star Hotels have been advised to take appropriate environmental friendly measures viz. waste reduction, water conservation, energy conservation and follow environmentally responsible purchasing practices envisaged in the Guidelines for Green Hotels. The Guidelines are being enforced for compliance by the Hotels by Delhi Pollution Control Committee/State Pollution Control Boards. The Guidelines for Green Hotels are given in Statement.

*Statement*

*Guidelines For "Green" Hotels*

**1. Environmental friendly measures**

- Tertiary level treatment of waste water for reuse of water for cleaning, flush washing and horticulture purpose to save money as well as water.
- Preference of biological method of treatment over phisco-chemical treatment of domestic and organic content waste water, reduction of sludge as well as use of sludge as manure.
- Composting of organic waste through organic waste converter and reuse as manure.
- Composting of leaves.

- Development of green belt to create buffer zone from main roads.
- Preference of gas based boiler over oil fired/coal fired boiler.

## **2. Waste Reduction measures**

- Purchase refillable soap, hair rinse and hand lotion dispensers for guest rooms.
- Donate partially-used product.
- Purchase towels and sheets made from 100% natural cotton, containing no chemical, dyes or bleaches.
- Donate used linens to local shelters or other charities.
- Reduce the frequency of changing and washing linens. Guests who are willing to reuse their towels hang them for reuse. Leave instructions.
- Donate left over, untouched food to local shelters or food banks.
- Purchase recycling bins for guest rooms or floors.
- Reuse of left unopened amenities by the next guest.
- Wait to replace half filled toilet paper, rolls and tissue boxes until they are almost completely used.
- Provide guest rooms with unwrapped, reusable drinking glasses and coffee cups.
- Check with the local health department about storing glasses upside down on trays, rather than using disposable paper covers.
- Replace single-use items with reusable items such as napkins, tablecloths and hand towels. When they are worn, use them as cleaning rags.
- Fill smaller reusable containers with cleaning products from larger containers.
- Use refillable pump spray bottles rather than single-use aerosol Cans.
- Buy supplies from vendors who accept returned containers used for shipping products.
- To reduce food waste, offer guests the option of ordering half portions.



### 3. Water Conservation measures

- Assuming a 50% occupancy rate, a 200-room hotel uses almost eight million gallons of water in a year. Using water-efficient fixture could save nearly 2.5 million gallons of water a year.
- Retrofit fixtures in guest rooms and public rest rooms. Use low flow showerheads, bath and sink faucet aerators and low flow toilets.
- Operate clothes and dishwashers only with full loads and promptly repair all leaks.
- Wash clothes and linens in the coolest water that will do the job, hot water is usually only necessary for heavily soiled loads.
- Restrict lawn watering to evening hours to decrease evaporation and maximize effectiveness.
- Install toilet dams where possible.
- Use soaker hoses instead of sprinklers on your lawns to minimize evaporation.

### 4. Energy Conservation measures

- Cover windows, especially west, and south-facing windows, from sunlight with draper, shades or shutters.
- Turn off all unnecessary lighting. Encourage guests to do the same with signs in the rooms.
- Set room thermostats to the highest comfortable temperature in summer (at or over 78 Fahrenheit) and the lowest comfortable in winter (at or below 58 Fahrenheit) especially in empty rooms.
- Use weather stripping to close air gaps around doors and windows.
- Switch to low-watt fluorescent light in place of bulbs.
- Use fluorescent lighting as much as possible. They are initially more expensive, but use less energy and last longer and save money.
- Installation of solar water heating/parabolic concentrator for cooking/solar lighting/solar AC.
- Preference of use of invertors instead of Diesel Generation Sets.

**5. Environmentally responsible purchasing practices**

- Buy recycled products. Purchase toilet tissue, facial tissues and paper towels made from recycled paper.
- Buy cleaning products that are biodegradable.
- Use recycled paper for letterhead, guest room stationery etc.
- Use of pollution free electric vehicles.

**6. Others**

- Most of the five star hotels are treating only waste water generated from kitchen and laundry. Untreated domestic sewage is discharged directly into sewer without treatment. Entire waste water generated from kitchen, laundry and domestic sewage should be treated in a biological STP.
- Utilization of treated water can reduce substantial load of water requirement on DJB water supply system and ground water as well as waste water load on sewer network.
- Installation of rain water harvesting for roof top and storm water harvesting.
- Gas based hot water generator and boiler should be used where possible. Hybrid type hot water generator by using solar water heater be encouraged.
- Conventional water heating systems be replaced in a phase manner and solar water heating system be installed.
- Integrated HVAC system be planned for all the heating, ventilation and A/C requirements.
- The oil and grease collected from their pre treatment plant/tank could be utilized to make soap in the organized sector.

**Daman-Ganga river under NCRP**

28. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:  
SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has received any communication from Ministry of Home Affairs or Daman and Diu Administration (Union Territory) for Daman-Ganga river under National Conservation of River Plan; and

(b) the action that has been taken by the Ministry to direct Daman Administration (Union Territory Administration) to coordinate with State Government of Gujarat while preparing proposal for Daman Ganga River under National Conservation of River Plan (NCRP) to ambit pollution from this river, as this river is in between Gujarat and Daman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of various rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Representations regarding conservation of river Daman Ganga in Daman (UT) were received in this Ministry in December, 2012 and February, 2013. The Administrator, Daman was requested in February, 2013 to formulate the proposal for pollution abatement/conservation of river Daman Ganga as per the Guidelines of this Ministry for preparation of Detailed Project Reports under the NRCP. However, no proposal for abatement of pollution in river Daman Ganga at Daman has been received in this Ministry for consideration under the NRCP.

#### **Expenditure on cleaning of coasts**

29. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reimbursed the expenditure incurred on cleaning of the coasts in the country particularly from Srikakulam belt to Prakasam belt in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry under the Integrated Coastal Management Programme is implementing activities related to Sewage Treatment, Solid Waste Management and Beach Cleaning in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal. No activity under the Programme has been taken up in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 16228.69 lakh under these activities, an expenditure of Rs. 2678.67 lakh has been so far incurred. The State-wise break-up of expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/ Activity	Sewerage STP		Solid Waste Management		Beach Cleaning	
	Sanction amount	Actual expenditure till 30.11.2013	Sanction amount	Actual expenditure till 30.11.2013	Sanction amount	Actual expenditure till 30.11.2013
Gujarat	8,596.00	2,598.00	600.00	–	60.00	2.50
Odisha	–	–	999.94	23.62	–	–
West Bengal	2,246.78	9.33	922.50	24.22	2,812.47	21.00
TOTAL:	10,842.78	2,607.33	2,533.44	47.84	2,872.47	23.50

**Biodiversity targets**

30. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) in terms of agreement at the UN Biodiversity Meet held in Hyderabad during December, 2012, relating to developed World doubling funding to support the developing States towards meeting internationally agreed Biodiversity targets and main goals of Strategic Plan for 2011-2020, what measures have been initiated to meet the stipulation for developing world to include biodiversity among our national priorities by 2015; and

(b) whether proper structuring of laws that deal with conservation and their implementation in a time-bound manner, is on the anvil as our experience with following India's Biodiversity Act is not very encouraging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The eleventh Conference of the Parties (CoP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) hosted by India in Hyderabad in October, 2012 *inter-alia* resolved to double the total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020. The CoP-11 further resolved to endeavour for at least 75 per cent of Parties to have included biodiversity in

their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions.

Accordingly, the Government of India has decided to earmark a sum of US \$ 50 million during India's Presidency of CoP to strengthen institutional mechanism, enhance the technical and human capabilities for biodiversity conservation in India, and to promote similar capacity building in other developing countries. Out of Rs. 299.5 crores already approved for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for Biodiversity Conservation Scheme, Rs. 92 crores are for National Biodiversity Authority, Rs. 50.00 crores are for strengthening of State Biodiversity Boards, Rs. 50 crores are for People's Biodiversity Registers, Rs. 12.50 crores are for Biosafety, Rs. 45 crores are for CoP-11 and India's Presidency of CoP-11, and Rs. 50 crores are for South-South cooperation.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also accessed US \$ 242,000 from Global Environment Facility through a direct access project titled "Strengthening the enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and management in India". The objective of the project is to provide assistance in meeting national reporting requirements to CBD by India which includes development of national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and preparation of fifth National Report for Biodiversity.

**Environmental clearance for Shree Singaji  
Thermal Power Project**

31. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for granting environmental clearance for stage-II of Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project being executed by Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Ltd. in Khandwa district;

(b) if so, the current status of the request, along with the reasons for not granting the environment clearance so far; and

(c) the time by when environmental clearance to stage-II of Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s M.P. Power Generating Company Ltd. had applied for environment clearance to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the year 2007 for 4×600 MW Malwa Thermal Power Project at Purni. District Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh. Based on the coal linkage available at that time, the environment clearance was accorded only for 2×600 MW on 01.10.2008 in accordance with the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. Now the project proponent has informed that they have been allocated a coal block for the Stage-II of the project. Environment clearance for Stage-II of the project can be considered after the environment clearance and Stage-I forest clearance for linked coal mine has been obtained.

### **Ring road around Gir Forest**

32. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any project for construction of ring road around Gir Forest in the State of Gujarat; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said project is being considered for approval by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The State Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for conservation of Asiatic Lion and construction of Ring Road around the Gir Protected Area System (Gir National Park and Gir, Paniya, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuaries) in 2009. Subsequently, after a high level meeting in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the State Government officers, the State Government had submitted a revised proposal for Gir Protected Area System indicating details of Central and State funding for biodiversity conservation and infrastructure development for Rs. 262.36 crores. The revised proposal does not include construction of a Ring road around the Gir Protected Area System.

### **Cleaning of rivers to make them pollution free**

33. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cleaning of rivers in the country is taking place from time to time like Ganga and Yamuna and other rivers to make them pollution free;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) the amount released and spent for cleaning of each river in the country and the role of the private sector in this regard; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers in the country, including Ganga and Yamuna, under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP, including NGRBA, presently covers 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 9336.87 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4814.80 million litres per day has been created under the Plan.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) Details of funds released by the Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States, State-wise under the NRCP, including NGRBA, during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of State-wise fund release and expenditure incurred till September, 2013 under NRCP, including NGRBA, is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Under the NRCP, a sewage treatment plant at Kolhapur, Maharashtra has been taken up on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. PPP model for design, construction and operation of facilities is also being encouraged under the NGRBA programme, wherever feasible.

**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under the  
National River Conservation Plan (including NGRBA programme)  
in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Eleventh Five Year Plan		Twelfth Five Year Plan (till September, 2013)	
		Central funds released	Expenditure incurred (including State share)	Central funds released	Expenditure incurred (including State share)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.23	206.87	0.00	0
2.	Bihar	35.37	17.60	61.38	50.99
3.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	2.13	0.00	41.71	19.45
5.	Goa	0.70	2.58	0.00	0
6.	Karnataka	5.95	1.26	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	24.76	29.77	27.49	11.28
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11.00	9.02	0.00	0.64
9.	Odisha	28.50	29.10	0.00	3.89
10.	Punjab	137.58	181.78	117.61	127.06
11.	Rajasthan	40.00	36.72	0.00	10.81
12.	Tamil Nadu	31.02	71.13	0.00	5.72
13.	Delhi	245.39	498.83	0.00	73.19
14.	Haryana	42.85	52.91	38.20	11.22
15.	Uttar Pradesh	565.32	780.03	160.85	309.04
16.	Uttarakhand	55.69	54.38	17.98	32.29
17.	West Bengal	304.51	230.72	0.00	100.84



1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	2.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	60.23	59.35	21.65	17.75
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL:		1723.23	2262.15	486.87	774.17

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under the National River Conservation Plan (including NGRBA programme) till September, 2013*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rivers	Central funds released	Expenditure incurred (including State share)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari and Musi	259.80	364.48
2.	Bihar	Ganga	153.45	124.38
3.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga and Subarnarekha	4.45	1.59
4.	Gujarat	Sabarnati, Mindhola	131.76	114.53
5.	Goa	Mandovi	9.26	13.50
6.	Karnataka	Bhadrai, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga and Pennar	47.83	53.59
7.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga	151.21	142.46
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini	79.0	78.35
9.	Odisha	Brahmini and Mahanadi	61.41	70.38

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Beas and Ghaggar	393.95	550.92
11.	Rajasthan	Chambal	41.12	48.30
12.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani	623.65	885.27
13.	Delhi	Yamuna	451.94	732.72
14.	Haryana	Yamuna	269.81	317.98
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti and Ramganga	1339.40	1756.60
16.	Uttarakhand	Ganga	99.18	103.09
17.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda	656.22	678.97
18.	Kerala	Pamba	2.78	1.47
19.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	90.41	85.22
20.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	4.50	0.00
			429.27	433.00
	TOTAL:		4871.13	6123.80

**Plan to maintain Tiger Reserves**

34. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to extend support to Tamil Nadu State Government to improve and maintain the four Tiger Reserves which support sizable population of tigers, 10 wildlife sanctuaries, 14 Birds sanctuaries, 5 National Parks, one conservation reserve and four elephant reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated and disbursed in the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether Government is providing financial assistance from external funding agencies and from abroad to improve the Zoological Parks and Bird sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided to each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Project Tiger, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats and Project Elephant, funding support is provided to States, including Tamil Nadu, for wildlife conservation. Details of funding support provided under the said schemes to tiger reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, birds sanctuaries, national parks, conservation reserve and elephant reserves of Tamil Nadu, during the last three financial years, are given in Statements-I, II and III (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Funding assistance provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to the State of Tamil Nadu, during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of tiger reserve	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	119.270	209.8250	143.997
2.	Mudumalai	269.792	191.5830	138.795
3.	Anamalai	131.725	204.5560	163.191
4.	Sathyamangalam*	—	—	—
Total		520.787	605.964	445.983

\*The Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve got notified recently in the year 2013-14.

**Statement-II**

*Funding assistance provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to the State of Tamil Nadu, during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sanctuary and National Park	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	11.43	12.06	7.77

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Grizzled Giant Squirrel Sanctuary	31.655	17.54	17.08
3.	Guindy National Park	25.37	20.175	19.225
4.	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	28.064	36.082	26.12
5.	Koonthakulam Bird Sanctuary	10.45	6.99	7.44
6.	Karanjirakulam Bird Sanctuary	8	8.54	8.82
7.	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary	30.04	15.59	19.19
8.	Karavetti Bird Sanctuary	8.85	5.87	5.44
9.	Karikilli Bird Sanctuary	7.44	6.11	7.00
10.	Melaselvanoor and Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary	10.27	5.565	5.45
11.	Mukuthi National Park	15.67	9.97	8.64
12.	Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary	21.66	16.94	15.644
13.	Pulicate Bird Sanctuary	10.60	14.78	16.14
14.	Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary	13.27	13.73	16.40
15.	Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	14.55	19.23	23.80
16.	Vaduvloor Bird Sanctuary	9.12		5.97
17.	Vedanthangal Wildlife Sanctuary	12.26	2.40	6.76
18.	Vellanadu Black Buck Sanctuary	21.96	7.20	4.45
19.	Vellod bird Sanctuary	7.28	9.19	9.9
20.	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	11.40	9.73	2.53
21.	Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary	16.36	8.56	12.11
22.	Therthangal Bird Wildlife Sanctuary	1.75	5.63	7.16
23.	Thirumpudaimaruthur Bird Conservation Reserve	7	4.16	5.44
TOTAL:		334.449	256.027	258.479

**Statement-III**

*Funding assistance provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Elephant to the State of Tamil Nadu to four Elephant Reserves (ER), viz. Coimbatore ER, Anamalai ER, Srivilliputtur ER and Nilgiri ER, during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Tamil Nadu	226.879	228.49	250.312

**Goals of SDG**

35. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), what could be possible set for SDGs from an Indian perspective;

(b) whether there is any need for convergence between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015, post 2015 development Agenda; and

(c) the stand of India on these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The representatives from a large number of countries including India participated in Rio+20 summit held in June, 2012. It was decided in the summit to initiate the Inter-Governmental process for developing global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was agreed that the SDGs shall be action oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in numbers, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of developments and respecting national policies and priorities. An Open Working Group (OWG) has been formed by United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 22.01.2013 with a view to developing SDGs to be agreed by the UNGA. India is represented in this OWG through troika of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The OWG has met for five times so far. No SDGs have been recommended by the OWG and agreed by the UNGA as on date. The Rio+20 outcome document recognizes the need of coherence and integration of SDGs with the post 2015 Development Agenda. The outcome document also States that the SDGs

should not divert the focus or efforts from the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. India agrees with the position stated in the outcome document.

**Management of environment and forest resources**

36. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resource constraints have hampered the management of environment and forest resources;

(b) if so, the annual budget of the Ministry as percentage of GDP and annual National budget;

(c) whether there is a need for significant increase in the investment towards environment protection and sustainable management of natural resources; and

(d) if so, how Government proposes to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Towards implementing the Plan Schemes/Projects of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, against a requested allocation of Plan funds amounting to Rs. 47,586/- crore for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-2017), the actual allocation is Rs. 17,874/- crore. Annual budget of the Ministry was Rs. 2,430/- crore (Plan) and Rs. 452.41 crore (Non-Plan), which together amounts to 0.0496% of the GDP at market prices and 0.1933% of the national budget, for the financial year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Initiatives towards directing investment in the environment, forest and wildlife sectors, include (i) imposition of a cess at the rate of Rs. 50 per tonne of coal for creating a National Clean Energy Fund to finance innovative projects in clean energy technologies and to harness renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, (ii) seeking convergence with existing programmes and Plan Schemes (such as the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Afforestation Programme, and the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants) for financing the Green India Mission, (iii) increasing the participation of financial institutions/ banks in financing voluntary projects, including the bundling of small projects which may reduce transaction costs and increase the average project size, (iv) integrating environmental attributes into cost-benefit analysis while making public investment decisions for more efficient allocation of resources, (v) exploring the possibility of utilization of voluntary contributions and net proceeds of proposed economic instruments (such as user fees for access to specified natural resources)

for restoration of environmental resources and cleanup of sites contaminated with toxic and hazardous waste, (vi) exploring evolution of innovative domestic markets mechanisms under the Perform. Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for designated industries under the Energy Conservation Act, 2010, and (vii) increasing international financial support, including through the international carbon markets, to be provided to developing countries like India to enable them to take voluntary actions for mitigation and adaptation actions under climate change.

**Indiscriminate felling of trees for infrastructural projects**

37. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate felling of trees is being done for development of infrastructural projects without permission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of trees cut for these projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any adverse impact on environment has been noticed due to such felling of trees; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to check felling of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No reports regarding indiscriminate felling of trees for development of infrastructure projects have been received in the Ministry. However, sporadic incidents of tree felling do take place wherein action is taken by the respective State/UT Governments as per the law. Permission for cutting of trees for development purposes is given by the respective State/UT Governments following due process. The information regarding number of trees cut for infrastructure projects is not compiled at the level of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No such report has been received in the Ministry. However, project specific studies are generally conducted in cases involving diversion of forest areas for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and for the cases requiring environment clearances under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These studies assess the environmental impact of the projects and suggest mitigation measures.

**Idle funds in the CAMPA**

38. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court recently gave directions to the Ministry to unlock Rs. 11000 crores lying idle in the Compulsory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and directed for release of Rs. 1000 crores every year to the States for compensatory afforestation catchment area treatment plan and works undertaken to employ the rural unemployed following the NREGA scheme;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the Ministry so far in Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh towards implementation of Supreme Court's judgement; and

(c) what are the details of Supreme Court's judgement in this vital aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) By their Order dated 10th July, 2009 in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition No. 202 of 1995 titled T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India, a copy of which is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *inter-alia* permitted the *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (*Ad-hoc* CAMPA) to release, for the time being, a sum of about 1,000 crores per year for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT. Pursuant to the above Order, release of funds as given in the Statement-II (*See* below) has been made to various States/UTs on the basis of the Annual Plans of Operation submitted by the States pursuant to the Order of the Hon'ble Court. The State of Nagaland does not participate in the CAMPA.

***Statement-I***

*Text of Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 10th July, 2009 in I.A. No. 2143  
in W.P.(C) No. 202/1995 titled T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad Versus  
Union of India & Ors.*

Pursuant to a series of Orders passed by this Court for Afforestation purpose, various agencies had deposited amounts by way of Net Present Value (NPV) when the forest area were utilized for non-forest purposes. This amount is lying with the *ad-hoc* CAMPA. The MoEF, the amicus curiae and the CEC have discussed the matter and they have come up with a scheme as to how to utilize the deposited amount



for the purpose of Afforestation. The CEC has filed a Report framing a scheme and the same has been placed before this Court for consideration. We have examined the scheme and accepted the following recommendations:

- (A) The guidelines and the structure of the State CAMPA as prepared by the MoEF may be notified/implemented. All previous orders passed by this Court regarding this would stand modified to the extent necessary for implementation of the present proposal.
- (B) Substantial amount of funds have been received by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA and sudden release and utilization of this large sum all at one time may not be appropriate and may lead to its improper use without any effective control on expenditure. This Court considers it appropriate to permit the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA to release, for the time being, the sum of about Rs. 1000 crore per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT as per the conditions given below:
  - (i) the details of the bank account opened by the State Executive Committee (in Nationalized Bank) are intimated to the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA;
  - (ii) the amount towards the NPV and the protected area may be released after the schemes have been reviewed by the State Level Executive committee and the Annual Plan of Operation is approved by the Steering Committee;
  - (iii) the amount towards the CA, Additional CA, PCA and the Catchment Area Treatment Plan may be released in the respective bank accounts of the States/UTs immediately for taking up site specific works already approved by the MoEF while granting prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (C) An amount upto 5% of the amount released to the State CAMPA may also be released and utilized by the National CAMPA Advisory Council, for monitoring and evaluation and for the implementation of the various schemes as given in para 19 of the Guidelines on the State CAMPA. It is left to the discretion of the National CAMPA Advisory Council whether it wants to spend money directly or through the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA.
- (D) The recommendations for the release of the additional funds, if any, will be made in due course from time to time after seeing the progress made

by the State Level CAMPA and the effectiveness of the accounting, monitoring and evaluation systems.

- (E) The State Accountant General shall carry out the audit of the expenditure done out of State CAMPA funds every year on annual basis.
- (F) The State Level Executive Committee shall evolve an appropriate and effective accounting process for maintenance of accounts, returns and for audit.
- (G) The interest received by the State CAMPA on the amounts placed at their disposal by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA may be used by it for administrative expenditure.
- (H) Till an alternative system is put in place (after obtaining permission from this Court) the money towards CA, NPV and Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries) shall continue to be deposited in the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA and its release will continue to be made as per the existing orders of this Court.

While carrying out the work of utilizing these funds the broad guidelines adopted by the NREGA may be followed and as far as possible work may be allotted mostly to rural unemployed people, maintaining the minimum wages level.

The CEC may file status reports as regards implementation of the scheme every six months.

**Statement-II**

**Releases State CAMPAs**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		As on 05.12.2013	
		Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.08.2009	1,09,90,000.00	01.10.2010	78,69,000.00	18.06.2012	57,79,000.00				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28.08.2009	89,78,32,000.00	01.10.2010	1,20,74,44,000.00	23.08.2011	1,18,57,00,000.00	06.10.2012	1,19,60,39,000.00	09.07.2013	92,00,00,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03.04.2010	16,36,76,000.00	22.11.2010	17,78,82,000.00	08.09.2011/ 25.10.2011/ 09.11.2011/ 29.11.2011	41,19,00,000.00	02.01.2013	11,76,13,000.00		
4.	Assam	17.08.2009	6,71,74,000.00	01.10.2010	10,44,87,000.00			13.02.2013	15,05,92,100.00		
5.	Bihar	20.11.2009	7,73,00,000.00	18.01.2011	8,56,74,000.00	25.11.2011	8,04,00,000.00	02.01.2013	8,46,50,000.00		
6.	Chandigarh	17.08.2009	17,65,000.00	01.10.2010	12,96,000.00	19.06.2013	10,00,000.00				
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.08.2009	1,23,21,35,000.00	01.10.2010	1,34,10,66,000.00	08.09.2011	99,54,39,000.00	21.08.2012	1,14,38,00,000.00	09.07.2013	55,00,00,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	04.09.2009	16,82,000.00			28.10.2011	15,36,000.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu										
10.	Delhi	21.01.2010	1,84,71,000.00	18.01.2011	1,39,91,000.00	02.07.2013	1,01,00,000.00	03.09.2013	2,00,86,000.00		
11.	Goa	17.08.2009	12,11,97,000.00	01.10.2010	10,24,68,000.00						
12.	Gujarat	19.08.2009	24,96,47,000.00	01.10.2010	29,15,68,000.00	08.09.2011	26,30,00,000.00	09.11.2012	32,41,17,000.00	29.10.2013	28,00,00,000.00
13.	Haryana	17.08.2009	19,11,41,000.00	01.10.2010	18,89,09,000.00	11.06.2012	16,45,00,000.00	09.07.2013	16,00,00,000.00		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21.08.2009	36,67,71,000.00	01.10.2010	42,16,56,000.00	23.08.2011/ 09.12.2011	57,12,62,400.00	02.01.2013/ 11.02.2013/ 30.03.2013	52,40,00,000.00	02.11.2013	53,50,00,000.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir							29.11.2012	23,78,35,000.00		
16.	Jharkhand	12.03.2010	95,00,28,000.00	01.10.2010	1,03,16,22,000.00	24.11.2011	62,49,89,300.00	02.01.2013/ 27.06.2013	95,96,00,000.00	20.11.2013	97,50,00,000.00
17.	Karnataka	19.08.2009	58,55,73,000.00	01.10.2010	50,91,60,000.00	30.08.2011/ 09.09.2011	41,57,00,000.00	06.10.2012	43,72,00,000.00	10.10.2013	34,50,00,000.00
18.	Kerala	12.03.2010	1,75,09,000.00	26.03.2013	1,36,52,000.00						
19.	Lakshadweep										
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17.08.2009	53,04,82,000.00	01.10.2010	50,96,56,000.00	09.01.2012	53,52,09,000.00	27.06.2013	61,50,00,000.00		
21.	Maharashtra	22.02.2010	89,35,49,000.00	18.01.2011	85,48,93,000.00	16.11.2011	82,63,00,000.00	06.10.2012	78,21,23,000.00	17.05.2013/ 27.06.2013	78,00,00,000.00
22.	Manipur	08.12.2009	74,56,000.00	01.10.2010	1,33,50,000.00	11.06.2012	1,91,34,000.00	22.08.2013	1,97,29,000.00		

23.	Meghalaya	20.04.2010	9,67,000.00	20.11.2013	6,97,000.00								
24.	Mizoram	05.03.2013	1,07,38,000.00	22.08.2013	82,14,000.00								
25.	Nagaland												
26.	Odisha	21.08.2009	1,31,06,18,000.00	18.01.2011	1,40,17,53,000.00	23.08.2011/ 04.06.2012	1,66,85,10,050.00	30.11.2012	2,05,82,44,000.00				
27.	Puducherry												
28.	Punjab	08.12.2009	33,05,47,000.00	01.10.2010	26,52,15,000.00	16.09.2011/ 21.09.2011	22,07,83,872.00	27.08.2012	19,31,18,000.00	09.07.2013	21,50,00,000.00		
29.	Rajasthan	07.01.2010	32,59,08,000.00	18.01.2011	42,06,98,000.00	11.11.2011	31,89,13,000.00	25.02.2013	37,42,98,000.00	20.11.2013	34,50,00,000.00		
30.	Sikkim	17.08.2009	8,00,92,000.00	01.10.2010/ 22.11.2010	10,23,34,000.00	02.09.2011/ 12.10.2011	9,04,00,000.00	27.11.2012	8,75,23,000.00	08.10.2013	9,50,00,000.00		
31.	Tamil Nadu	08.12.2009	1,97,13,000.00	01.10.2010	1,70,32,000.00	12.06.2012	1,38,30,000.00	12.02.2013/ 25.03.2013	1,14,54,000.00				
32.	Tripura	12.03.2010	3,54,18,000.00	18.01.2011	2,58,48,000.00			12.02.2013	2,27,70,300.00	10.10.2013	3,50,00,000.00		
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10.05.2010	47,09,62,000.00	16.03.2012	35,35,05,000.00	22.02.2013	30,48,00,000.00						
34.	Uttarakhand	17.08.2009	81,65,32,000.00	01.10.2010	82,74,88,000.00	25.06.2012	65,31,60,000.00	02.01.2013/ 10.05.2013	63,46,10,000.00	09.07.2013	61,50,00,000.00		
35.	West Bengal	08.12.2009	5,29,57,000.00	01.10.2010/ 22.11.2010	6,27,60,000.00	09.03.2012	4,84,36,000.00						
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>9,83,88,30,000.00</b>		<b>10,36,31,87,000.00</b>		<b>9,43,07,81,622.00</b>		<b>10,06,68,78,400.00</b>		<b>5,69,00,00,000.00</b>		

**Increasing level of pollution in Delhi**

39. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that level of pollution immediately after Diwali is increasing every year and has resulted in a dense layer of smog enveloping the capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that main reasons for increase in pollution level in Delhi is large scale of bursting of crackers, burning of paddy straw in Punjab and Haryana and Delhi's massive vehicular traffic; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to control the environmental pollution on human health in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main reasons for increase in pollution level in Delhi are bursting of crackers during Diwali, burning of paddy straws in neighboring States, vehicular traffic, industries, constructions of buildings and roads, etc. along with stable atmospheric conditions over Delhi.

(c) The Central Government through Ministry of Agriculture has issued an advisory in December, 2009 to all State Governments and UT administrations to advise and educate farmers to curb the practice of burning crop remnants. Government of Haryana has issued a notification to prohibit the burning of crop remnants. The Government of Punjab earlier constituted a 'Task Force' in the matter to prevent indiscriminate burning of crop remnants. In addition to this, the steps taken to control air pollution, *inter-alia*, include notifying revised ambient air standards (November, 2009); identifying 43 critically polluted areas (December, 2009) after a comprehensive study; notifying strict emission standards for 17 categories of highly polluting industries; increasing use of gaseous fuel for public transport; strengthening public transport and metro rails; low floor buses as intra city public transport; sale and registration of BS-IV compliant passenger cars; sale and supply of BS-IV/III compliant fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, etc.

**World Bank assistance to check poaching**

40. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought any assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around National Parks and Sanctuaries in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any condition has been laid down by World Bank for extending such assistance to Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Government has not sought assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around national Parks and Sanctuaries. However, a project entitled "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia" with the following components has been proposed for credit of US\$ 30 Million from World Bank under Third Phase of adaptable Programme Lending:—

- (i) **Capacity building for wildlife conservation and cooperation for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade (US\$ 20.52 million):** This component aims to bring about regional harmonization and collaboration in cross-border wildlife conservation and management, combating wildlife crime through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks, well-equipped specialized agencies and systems, as well as relevant training and awareness programs for staff across the range of agencies that contribute to the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations namely the Wildlife Division in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.
- (ii) **Promoting Wildlife Conservation in Asia (US\$ 2.95 million):** The objective of this component is to generate and share knowledge as well as technical expertise by promoting research and innovative approaches on emerging challenges in wildlife conservation.
- (iii) **Project coordination and communication (US\$ 5.04 million):** Under this component expenditure of US\$ 0.76 million is estimated for project management and monitoring. The remaining amount is to be spent on project communications, wherein a multi-pronged approach will be adopted to communications in order to meet regional and local challenges.

However, the credit agreement has not been signed with the World Bank and negotiations have not been held so far.

#### **Dumping of radioactive uranium mining waste**

41. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the radioactive uranium mining waste decays to produce radium-226, which in turn produces Radon gas, a very powerful cancer-causing agent; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether reckless dumping of radioactive uranium mining waste in Jharkhand is contaminating surface and ground water, putting thousands of locals at risk of developing cancer;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to prevent such contamination; and

(d) the details of norms and the procedures followed for granting of environmental clearance to these uranium mining projects along with the reports of public hearings held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Uranium ore mined in India is of very low grade as compared to that available in other countries. After recovery of uranium in the mill, the bulk of the material processed emerges as tailings. Its radioactivity content is very low (less than 0.015% of Uranium Oxide  $U_3O_8$ ). Radon emanation from the tailing is low and reduces to natural background atmospheric radon level of 10 to 15 Becquerel per cubic metre within the fenced area of the tailings pond, which are handled in well-established scientific way maintaining all environmental parameters well within prescribed limits. Hence, the radiation and liquid or gaseous emissions from the tailings ponds do not have any discernible impact in the public domain.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above

(d) The environment clearance to uranium mining projects is given as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. Public hearing is an important component of the environment clearance process.

#### **Fast track clearance of projects**

42. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of projects waiting for environmental clearance in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the State Government has sent any recommendation on the reconstitution of the State Expert Appraisal Committee-1 (SEAC-1) and State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA);

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in reconstitution of the Committees; and



(d) the steps that Government contemplates to expedite environmental clearance of new projects and to fast track clearance of pending cases of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) 4690 projects are awaiting for Environmental Clearance at the SEIAA level in the State of Maharashtra as on 31st October, 2013.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) SEIAA and SEAC-3 have been notified in the Gazette of India *vide* S.O. No. 3272(E) dated 28th October, 2013. As regards SEAC-I, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has sought additional information from the State Government, which is awaited.

(d) Generally only one SEAC is constituted in each State. However, considering the work-load and with a view to expediting the environment clearances, more SEACs have been constituted in the State of Maharashtra. Based on the recommendation of the State Government, SEAC-2 and SEAC-3 have been constituted for building construction projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) and non-MMR respectively.

#### **Reopening of Stilwell road**

43. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government, envisaging the Look East Policy, proposed reopening as well as improvement of the historical Stilwell road connecting Ledo, in Assam with Kunming, Yunann in China through Myanmar to enhance possibilities of North East-Kunming Trade corridor; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of measures being taken by Government and achievement made till date towards promotion of trade and commerce particularly with the neighbouring countries along North eastern parts of India since the declaring and inception of Look East Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government attaches high priority to promoting connectivity between India and Myanmar. It is also a major pillar of the Government's "Look East" Policy. In this endeavour, Government has taken several initiatives to open land routes to Myanmar, including the Trilateral Highway Project, the Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project, the Rhi Tiddim Road Project and the Imphal — Mandalay

Bus Service. These projects would enhance cross border trade, tourism and people-to-people contacts. The matter of reopening of Stilwell road is not under consideration.

(b) Government has taken a number of measures to facilitate trade and commerce between Myanmar and the north-east of India. These include (i) facilitating and expanding border trade by increasing the list of tradable commodities to 62; (ii) signing of a Border Trade Agreement with Myanmar under which border trading points established in Moreh (Manipur)-Tamu (Myanmar) and in Zowkhathar (Mizoram)-Rhi (Myanmar) in 2004; (iii) upgrading border trade to normal trade at the Moreh-Tamu and Zowkhathar-Rhi border trading points in 2008; (iv) constitution and regular meetings of India-Myanmar Border Trade Committee; (v) decision for setting up of border 'haats' at 10 locations on the India-Myanmar border; (vi) setting up of an Integrated Check Post at Moreh; (vii) proposal for introduction of Mandalay-Imphal Bus Service; (viii) participation of Indian delegation, including business persons, led by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur in 'Regional Investment and Business Summit' in Monywa in May, 2013 (ix) organisation of 'Manipur Handloom and Handicraft Exhibition' at Mandalay; and (x) visit of a composite Myanmar delegation to Imphal and Dibrugarh, led by Mandalay and Sagaing Chief Ministers in November, 2013, to attend the 9th North-East Business Summit.

#### **Cost and time over-runs of Ministries' projects**

44. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism for reducing and preventing cost and time over-runs of projects undertaken by the Ministry in other countries; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has been successful in reducing the cost and time over-runs of these projects undertaken for the past three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Ministry has established mechanisms for reducing and preventing cost and time over-runs of projects undertaken by the Ministry in other countries, the details of which are as below:—

(i) Development Partnership Administration (DPA) was set-up in the Ministry of External Affairs in January, 2012 to effectively handle and monitor India's

development assistance projects abroad through the stages of conception, launch, execution and completion; and

- (ii) Regular meetings of bilateral Project Steering Committees, and site visits are arranged, as required, to review, monitor and address factors affecting timely and effective implementation of projects.

(b) and (c) The projects undertaken for the past three years by the Ministry in other countries are on-going and at different stages of execution. These projects are monitored closely by the respective Project Authorities/Steering Committees and, barring unforeseen local factors, are so far proceeding satisfactorily.

#### **Visa row with China affecting relations**

45. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consistent Visa row with China is affecting bilateral relations of India and China; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to resolve visa row with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The issuance of visas by India and China is guided by the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding on Simplifying Visa Procedures between the two governments signed in June, 2003, which is being implemented by both sides.

(b) Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions and at the highest level.

#### **PMs meeting with Chinese premier**

46. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has met the Chinese Premier recently, if so, the details of the talks held with him; and

(b) whether the issues like China's support to Pakistan, Indo-China border disputes and the stapled visas have been taken up with him; If so, the details thereof, including the response of China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Prime Minister paid an official visit to China from 22-24 October, 2013. PM's discussion with Chinese Premier Mr. Li Keqiang and other Chinese leaders on bilateral, regional and international issues covered subjects including trade and investment, development, trans-border rivers, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. Both leaders encouraged the Special Representatives, to continue their efforts towards exploring a framework of settlement of the India-China boundary question. Both sides agreed that, as large neighbours following independent foreign policies, the relationships pursued by India and China with other countries must not become a source of concern for each other and also to display mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations.

#### **Letter for release of fishermen**

47. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received a letter from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu urging his personal intervention and to secure the immediate release of the 86 fishermen from Tamil Nadu and 42 fishing boats in Sri Lankan custody, at the earliest, if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(b) the concrete measures taken by the Union Government to safeguard the Indian fishermen from the indiscreet attacks by Sri Lankan Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to Prime Minister on 6.11.2013 urging personal intervention and to secure immediate release of the 86 fishermen from Tamil Nadu and 42 fishing boats in Sri Lankan custody. The Government has worked assiduously to secure the release of Indian fishermen who happen to be apprehended by Sri Lankan authorities on charges of fishing in Sri Lankan waters.

(b) Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen and is continuously engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka for securing expeditious release of Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan custody. In this context, reports of alleged attacks on Indian fishermen are immediately and consistently taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka through diplomatic channels and during bilateral meetings at various levels.

**Hiring of consultants for professional services**

48. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had hired Consultants for the professional services in the past three years;

(b) if so, the details of the consultants hired by the Ministry and criteria to be adopted for hiring such consultants;

(c) whether the Ministry of Personnel and Training was consulted before hiring such consultants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Suitably qualified Consultants are hired from time to time by the Ministry of External Affairs for carrying out jobs, which require specific domain expertise, not readily available in house. The criteria adopted for hiring of Consultants is as per the provisions of the General Financial Rules, 2005 and guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. In keeping with the prescribed criteria, the Ministry of External Affairs hires Consultants mainly for implementation of developmental assistance projects in other developing countries; acquisition/construction of property at Headquarters and for Indian Missions/Posts abroad and for carrying out of specific time bound jobs, for which relevant expertise are not available within the Ministry.

(c) No.

(d) Consultants are appointed in compliance with the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005, the guidelines laid down in the 'Manual of Policies and Procedure of Employment of Consultants' issued by Ministry of Finance and relevant instructions of Department of Personnel and Training issued from time to time.

**Intrusion by Chinese Army**

†49. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of intrusion of Chinese army on Indo-Sino border have increased continuously over the years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of the incidents of the intrusion exposed in each year of 2009 to 2012 and upto September, 2013;

(c) whether a high level talk of the representatives of India and China on this matter has been held recently; and

(d) if so, the outcome of this discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

(c) and (d) The 4th meeting of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs was held in Beijing on 29-30 September, 2013. Reviewing recent developments in the India-China border areas, especially in the Western Sector, the two delegations agreed that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. To this end, both sides discussed further measures to maintain stability on the border, building on existing understandings and arrangements.

#### **Proposal for meeting of fishermen**

50. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is yet to receive communication from Government of Tamil Nadu on the proposed meeting between fishermen from Sri Lanka and India; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has sent any reminder to Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in her letter dated 20.9.2013 to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, proposed that the India-Sri Lanka fishermen level talks may be held at Chennai in the month of December, 2013. Government has sought further information from Government of Tamil Nadu on modalities to enable

holding of the proposed meeting. A response from Government of Tamil Nadu is awaited.

#### **MFN status by Pakistan**

51. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked Pakistan to quickly extend the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status;

(b) if so, the response received by Government from Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether it would help to translate into action the intent of the trade relaxations roadmap agreed to by the two countries in September, 2012; if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) During the Commerce Secretary level talks held in Islamabad on September 20-21, 2012 Pakistan agreed to a roadmap of measures for normalization of bilateral trade relations between India and Pakistan, which included transitioning to MFN status for India in accordance with its obligations under WTO. This included the following steps: (i) Pakistan would notify removal of all restrictions on trade through Wagah-Attari land route, (ii) thereafter India will bring down its SAFTA sensitive list by 30%, (iii) Pakistan would transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012, (iv) India to will thereafter reduce the SAFTA Sensitive List to 100 tariff lines at 6 digit level by April, 2013, (v) Pakistan to simultaneously notify dates of transition to bring down its SAFTA sensitive list to 100 tariff lines at 6 digit level within next 5 years.

As Pakistan has not taken the first step *i.e.* notification of removal of all restrictions on trade through Wagah-Attari land route the roadmap that includes transition to MFN status for India, has remained unimplemented.

#### **Indian fishermen in jails of Iran**

52. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian fishermen were being held in a jail in Iran since December last year; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any attempt to get these fishermen detained in Iran released; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) 26 Indian fishermen are reportedly held in Iranian jails that include a group of 21 fishermen held since March, 2013, and a group of 5 fishermen held since October, 2013. The nationality of these 26 fishermen is yet to be confirmed pending consular access being granted to the Indian Embassy in Tehran by the Government of Iran.

(b) Government has been regularly requesting consular access to the fishermen and has also requested the Government of Iran for their early release and repatriation to India.

#### **Discussion on terrorism with China and Russia**

53. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of combating terrorism was recently discussed with China and Russia; if so, the outcome of the discussions;

(b) whether the three countries have evolved a cooperative framework for combating terrorism; and

(c) whether there are going to be regular consultation among the three countries on this question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes. This issue was discussed during the India- Russia Annual Summit in Moscow in October, 2013 where the Prime Minister met the Russian President. On this issue, *inter-alia*, the two sides reiterated that international terrorism is a threat to peace and security and a grave violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. Both sides also affirmed the need to join efforts of all States to defeat terrorism. They condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed that there should be no tolerance for sheltering, arming, training or financing of terrorists.

During the State Visit of Prime Minister Of China Mr. Li Keqiang to India in May 2013, both sides reiterated their resolute opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and committed themselves to cooperate on counter terrorism. During Prime Minister's visit to China in October, 2013 both countries agreed to further strengthen coordination and cooperation in multilateral forums including Russia-India-China, BRICS, G-20 to jointly tackle global issues including, *inter-alia*, international terrorism.

The Foreign Ministers of India, Russia, and China met in New Delhi on



10 November, 2013 for their 12th meeting and *inter-alia* discussed the issue regarding combating terrorism. The Ministers reiterated that terrorism is a threat to international peace and security and a grave violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. They condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes. The Ministers affirmed the need for all States to join efforts in combating terrorism under the auspices of the United Nations, based on the UN Charter, the relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions, the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant principles and norms of international law. The Ministers agreed that there cannot be ideological, religious, political, racial, ethnic, or any other justification for acts of terrorism. They underlined the need to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of terrorist acts.

(b) and (c) India has established bilateral Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with both Russia and China. These Groups, which meet regularly, have proved useful for exchange of views or threat perceptions, sharing of experiences, best practices and capacity building.

#### **Resolution on early and forced marriage of children**

54. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India did not sign the first-ever United Nations global resolution on early and forced marriage of children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No. The resolution titled 'Strengthening efforts to prevent and eliminate child, early and forced marriage: challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps' was adopted by consensus at the 24th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in September, 2013.

#### **Discussion with USA**

†55. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new and major issues discussed between India and USA during the recent visit to USA; and

(b) the other economics issues discussed during the said visit and the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited the United States on 26-30 September, 2013, and met with the US President Barack Obama on 27 September, 2013 in Washington, DC. The two leaders reviewed the progress in bilateral relations and exchanged views on regional and global issues of common interest. The two leaders agreed to expand defence ties including in the area of co-development and co-production of new defence systems; to expand strategic consultations; set up a Working Group on Climate Change; and to revive the India-US Task Force on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

(b) Prime Minister Dr. Singh and President Obama noted the progress in bilateral trade and investment and emergence of economic ties as a pillar of the strategic partnership between the two countries. They also agreed to address specific concerns among businesses on both sides. The two leaders also agreed to establish a Joint Committee on Investment in Manufacturing and expedite discussions to conclude a Bilateral Investment Treaty.

#### **India's relation with Israel**

56. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's relations with Israel have been growing rapidly; if so, the details in this regard; its likely benefits to India; and

(b) its implications on the Global situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1992, India-Israel bilateral relationship has grown steadily. India has cordial and diversified relations with Israel which are mutually beneficial. Cooperation with Israel brings benefits to India in sectors such as defence, agriculture, water management, R&D and science and technology.

(b) India's relations with Israel stand on their own and are not at the expense of strong, time-tested and historic ties with the Arab world. Notwithstanding growing ties with Israel, there has been no change in the traditional policy of strong support to the Arab and the Palestinian cause.

#### **PMs visit to China**

†57. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the visit of the Prime Minister to China recently;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the sectors on which the agreements were signed during this visit;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a border security cooperation agreement has been signed between both the countries during this visit;
- (d) if so, the article-wise details of the agreement; and
- (e) the details of the impact to be cast on the Indian Military by the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Prime Minister paid an official visit to China from 22-24 October, 2013. PM's discussion with Chinese Premier Mr. Li Keqiang and other Chinese leaders covered regional and international issues as well as bilateral subjects including trade and investment, development, trans-border rivers, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. The Agreements and MoUs signed during this visit included road transport sector, trans-border rivers, power equipment, cultural exchanges, Nalanda University and sister-city linkages.

(c) to (e) Both countries also signed a Border Defence Cooperation Agreement during this visit. The Agreement seeks to facilitate ways and means to implement border defence cooperation; measures to enhance contacts, understanding and cooperation between the border defence forces as well as procedures to be followed where there is no common understanding of the Line of Actual Control. The Agreement strengthens maintenance of stability on the border and adds to existing instruments to ensure peace and stability on our borders. The whole text of the Agreement is in public domain.

#### **Dialogue with Pakistan**

‡58. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has held dialogues or meetings with Pakistan keeping in view the incidents of firing by the Pakistani Army on the Indian posts along the Indo-Pak border in Jammu and Kashmir during past few weeks and the incidents of mortar attacks on the villages situated along the border line; if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether there has been a decline in the incidents of firing from across the border after the dialogue process; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Instances of ceasefire violation along the Line of

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Control and International Boundary in Jammu and Kashmir have been taken up through the mechanism of the DGMO-level hotline. Government has also repeatedly called upon Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control and abide by its 2003 cease fire commitment. Following scheduled talks between DGMOs over hotline on 25th and 29th October, 2013, there has been a reduction in incidents of ceasefire violations along the LOC.

Government will continue to take all necessary measures to protect the territorial integrity of the nation and ensure the safety and security of all our citizens.

#### **Meeting between representative of fishermen**

59. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to facilitate a meeting between representative of fishermen associations in India and Sri Lanka; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has urged upon the Sri Lankan Government to release all fishermen arrested by it at the earliest; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in her letter dated 20.9.2013 to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, proposed that the India-Sri Lanka fishermen level talks may be held at Chennai in the month of December, 2013. Government has sought further information from Government of Tamil Nadu on modalities to enable holding of the proposed meeting. A response from Government of Tamil Nadu is awaited.

(b) Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen and is continuously engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka for securing expeditious release of Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan custody. In this context, reports of apprehensions of Indian fishermen are immediately and consistently taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka through diplomatic channels and during bilateral meetings at various levels.

#### **Setting up of Reinsurance Company by BRICS**

60. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BRICSs (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries are preparing to set up a Reinsurance Company to look after their needs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the advantages being envisaged by which these countries can help one another?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. At this stage there is no proposal in BRICS to set up a Reinsurance Company.

(b) Not applicable.

**DPR for setting up of Nalanda University**

61. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of Nalanda University has been finalized by various Member countries; if so, the details in this regard; and the salient features of the said university;

(b) whether Government has in the recent past approved the proposal of signing of a headquarters agreement with Nalanda University; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with salient features of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up Nalanda University was prepared by EdCIL (India) Ltd., a Government of India enterprise under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It was submitted to the University in March, 2012 and approved by the Governing Board in July, 2012. The DPR envisages the establishment of a fully residential university in Rajgir which will offer Masters and Doctoral programmes in seven Schools of learning. The DPR also envisages that Nalanda University will develop its academic activities in a phased manner, beginning academic year 2014-15, and that the student population will stabilise at 2450 in 2021-22, alongwith a faculty strength of around 490.

(b) A Headquarters Agreement between the Ministry of External Affairs and Nalanda University was signed on July 20, 2013.

(c) The Agreement confers privileges and immunities upon the University and its academic staff necessary to provide an overall framework for its efficient functioning and operation. The host government is required to take necessary steps to protect the University premises; facilitate its work; and exempt the University, its assets, its income and other property from taxes, customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports for official use. It also exempts the Vice Chancellor and academic staff from taxation in respect of their salaries, honoraria, allowances and other emoluments.

**Chinese intrusion in Chaglagam**

62. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Chinese intrusion into the Chaglagam sector of Arunachal Pradesh recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has raised the issue of repeated intrusion by China into Indian territory during the recent meeting of Prime Minister with Chinese Premier; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms. During PM's visit to China in October, 2013, leaders of both countries encouraged the Special Representatives, who have been charged with exploring a framework of settlement of the India-China boundary question, to continue their efforts in that direction. Peace and tranquility on the India-China border was recognized as an important guarantor for the development and continued growth of bilateral relations. The two countries signed a Border Defence Cooperation Agreement that will strengthen maintenance of stability on the border.

**Agreements signed during China and Russia visit**

†63. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed by the Prime Minister during his visit to China and Russia; and

(b) the number of economic agreement out of them; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) 9 agreements were signed during Prime Minister's

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

visit to China. Agreements of economic nature include the 'Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Roads and Road Transportation' and 'Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Power, Government of the Republic of India and The National Energy Administration, Government of the People's Republic of China on Setting Up Chinese Power Equipment Service Centres in India.' 5 agreements were signed during Prime Minister's visit to Russia including 'Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Energy Efficiency of the Republic of India and Federal State Budget Organisation "Russian Energy Agency" of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation in the Field of Energy Efficiency' and 'Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Standardization and Conformity Assessment between Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) [Republic of India] and Federal Agency on Technical Regulation and Metrology (GOST-R) [Russian Federation]'.

#### **Issuing of identity certificate for passport**

†64. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Parliament is empowered to issue identity certificate to any person for passport purpose, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether an Under Secretary in Central or State Government is empowered to issue such a certificate; and

(c) if so, whether their posts are considered superior to Members of Parliament, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. Identity Certificate (IC) is akin to a '*No Objection Certificate*' required to be submitted by any Passport applicant who is working in a Government Office/Public Sector Undertaking/Statutory body. This is issued by the Administrative Office/Controlling Authority of the employee where he/she is working. IC is issued by the Controlling authority after verifying the service record and antecedents of the employee.

(b) No. Government of India has not fixed any specific post/level or officer for issuing the IC. It is issued by the Controlling authority designated by the concerned Government Department.

(c) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Indians in jails of Nigeria**

65. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 12-13 Indians are in Nigeria Jail; if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps Government is taking to get them released; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Ten Indian nationals were arrested by the Nigerian Navy on November 25, 2012 while on board vessel MT Akshay. They are currently facing trial on charges of theft of crude oil and economic sabotage in a court of law.

(b) Government has been in regular touch with the concerned Nigerian authorities seeking a speedy trial of the case.

**Interest subsidy scheme for housing and urban poor**

66. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing the interest subsidy scheme for housing the urban poor in the country; if so, the details of the scheme;
- (b) the details of urban poor who have benefited from the above scheme in the last three years; year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the progress and performance of the above project in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched in Eleventh Five Year Plan period with an aim to provide interest subsidy at the rate of 5% (500 basis points) on housing loans upto Rs. 1 lakh to the urban poor for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses. The scheme has now been revamped as 'Rajiv Rinn Yojana' whereas interest subvention will become eligible for loans upto Rs. 5 lacs.

(b) and (c) Year-wise and State-wise details of progress made under ISHUP during the last three years, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in Statement.



**Statement**

*Year-wise/State-wise progress under ISHUP during last three  
financial years*

Year	States covered	No. of beneficiaries (Numbers)	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (in lakhs)	Total no. of beneficiaries (Numbers)	Total NPV of interest subsidy released (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01		
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84	5859	476.64
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52		
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30	4308	473.86
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	270	24.34	3267	735.49
	Karnataka	623	77.21		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tamil Nadu	228	65.23		
	Rajasthan	685	234.28		
	Kerala	1072	305.66		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		

**Construction of houses under RAY**

67. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to construct a million houses under Rajiv Awas Yojana if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that for the said purpose Government will offer capital funding and a million more through institutional financing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. The Government of India has launched implementation phase of RAY as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 3.9.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. All cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of cities/UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Target is to benefit 1 million Households (HHs) under RAY with access to decent shelter, civic and social amenities, institutional credit and creation of affordable housing stock during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Government of India provides capital subsidy to the extent of 50% to 80% of unit cost of houses depending on the population of the city under this scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) wherein Government of India will provide interest subsidy to housing loans availed by urban poor and target is to cover 1 million beneficiaries across country during Twelfth Plan period. RRY is a 100% Central sector scheme and is applicable for all urban areas of the country. It provides an interest subsidy of 5% on loans granted to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones. Loan upper limit is Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and Rs. 8 lakh for LIG; interest subsidy would, however, be limited to the first Rs. 5 lakh of the loan amount, in case the loan exceeds this amount.

**Slum free India under RAY**

68. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under the Rajiv Awas Yojana during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked/sanctioned/released for the purpose in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the States have achieved the set targets in construction of houses and rehabilitation of slum dwellers under this programme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has assessed the progress in the implementation of the Yojana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022.

All Cities/UAs of the country are eligible to be covered under the scheme. The Central support under the scheme is admissible to States/UTs and Central Government Agencies for providing housing which includes new housing, incremental housing, rental housing and development/improvement of basic civic and social infrastructure and operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. However, the land cost is not be admissible under RAY.

There was no State-wise allocation of funds under RAY in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as it was the preparatory phase of the scheme. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the indicative State-wise allocation is to be made by this Ministry shortly.

The progress/funds sanctioned/released under RAY since its inception, so far, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of RAY scheme by holding periodical review meetings/discussions with States/ULBs, calling for physical and financial progress report and undertaking field visits.

**Statement****Year-wise progress/sanction/releases under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Total project cost	Total central share	No. of dwelling units (New+upgradation) + (Rental/Transit)	Year 2011-12 released	Year 2012-13 released	Year 2013-14 released as on 30.11.2013	Cumulative	Physical progress*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	166.3665	73.2201	3155	7.4159	16.9907		24.4066	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	44.3140	38.7300	576	0.0000	0.0000	12.9097	12.9097	0
3.	Assam					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
4.	Bihar					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	129.2626	59.0609	2940	0.0000	2.0293		2.0293	0
6.	Goa					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
7.	Gujarat	2	56.9231	26.1361	1339	0.0000	0.0000	2.4720	2.4720	0
8.	Haryana	4	311.0910	151.3987	3862	0.0000	0.0000	50.4662	50.4662	0

9. Himachal Pradesh	1	33.9965	27.6200	300	0.0000	0.0000	9.2074	9.2074	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1	22.2188	17.8118	369	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
11. Jharkhand					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
12. Karnataka	5	314.8359	146.5470	5549	0.0000	0.0000	19.5294	19.5294	0
13. Kerala	2	89.7212	42.1971	1297	11.5739	0.0000	11.5739	11.5739	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	6	359.5648	160.6824	6317	31.4342	11.2118	10.9117	53.5577	0
15. Maharashtra					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
16. Manipur					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
17. Meghalaya					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
18. Mizoram	1	11.2001	9.4900	142	0.0000	3.1634	3.1634	3.1634	0
19. Nagaland					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
20. Odisha	6	260.6211	110.6193	5628	11.1203	15.8323	26.9526	26.9526	0
21. Punjab	2	19.4290	9.4616	680	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
22. Rajasthan	21	922.4734	437.1062	17236	9.1990	18.8763	38.1681	66.2434	0
23. Sikkim					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
24. Tamil Nadu	3	134.3576	54.9738	1777	0.0000	11.5746	2.3336	13.9082	0
25. Tripura					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	224.5953	95.0451	2584	0.0000	11.6223	20.0599	31.6822	0
27.	Uttarakhand					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
28.	West Bengal	2	22.9472	12.6669	397	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
State Total		73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148	70.7433	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0
29.	Delhi		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
30.	Puducherry		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
31.	Chandigarh		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
35.	Daman and Diu		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
UT TOTAL:		0	0	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
GRAND TOTAL:		73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148	70.7433	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0

\*These projects are at various stages of Progress.

**Schemes for slum free cities in the country**

69. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:  
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to launch schemes for slum free cities all over the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of such schemes; and also, the cities likely to be slum free in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years upto 31.3.2012. JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. In addition, Government launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisaging slum-free India in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. The Government of India has launched RAY as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 3.9.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. All cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of cities/UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Under the scheme, Central government provides assistance of 50% of the project cost for Cities/UAs with Population more than 5 lakhs, 75% for Cities/UAs having population less than 5 lakhs. For North-Eastern Region and special category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) central share will be 80%. There is an upper ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh per Dwelling Unit (DU) for cities with population more than 5 lakhs. This ceiling is Rs. 4 lakhs per DU for smaller cities with population less than 5 lakhs. In North East (NE) and special category States, upper ceiling is Rs. 5 lakh per DU irrespective of population of the city. Upper ceilings, as above, also include cost of civic infrastructure and social amenities.

**Housing and infrastructure facilities**

70. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allow States to have

a tailor made housing policy as different rules in different States make it difficult to have unified guidelines; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to appoint consultants in consultation with State Governments to draft policies for housing with special accent on affordable homes for the economically weaker sections; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonization' both being State subjects, are the responsibility of the State Governments as regards formulating their own housing policies, including those for the urban areas. Further, it is the prerogative of the State Governments to have their tailor-made housing policies to suit their regional, cultural and socio-economic context. States need not to take any permission of Central Government to prepare a tailor-made housing policy. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been encouraging and supporting the States to prepare their respective State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) and State Urban Housing and Habitat Action Plan, as outlined in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007. Some States have already prepared their State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP).

(b) No final decision has been taken to appoint the consultants to draft policies for housing with special accent on affordable homes for economically weaker sections.

#### **Homeless poor families in the country**

†71. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of homeless poor families in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of Government's schemes for construction of homes for homeless poor families?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Census 2001 had enumerated 'Houseless Households' in the country. There were an estimated 1,87,810 houseless households in urban areas and 2,59,775 houseless households in rural areas as per the Census 2001. The figures for Census 2011 is not yet published by the Office of the Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner, Government of India. The State-wise details of houseless

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



household in urban and rural areas of the country as per Census 2001 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide housing to all homeless families.

However, in order to complement and supplement the initiatives taken by State Governments, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during the current Five Year Plan period.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of houseless households as per Census of India 2001*

Sl. No.	India/States/UT's	Total number of houseless households	No. of houseless households in urban areas	No. of houseless households in rural areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,123	482	1,641
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,634	278	1,356
3.	Punjab	8,579	4,514	4,065
4.	Chandigarh	757	725	32
5.	Uttarakhand	2,940	998	1,942
6.	Haryana	11,860	5,054	6,806
7.	Delhi	10,044	9,809	235
8.	Rajasthan	27,196	11,002	16,194
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43,033	21,233	21,800
10.	Bihar	6,940	2,705	4,235
11.	Sikkim	80	25	55
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	105	23	82

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Nagaland	452	192	260
14.	Manipur	555	93	462
15.	Mizoram	72	57	15
16.	Tripura	246	84	162
17.	Meghalaya	380	47	333
18.	Assam	3,126	555	2,571
19.	West Bengal	19,385	14,048	5,337
20.	Jharkhand	2,559	974	1,585
21.	Odisha	13,044	5,046	7,998
22.	Chhattisgarh	7,504	1,893	5,611
23.	Madhya Pradesh	53,489	15,662	37,827
24.	Gujarat	48,095	16,686	31,409
25.	Daman and Diu	227	92	135
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	305	50	255
27.	Maharashtra	87,474	30,594	56,880
28.	Andhra Pradesh	40,818	16,651	24,167
29.	Karnataka	26,057	11,367	14,690
30.	Goa	1,393	692	701
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Kerala	5,654	2,769	2,885
33.	Tamil Nadu	20,532	12,619	7,913
34.	Puducherry	710	629	81
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	217	162	55
INDIA:		4,47,585	1,87,810	2,59,775

**Rehabilitation of poor families under RAY living  
near railway tracks**

72. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any communication from the Ministry of Railways to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas nearby railway stations and tracks, if so, the further action taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any communication from State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any detailed study in this regard; and

(d) whether the Ministry going to issue advisory to State Governments to implement pilot project under 'Rajiv Awas Yojana'?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the course of various review meetings, State Governments have been highlighting the need for resettlement/redevelopment of slums on Central Government lands including those of Railways.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), implementation phase, has been sanctioned by Government of India on 3.9.2013 and the RAY Guidelines envisages earmarking of 10% of the RAY allocation for development/redevelopment/rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and for Innovative/Special projects. This Ministry has, therefore, requested all State Governments/major land owning Central Ministries/Departments to initiate action for preparation of Detailed project Reports (DPRs) for redevelopment or rehabilitation of slums located on their lands/on the Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies created under the Act of Parliament by circulating Guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

**Urban population in the country**

†73. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people in the urban areas of the country are compelled to live in slums;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the percentage of population living in the slums, out of the total urban population of the country, during the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As per Census-2011, out of 7935 census and municipal towns consisting of 377.1 million population, a total of 4041 towns were covered for slum population counting. Out of these 4041 towns consisting of 322.83 million population, only 2613 towns consisting of 291.84 million population reported 65.49 million slum population, which is 17.4% of the total urban population of 377.1 million and 22.4% of the urban population of 291.84 million in slums reporting towns.

(b) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. In addition, Government launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisaging slum-free India in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. The Government of India has launched RAY as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 3.9.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. All Cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of Cities/UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Under the scheme, Central government provides assistance of 50% of the project cost for Cities/UAs with Population more than 5 lakhs, 75% for Cities/UAs having population less than 5 lakhs. For North-Eastern Region and special category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) central share will be 80%. There is an upper ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh per Dwelling Unit (DU) for cities with population more than 5 lakhs. This ceiling is Rs. 4 lakhs per DU for smaller cities with population less than 5 lakhs. In North East (NE) and special category States, upper ceiling is Rs. 5 lakh per DU irrespective of population of the city. Upper ceilings, as above, also include cost of civic infrastructure and social amenities.

(c) No separate survey has been conducted to determine the percentage of population living in slums in the year 2011-12.

**Financial assistance for urban poor in Gujarat**

74. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government propose to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat;
- (b) whether Government is considering to revise unit cost of housing project keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and
- (c) whether there would be an additional assistance for the projects acting cost overrun issues?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern (NE) States and hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh (HP), Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). Land cost is not financed under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) anywhere including NE and Hilly States.

(b) Under IHSDP applicable to small towns, there was ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per Dwelling Unit. However, Government has increased this unit cost to Rs. 4 lakh for smaller towns, having population less than 5 lakhs, under newly launched Rajiv Awas Yojana. For bigger towns with population of more than 5 lacs and towns of Special category States like NE, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand the ceiling cost is fixed at Rs. 5 lakh.

(c) No, Sir The cost overrun if any will have to be borne by the respective State Governments.

**Relocation of slum dwellers in Mumbai staying  
near railway track**

75. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has constituted a task force to prepare a detailed project report to relocating slum dwellers staying near railway tracks, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government would consider relocating Mumbai slum dwellers that are staying near the railway tracks?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Housing and colonisation being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to frame and implement programmes to relocate and provide them basic civic facilities like electricity, potable water, sewerage and infrastructural facilities to the persons living in slum clusters. For slum redevelopment and upgradation, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June, 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and implementation phase. The Government of India has launched RAY as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 3.9.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. All Cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of cities/UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. The Guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has the provision to cover all slums within a city, whether notified or non-notified (including identified and recognized), whether on lands belonging to Central Government or its Undertakings, Autonomous bodies created under the Act of Parliament, State Government or its Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies or any other public agency and private sector. Further the Ministry has requested major land owning Central Ministries/ Departments to initiate action for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) either on their own or through State Governments for redevelopment or rehabilitation of slums located on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/ Autonomous Bodies created under the Act of Parliament.

**Rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers in Maharashtra**

76. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra is keen to implement Rajiv Awas Yojana;

(b) whether the State Government has suggested some options for the development of slums on their lands; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has considered the same;

(d) whether the State Government has requested the Ministry to frame Rehabilitation Policy for Slum Dwellers on Central Government lands; and

(e) if so, by when the same would be announced?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra is implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Government of India has included 39 cities as RAY Cities on

request of State Government and has released an amount of Rs. 9.44 crore to the State Government for undertaking preparatory activities. 6 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from the State Government out of which 5 have been returned to the State Government for compliances per RAY Guidelines.

Further, Government of Maharashtra has reported that they have instructed all 46 Urban Local Bodies on 26.11.2013 to commence the preparatory activities for Slum Free City Plan of Action and submit Detailed Project Reports on priority by adhering to guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(d) and (e) RAY Guidelines envisages earmarking of 10% of the RAY allocation for development/redevelopment/rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and for Innovative/Special projects. This Ministry has, therefore, requested all State Governments/major land owning Central Ministries/Departments to initiate action for preparation of Detailed project Reports (DPRs) for redevelopment or rehabilitation of slums located on their lands/on the Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies created under the Act of Parliament by circulating Guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has, also requested the Government of India to advise all Central Government Ministries/Departments/their Organisations/Agencies to adopt the guidelines of RAY and collaborate with the State Government for redevelopment of slums and providing affordable housing stock for the urban poor on their lands in Maharashtra.

Further, the Government of Maharashtra has reported that they have requested the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India to finalise the policy framework for sharing of Salt Pan lands so that these lands of Central Government can be used for construction of Affordable Housing for Urban Poor either under the Slum rehabilitation Scheme of State Government or Rajiv Awas Yojana.

#### **Indian workers in construction of World Cup Stadium**

77. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian workers working in Qatar for construction of the World Cup Stadium;

(b) whether there is any death of Indian workers working in this project; if so, the numbers thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken necessary steps with Government of Qatar for the safety of Indian Workers, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (c) Qatar is yet to commence construction of the World Cup Stadium. Hence, Question do not arise.

#### **Adverse affects of Nitaqat Policy on Indians**

78. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of Nitaqat policy has adversely affected Indians working in Gulf countries; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of applications for Emergency Certificates (ECs) to come back to India from Indian workers that have been received and the number of ECs that have been issued by the Embassy of India and its Consulate till date; and

(c) whether Government considers to extend the Amnesty period for issuance of ECs to enable affected Indian workers to come back to India; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (c) The introduction of Nitaqat Policy has affected only those Indians who were overstaying illegal expatriates. As on November 4th, 2013 (at the end of the 7-month Grace Period: April 6th — November 3rd, 2013) the Embassy of India, Riyadh had received a total of 66,729 applications from Indian workers for issue of Emergency Certificates (ECs). Out of these, 41,283 were issued with ECs. The Indian Consulate in Jeddah had received a total of 26025 applications. Of these 19156 were issued ECs.

No Amnesty was announced by Saudi Arabia, hence the question of extension of Amnesty does not arise. What was announced by the Government of Saudi Arabia was a 'grace period' for implementation of the Nitaqat Policy to enable those overstaying illegal expatriates to correct their legal status or leave Saudi Arabia without facing penal action. Incidentally the initial grace period was from 06th April, 2013 to 3rd July, 2013. It was then extended upto 03rd November, 2013.

#### **Effect of PBD on investment etc.**

79. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) has failed immensely in attracting expertise and investment from the Indians, abroad through its flagship annual event;



(b) if not, the details of the investments received during PBD during the last three years;

(c) if so, the Redressal steps taken by Government; and

(d) whether many overseas Indian organizations have requested the Ministry to include Gulf session in the Twelfth edition of PBD to be held in New Delhi especially to address the concerns of returning expatriates affected by the Nitaqat (nationalization) program in Saudi Arabia, and if so, the reaction and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) Conventions provide a platform for exchange of views and networking to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) on matters of common interest. These Conventions assist the Government of India to better understand the expectations of the Overseas Indians from the land of their ancestors and to acknowledge their role in India's all round development and its efforts to acquire its rightful place in the comity of nations.

Eleven years since its inception, the PBD has grown to become a vital platform for evolving ideas, identifying actions, and creating opportunities for the interaction of the home country and its overseas citizens'. It is also a forum where the Government of India and various State Governments showcase investment opportunities and potential in various sectors. Separate sessions are held by State Governments in this regard to *inter-alia* interact with potential investors. As regards expertise PBDs usually have session on Science and Technology, Skill Development and Innovations.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Traditionally PBDs have had sessions on the Gulf where issues relating to Indians in the Gulf were discussed. There is a session on the "Issues in the Gulf" planned during PBD 2014 also. Some organisations in the Gulf have requested for a session on the Gulf during PBD 2014.

#### **Agreement with labour receiving countries**

80. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Bilateral Agreement or MoU with many migrant labour receiving countries, if so, the names of countries and whether these agreements are never implemented; and

(b) whether there is any framework to review these Bilateral agreements?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has signed Bilateral Agreement/Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) on labour with Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain. MoUs are implemented through the Joint Working Groups (JWG) constituted for such purpose. The MoUs also provide the basis on which the Indian Missions take up issues with the host country on a continuous basis.

(b) The Joint Working Group (JWG) serves as a mechanism of reviewing the MoUs.

**Implementation of central sector scheme on  
rural business hubs**

81. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural hubs Programme has been successful in promoting Rural Non-Farming Enterprises in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) covered under the Rural Business Hubs Program, State-wise;

(c) the extent of employment created/value added to State Income by the program, for the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the number and details of PRIs which are given Central Financial Assistance for Rural Business Hubs in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was implementing the Rural Business Hub (RBH) Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), adopting participatory development model, for the rural areas of the country, built on the platform of 4 Ps *i.e.*, Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership. The Scheme targeted all sections in the rural areas to reap the benefits of rapid economic growth by harnessing the resources/skills in the rural areas and leveraging the technology/marketing skills of the industry. The entire process was mediated/facilitated by the empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions. Under the scheme, MoPR extended token financial support (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh per project) for viable RBH projects and the balance project costs had to be converged through other Central/ State Government Schemes/Financial Institutions/Implementing Organizations etc. The Scheme has been discontinued during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) The total number of projects sanctioned and funds released to the

implementing agencies in various States, including West Bengal, during the last two years under the RBH Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The specific details of employment created/ value added to the States income by the sanctioned RBHs that have been set up are not maintained by the MoPR. However, the State-wise overall number of beneficiaries of various RBH projects is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of projects sanctioned and funds released including  
last two years under RBH Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of projects sanctioned to implementing agencies in different States	No. of projects sanctioned during		Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	
			2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	0	7.26	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	0	0	2.27	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	1	0	0	3.65	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	5.7	0
9.	Karnataka	3	0	0	0	0
10.	Kerala	3	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	5	0	0	2.55	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Manipur	3	0	0	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	1	0	0	2.35	0
16.	Rajasthan	8	0	0	2.38	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1	0	14.74	4.07*
20.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	8	3	0	23.15	6.9*
TOTAL:		77	5	0	64.05	10.97

\*Amounts released towards second instalments.

***Statement-II***

*Number of beneficiaries under RBH projects*

Sl. No.	State	Number of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300
3.	Assam	2220
4.	Bihar	54
5.	Chhattisgarh	4046
6.	Haryana	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	500
8.	Jharkhand	1030
9.	Karnataka	200

1	2	3
10.	Kerala	340
11.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.
12.	Maharashtra	5487
13.	Manipur	1065
14.	Meghalaya	300
15.	Odisha	120
16.	Rajasthan	4050
17.	Tamil Nadu	1140
18.	Tripura	554
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1116
20.	Uttarakhand	2500
21.	West Bengal	5860
TOTAL:		31482

Note: N.A. = Not available.

### **Status of implementation of the e-PRI project**

82. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-PRI project, for IT enabled services in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is being progressively implemented in all States of the country;

(b) the number of PRIs which deliver IT enabled services in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the number of PRIs covered under the e-PRI project and the types of IT enabled services delivered by such Panchayats in West Bengal for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is promoting e-Governance in Panchayats through implementation of e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that addresses all aspects of Panchayats' functioning including Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of

certificates, licenses etc. The list of 11 Core Common Applications envisaged under e-Panchayat MMP is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Together these Applications constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). Four of these Applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and National Panchayat Directory (now renamed Local Governance Directory) have been in use by the States for three years. Six more Applications namely AreaProfiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on the occasion of National Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2012 and training is being imparted on these Applications. These Applications are also gradually being adopted by the States/UTs. The State/UT-wise adoption status of these Applications is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) One of the Applications namely ServicePlus is developed under e-Panchayat MMP for electronic delivery of services. All States/UTs have been advised to identify the Panchayat-centric services that can be delivered online and configure them on ServicePlus. Several States/UTs are in the process of identifying and configuring their services on ServicePlus. In Maharashtra, 30 Zilla Panchayats and 47 Gram Panchayats are already using the Application to provide services electronically. Similarly, in Chhattisgarh, 70 Gram Panchayats are using the Application to provide services online. The details may be seen at <http://serviceonline.gov.in/>.

(c) The status of adoption of PES Applications in West Bengal is as under:—

- 96.15% of the villages in the State have been mapped with their Gram Panchayats in the Local Government Directory.
- In 2011-12, 14 ZPs, 300 BPs and 2768 GPs uploaded their plans in PlanPlus. In 2012-13, 6 ZPs, 121 BP and 1137 GPs uploaded their plans in PlanPlus. In 2013-14, 4 ZPs, 64 BPs and 594 GPs have already put their Annual Action Plans online.
- Under NPP, dynamic websites have been created for all Panchayats in the State. Their active use by the Panchayats is yet to pick up.
- In the past one year, 268 functionaries have been trained on 7 PES Applications by the Ministry.
- 590 Panchayat functionaries and elected members in the State have been imparted training on basic IT literacy through National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT).

In addition to the above initiatives under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project, the State has also undertaken several e-Governance initiatives at the Panchayat level. The State is using Gram Panchayat Management System (GPMS) software for maintenance

of accounts and electronic delivery of services to citizens at Gram Panchayat level. The State is using Integrated Fund Management System (IFMS) for Zilla Parishad (ZPs) and Panchayat Samitis (PSs). Efforts are also on to map the State-specific Accounting Application namely GPMS with PRIASoft. Out of the total 3349 GPs, 333 PSs and 18 ZPs in West Bengal, the accounts of 3247 GPs, 332 PSs and all 18 ZPs are computerized. In fact, 2067 GPs are using GPMS in real time basis and are uploading the monthly cash analysis reports in public domain. AG audit is being done in 3247 GPs, 332 PSs and all GPs through system generated books of accounts. Furthermore, the State is using SEBA software for disbursement of NSAP pension and it is being used by all Panchayat Samitis. The entire data of Rural Households after the survey in 2005 (based on 2002 guideline of MORD) has been digitised and is available in public domain. All MGNREGS data entry is being done by PRIs and all reports are also in public domain.

**Statement-I**

*List of Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) Applications*

Sl. No.	Application	Description
1	2	3
1.	Local Government Directory	Captures ail details of local Governments and assigns unique code. Also maps Panchayats with Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. It will also provide details of Elected Representatives, etc.
2.	Area Profiler	Captures geographic, demographic, infrastructural, socio-economic and natural resources profile of a village/ panchayat. Universal database for planning of all sectoral programmes.
3.	PlanPlus	Helps Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies and line departments in preparing Perspective, Annual and Action Plans.
4.	PRIASoft	Captures receipt and expenditure details through voucher entries and automatically generates cash book, registers, utilization certificates etc.
5.	ActionSoft	Facilitates monitoring of physical and financial outcomes/ outputs under various programmes.

1	2	3
6.	Asset Directory	Captures details of assets created/maintained; helps avoid duplication of works and provide for maintenance.
7.	ServicePlus	A dynamic metadata-based service delivery portal to help in providing electronic delivery of all services in all States. The functionality of the erstwhile Grievance Redressal Application has also been subsumed into this Application.
8.	Social Audit	Captures details of statutory meetings held at ZP/BP/GP levels and prepares reports for social audit
9.	Trainings Management	Portal to address training needs of stakeholders including citizens, their feedback, training material etc.
10.	National Panchayat Portal	Dynamic Web site for each Panchayat to share information in public domain.
11.	GIS	A spatial layer to view all data generated by all applications on a GIS map.

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise adoption of PES Applications*

Name of Application	In use by States/UTs
1	2
PRIASoft*	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh.
PlanPlus*	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.



1	2
National Panchayat Portal*	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Local Government Directory*	All States/UTs except Nagaland, Mizoram and Delhi.
ActionSoft*	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal.
Asset Directory*	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
AreaProfiler*	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

\* PRIASoft = States entering vouchers online.

\* PlanPlus = States uploading approved Annual Action Plans.

\* National Panchayat Portal = States where the dynamic websites have been provided to Panchayats (on State's request).

\* Local Government Directory = States where unique codes have been defined for Panchayats or equivalent Rural Local Bodies

" ActionSoft = States where financial/physical progress of works undertaken by Panchayats is being captured.

\* Asset Directory = States where Panchayats have started putting details of their Assets in public domain.

\* AreaProfiler = States where local profile (election details, demographic data, family register etc.) is being put in public domain.

**Establishment of a National Panchayati Raj Commission**

83. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has under consideration the proposal made by the Expert Committee in its Report submitted on 24 April, 2013 (National Panchayati Raj Day) for the establishment of a National Panchayati Raj Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) The proposal made by the Expert Committee in its Report submitted on 24.04.2013 for establishment of a National Panchayat Raj Commission has been examined by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the same has not been found to be feasible due to legal and constitutional constraints within our Federal Framework.

**Aims and objectives of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat  
Sashaktikaran Abhiyan**

84. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan launched recently;

(b) how the above Abhiyan strengthen the PRIs; and

(c) the details of schemes received from Government of Andhra Pradesh under the above scheme and action taken on the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) aims to strengthen Panchayats across the country.

(b) RGPSA provides funds for need based activities of the States including administrative and technical support for Gram Panchayats, capacity building and training, e-enablement of Panchayats, Gram Panchayat buildings, Panchayat processes etc. States are also supported in taking measures to devolve powers to Panchayats and enhance their accountability.

(c) The proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under RGPSA was considered by the Central Executive Committee (CEC), RGPSA in its meeting dated 31.10.2013. The CEC approved to provide financial assistance for certain activities like administrative and technical support at GP level, capacity building and

training, e-enablement, strengthening Panchayat process in Panchayats with inadequate resource base, special support for Gram Sabhas in PESA areas, on the basis of the State Plan.

**Corruption cases pending for sanction**

85. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:  
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases pending sanction from different departments for prosecution of allegations of corruption by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for more than four months, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes any measures to expedite the procedure for obtaining sanctions and investigating claims of corruption, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the existing provisions of law, it is the investigating agencies *i.e.* CBI/Police who file charge sheets against government officials before the competent courts after seeking sanction for prosecution under Section 19 of the PC Act, 1988. The Commission tenders advice in cases referred to it by the administrative authorities. As per the mandate provided in Section 8(1)(f) of the CVC Act, 2003, the Commission is empowered to review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Accordingly, the Commission monitors cases of pending prosecution sanction over three months with the competent authorities of Ministries/Departments/organizations concerned.

As per information made available by the Commission, the number of cases (as reported by CBI) pending for sanctions over three month under PC Act, 1988 as on 31.10.2013 is 46, which include 19 cases in connection with the affairs of State Governments.

The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution in some cases is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

(b) In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued guidelines *vide* its OM. No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006 and OM No. 372/19/2012-AVD.III dated 03.05.2012. These guidelines lay down

definite time frame for each stage of consultation between the different agencies so that the sanction for prosecution are decided within the time limit of 3 months as per the directions of the Supreme court in the case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India. The guidelines also prescribe monitoring of the sanction for prosecution requests at the level of Secretary of each Ministry/Department and submission of monthly reports by them to the Cabinet Secretary. The Government issued yet another instruction on 20th July, 2012 wherein, while clarifying certain issues relating to the procedure being followed such as avoiding repeated correspondence with CBI/CVC for clarifications/re-consideration, etc., all Ministries/Departments were again advised to strictly comply with the instructions contained in the OMs dated 6.11.2006 and 20.12.2006 as modified by OM dated 3.5.2012. These OMs are available on the website of the DOPT, *i.e.* [persmin.nic.in](http://persmin.nic.in).

#### **Judgement by Guwahati High Court on CBI**

86. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps that have been taken by Government on recent historical judgement of Hon'ble Guwahati High Court declaring that the CBI had no legal standing and is unconstitutional;

(b) whether it is fact that CBI is not constituted under Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946 and no law has been passed by parliament after independence to create or empower CBI; and

(c) the details of the action being taken by Government on this serious matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government has filed an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme court against the judgement of Hon'ble Guwahati High Court.

(b) and (c) The matter is *sub-judice*.

#### **UPSC asking for photographs showing disability**

87. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has asked for photographs of the candidates applying for jobs, showing disability duly attested by chairpersons of the medical board in Proforma-V on its website; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the above act of UPSC is in violation of the order of the court of Chief Commissioner for Disabilities and against their dignity; and

(c) if so, whether Government would enquire into the matter and fix responsibility in this regard, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission follows the instructions existing in the Office Memorandum No. 36035/3/2004-Estt. (Res) dated 29.12.2005 issued by the Department of Personnel and Training in regard to the reservation for persons with disabilities in the posts and services under the Government of India. Para 9 of the said Office Memorandum provides a format for disability certificate which indicates that recent photograph of the candidate showing the disability duly attested by the Chairperson of the Medical Board is to be pasted on the disability certificate. The Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in its Order dated 05.11.2013 directed Department of Personnel and Training to amend the Office Memorandum No. 36035/3/2004-Estt. (Res) dated 29.12.2005 to bring it in line with Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Rules amended in 2009 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Accordingly, the Office Memorandum dated 29.12.2005 has been amended *vide* Office Memorandum No. 36035/1/2012-Estt. (Res) dated 29th November, 2013 withdrawing Paras 9, 10 and 11 relating to Disability Certificate. All the Ministries/Departments and the appointing authorities have been requested to comply with the instructions contained in Rules 3 to 6 of Chapter-II of the amended Rules, 2009 relating to Disability Certificate, which, *inter-alia*, provides that recent passport size photograph showing face only of the person with disability is to be pasted on the disability certificate.

(c) Question does not arise, in view of the reply in parts (a) and (b) above.

#### **Appointment of vigilance officer in Kendriya Bhandar**

88. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advertisement was published in employment News (5-11 July, 2008) inviting applications for the post of vigilance officer in Kendriya Bhandar;

- (b) if so, the eligibility conditions published in the advertisement;
- (c) whether those not fulfilling the eligibility conditions were appointed inspite of objections raised by the Board of Directors; and
- (d) the circumstances under which the ineligible candidates were selected, and action Government proposes to take against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Eligibility conditions published in the advertisement were:—

Officers holding analogous post in the Central Government departments or equivalent in PSU/Autonomous Bodies/Cooperatives or in the lower grade of Rs. 8000-13500/- in the Central Government Departments etc. with at least one to two years experience or equivalent in the PSU/Autonomous Bodies or in the grade of Rs. 6500-10500/- with four to five years experience in vigilance matters, departmental enquiries and court cases. Preference will be given to the candidates having Degree of Law.

- (c) The Board of Directors after considering the facts on record approved the appointment of the Vigilance Officer on deputation.
- (d) In view of the position explained at (c) above, question does not arise.

#### **Suspension rate of IAS officers**

89. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the suspension rate of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers has increased manifold in many States of the Country in the recent past which is demoralizing the officers, if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise; and
- (b) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) According to the information made available by State Governments, there is no such increasing trend discernible in suspension rate of IAS officers in the recent years. A Cadre-wise data for the last 5 years are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Cadre-wise data for the last 5 years on suspension rate of IAS Officers*

Cadre	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
AGMUT	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	1	1	1	—
Assam Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	—	—	1	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	1	1	—	—
Gujarat	—	1	—	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	2	1	—	—	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	1	2
Kerala	—	1	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	3	5	—	—	1
Maharashtra	—	—	—	3	—
Manipur-Tripura	—	—	3	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	—	—	1	—	—
Punjab	1	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	2	—	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	4	—	1	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	–	–	–	–	1
West Bengal	–	1	–	1	–
TOTAL:	12	13	8	9	9

**Set up of heavy water project at Hazira**

90. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken as on date by the DAE on representation to set up one more stream for production of heavy water at Hazira of Gujarat State; the details thereof;

(b) how much employment will be generated by this proposed heavy water producing unit at Hazira;

(c) whether the Department has approached the State Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(d) whether the Department is going to provide Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to Hazira unit; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Feasibility Studies, including techno commercial assessment for setting up additional stream in the existing plants under Heavy Water Board have been commissioned. Location of the additional facility shall be based on the outcome of the feasibility studies.

(b) The detailed project report, on finalisation, will spell out the employment generation potential of the project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. In principle approval for induction of CISF at HWP, Hazira has been accorded.

**Complaints against officers of M/s ILK**

91. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has received complaints



against officers of M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota (ILK) for cheating and fraud perpetrated by them on SSI Units by deliberately withholding their payments against goods supplied by them; if so, the details in this regards; and

(b) whether CVC proposes to recommend registration of cases against officers of M/s ILK for cheating, fraud and dereliction of duty; if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Two (02) complaints dated 22.7.2013 and 09.09.2013 have been received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against officers of M/s Instrumentation Ltd., (Kota) regarding non-payment of dues to 35 Small Scale Industries.

(b) As per Complaint Handling Policy of the Central Vigilance Commission, the complaint dated 22.07.2013 has been forwarded to the Department of Heavy Industries *vide* letter No. 22458/2013/Vigilance dated 19.08.2013 and the complaint dated 09.09.2013 has been forwarded to the CVOs of Department of Heavy Industries and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, *vide* letters No. 26267/2013/Vigilance 6/228219 dated 26.09.2013 and 03.10.2013 for further actions.

#### **Restructuring of schemes and programmes**

92. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to restructure the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Additional Central Assistance Schemes including flagship programmes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details in this regard, scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government/Planning Commission has taken up the matter with various concerned Ministries/Departments before finalization of such restructuring; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The details of the new targets and allocations made to various such schemes/programmes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and scheme based ACA to be implemented in the Twelfth Plan has been approved by the Government. The aforesaid approved restructuring has followed a process of consultation with the concerned Central Ministries as well as States.

In this regard, it is stated that Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring/rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(CSSs) to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. The recommendations of this Committee contained in its Report dated September 30, 2011 were circulated to the State Governments and Union Ministries. After careful consideration as well as in accordance with the views expressed by many State Governments in National Development Council for imparting flexibility in the CSS, Planning Commission prepared a detail proposal for restructuring of the CSS and sought approval of the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered this note in its meeting held on 18.04.2013 and suggested that the proposal should be examined by a Group of Minister first. Accordingly, the matter was discussed by GoM in its meeting held on 23rd May, 2013 and based on their recommendations; the proposals were further modified and placed before the Cabinet which approved the aforesaid restructuring in its meeting held on 20.6.2013. The approved restructuring includes following:—

- (i) Restructure the existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes. The list of 66 restructured schemes is given in Statement (*See below*).
- (ii) Endorse 17 Flagship Programmes with significant outlays for major interventions required in health, education, irrigation, urban development, infrastructure, including rural infrastructure, skill development, etc.
- (iii) Keep atleast 10% of the Outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds.
- (iv) Classify and budget all Plan schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States together as Central Assistance to State Plans with effect from 2014-15 (BE) onwards.
- (v) Formulate State specific guidelines for each CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme and constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for this purpose.
- (vi) For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (vii) Place the funds for all CSS/ACA schemes with the Administrative Ministries and transfer CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. This mode of transfer to be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-2015.
- (viii) These arrangements would come into force for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

It is further stated that prior to placing the proposal before the GoM and Cabinet; as per the established practice, detailed inter-Ministerial consultation has taken place. The indicative Twelfth Plan Outlay for the 66 restructured CSS, mentioned above, against the respective schemes is given in Statement (*See* below).

As regard the year-wise targets of the schemes, the same are suitably incorporated in the Results-Framework Documents (RFDs) of the respective Ministries, available on their websites.

**Statement**

*Centrally Sponsored/ACA Schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)*

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/Programmes	Twelfth Plan outlay (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
<b>Department of Agriculture and Cooperation</b>		
1.	National Food Security Mission	12350.00
2.	National Horticulture Mission	15974.00
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	13034.00
4.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	3507.00
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	11261.00
6.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)	63246.00
<b>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries</b>		
7.	National Livestock Management Programme	2200.00
8.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	3114.00
9.	National Plan for Dairy Development	1800.00
<b>Department of Commerce</b>		
10.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	5775.00
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water Supply</b>		
11.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	63638.00

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1	2	3
12.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	34377.00
<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>		
13.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	3748.00
14.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	5100.00
15.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	700.00
16.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	1000.00
17.	Project Tiger	1245.00
<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>		
18.	National Health Mission including NRHM	195675.48
19.	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education	21518.30
<b>Department of Ayush</b>		
20.	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants	5261.00
<b>Department of Aids Control (New Department)</b>		
21.	National AIDS & STD Control Programme	15815.00
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>		
22.	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	1920.43
23.	<b>Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)</b>	10122.00
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
24.	National Urban Livelihood Mission	6440.00
25.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)	300.00
<b>Department of School Education and Literacy</b>		
26.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	192726.00

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1	2	3
27.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	90155.00
28.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	32846.50
29.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education	8575.00
30.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	6000.00
31.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	1225.00
<b>Department of Higher Education</b>		
32.	Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan	26800.00
<b>Ministry of Information Technology/Ministry of Finance</b>		
33.	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)	3537.00
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>		
34.	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	7337.50
35.	Skill Development Mission	3636.19
<b>Ministry of Law and Justice</b>		
36.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	4867.00
<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>		
37.	Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	15218.00
<b>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>		
38.	<b>Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)</b>	76677.00
39.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana	6160.00

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**Department of Rural Development**

40. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	163835.00
41. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	105000.00
42. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	80085.00
43. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	28535.00
44. <b>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD/ M/o Finance</b>	48642.00

**Department of Land Resources**

45. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	29296.00
46. National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)	1000.00

**Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Disability Affairs**

47. Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	12722.00
48. Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.	5365.00
49. Scheme for Development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	47.00
50. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	4.00

**Department of Disability Affairs**

51. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	50.00
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**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**

52. Support for Statistical Strengthening	701.67
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**Ministry of Textiles**

53. National Handloom Development Programme	4314.31
54. Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	1269.00

**Ministry of Tourism**

55. Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	9545.00
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1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>		
56.	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.	22429.00
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>		
57.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	105053.00
58.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana	3200.00
59.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	2350.00
60.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	3650.00
<b>Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance</b>		
61.	<b>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)</b>	91435.00
<b>Department of Sports</b>		
62.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	1769.00
<b>Department of Food Processing Industries</b>		
63.	National Mission on Food Processing	1850.00
<b>Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Finance</b>		
64.	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)</b>	101917.00
<b>Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance</b>		
65.	<b>Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)</b>	76677.00
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>		
66.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	400.00
GRAND TOTAL:		1876022.38

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### **Controversy over Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

93. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are posing a serious financial burden on the State Governments' fund flow for implementing the Central Government schemes; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the remedial measures being adopted by Government to bring the value of rupee to a satisfactory level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In the 57th meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held on 27th December, 2012, the NDC while adopting the Twelfth Plan document *inter-alia*, endorsed the proposal to take further steps to rationalize Centrally Sponsored Schemes and introduce greater flexibility in these Schemes as demanded by States. As such, for smooth functioning of CSS and also to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency, the union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 20.6.2013, approved the proposal of Planning Commission on Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).

As per the aforesaid approval which approved implementation of 66 restructured CSS including 17 Flagship Schemes, Government has also approved certain measures given below which enables the States to implement these schemes in a more efficient manner. These measures include following:—

- (i) Provide greater flexibility to States by making a provision of keeping at least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds and opening a window for introduction of State Specific guidelines.
- (ii) Improve the monitoring by State by mandating that all central assistance could flow through the Consolidated Funds of the concerned States.
- (iii) Mandating for each new CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

These measures are aimed at imparting greater flexibility to the States in implementing CSS, reduce their financial burden on new CSS and improving the monitoring of the schemes. The resultant efficiencies would ensure value for money, spent by the Governments under these schemes.



**Direction on CSS**

94. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Secretary has informed Prime Minister's directive to all Secretaries to Government of India to bring Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) administered by their respective Ministries in conformity with the provisions of the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution (Part-IX and Part-IXA) within a period of two months commencing 6th August, 2013;

(b) if so, the extent of compliance with this directive; and

(c) if there has been non-compliance, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure compliance within a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Secretary has written to Secretaries in all the Ministries/ Departments on 6th August, 2013 for revision of guidelines to provide appropriate role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions based on activity mapping. The Committee of Secretaries reviewed the status in its meetings held on 20.09.2013 and 06.11.2013 with the concerned Secretaries of Government of India.

**High-level meeting on mining issues**

95. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has recently convened a high-level meeting to discuss the issues relating to Mining Sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has deliberated on banning of iron ore mining being imposed in some parts of the country like Karnataka; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being proposed/already taken to increase the exports of iron ore by lifting ban on iron ore mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) A meeting was held in Planning Commission on 7th November, 2013 to discuss various issues concerning minerals sector including pending proposals for mining lease, forest clearance and environment clearance.

(b) Pursuant to the submission of the Report on State of Goa by Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry, Goa Foundation filed a PIL in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which was admitted as W.P. (Civil) No. 435 of 2012. The Hon'ble

Court in its order dated 05th October, 2012 *inter-alia* banned mining operations and transportation of iron and manganese ores in the State of Goa in the leases identified in the Commission's report. Subsequently, in its order dated 11.11.2013, the Hon'ble Court allowed sale of excavated mineral ores through e-auction subject to certain conditions.

In Karnataka *vide* its orders dated 29.07.2011 in SLP (Civil) Nos. 7366-7367/2010 and other linked cases, the Hon'ble Supreme Court ordered suspension of mining operations and transportation in the iron ore mining leases in Bellary district. The Hon'ble Court extended this ban to Tumkur and Chitradurga districts *vide* its order dated 26.08.2011 in WP (Civil) No. 562 of 2009. The Hon'ble Court in its judgement dated 18.04.2013 in WP (Civil) No. 562 of 2009, *inter-alia* directed: (i) to allow 30 million metric tonnes production of iron ore in Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts, (ii) resumption of mining operations in 45 category "A" mines and 63 category "B" mines subject to certain conditions, (iii) cancellation of 51 category "C" mines. The Government of Karnataka cancelled all 51 category "C" mines on 12.09.2013, (iv) to keep 7 mining leases suspended which are located along the inter-state border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh until finalization of the inter-state boundary dispute whereupon the question of commencement of operations will be examined afresh by the CEC.

(c) The export of iron ore under the extant Foreign Trade Policy is under Open General License except for high grade ore (64% Fe and above). Planning Commission has requested concerned Ministries to expedite pending proposals for mining lease, forest clearance and environment clearance.

#### **Estimation of annual growth rate by IMF**

†96. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated the annual growth rate of the country during the year 2013-14 to be 3.8 per cent;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, along with the reaction of Government to the above mentioned estimation of the International Monetary Fund; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above mentioned estimation is the lowest as compared to the estimation made in respect of all other countries of the world?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October, 2013 released by International Monetary Fund (IMF), the growth rate of GDP for India has been projected as 3.8 per cent for the fiscal year 2013-14. However, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) has assessed that the economy is likely to grow at 5.3 per cent during the year 2013-14. The RBI in its Monetary Policy Review (October, 2013) projected GDP growth rate of 5 per cent in 2013-14. The forecasts done by various agencies like IMF, Asian Development Bank as well as other research organizations within and outside the country often differ as they are based on specific assumptions.

(c) Though India's growth projection is lower than many of the developing Asian economies, it is higher as compared to advanced economies such as United States (1.6 per cent), Germany (0.5 per cent), France (0.2 per cent), Italy (-1.8 per cent), Japan (2.0 per cent), United Kingdom (1.4 per cent) and Canada (1.6 per cent).

#### **Speedy implementation of projects**

97. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister recently directed the fast-tracking of infrastructure projects and unlocking of Rs. 7 lakh crore worth bank funded projects, which are stuck-up for various reasons and lack of clearances at the central and State level;

(b) if so, the detailed action taken so far by the various States and Union Government for speedy implementation of all the said projects, to totally avoid heavy inflation of the cost of the said project, due to inordinate delay in the execution; and

(c) the net results achieved so far towards speedy implementation of infrastructure projects and Rs. 7 lakh crore worth bank funded projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) A Cabinet Committee on Investment has been constituted in January, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to fast-track approvals/clearances in respect of large projects in infrastructure and manufacturing sectors.

(b) As on 31.03.2013, various banks reported 290 stalled projects of Rs. 250 crore and above involving a total outlay of Rs. 11,98,154 crore in sectors like power, road, iron and steel, cement and ports. Out of these projects, the Finance Minister reviewed 138 projects involving an outlay of over Rs. 7 lakh crore.

(c) Consequent to a decision in a meeting on June 1, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, a cell in the Cabinet Secretariat in the nature of

Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has also been set up to proactively pursue the stalled projects so that projects are commissioned on time. Different sponsoring Ministries/ Departments refer various stalled projects, in public and private sectors, to the PMG for considering resolution of various issues involved therein. The projects which require appropriate directions by the CCI are then placed before the CCI for consideration and appropriate orders.

In the meeting held so far on 26.8.2013 and 17.9.2013, the CCI considered 42 stalled projects including those facilitated clearance by PMG in sectors like power, steel, petroleum and natural gas, railways, road transport and highways and mines. The CCI issued appropriate administrative/executive directions to the Ministries/ Departments concerned with the stalled projects. Final resolution of the bottlenecks in these projects would result in successful implementation of these projects involving an investments of approximately Rs. 3,47,000 crore.

#### **Pendency of various projects with Planning Commission**

98. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the list of projects/proposals, including for Karnataka, lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval as on date and the date of pendency of these projects, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not according approval to these projects;

(c) whether Government has received request from the State Governments to accord approval to these projects; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Planning Commission accords investment clearance for irrigation projects having Inter-State ramifications for their inclusion in the Annual Plan of the State. This clearance is also required for inclusion of the projects for availing funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. The list of such proposals which are pending with the Planning Commission for examination is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, Planning Commission also approves the project proposals received online from State Governments under One Time Additional Central Assistance/Special Plan Assistance and recommends to the Ministry of Finance to release funds. The list of such proposals which are pending with the Planning Commission for examination is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*Irrigation projects pending for investment clearance*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Pending since
<b>Major, Medium and ERM Irrigation Projects</b>				
1.	Karnataka	Upper Thunga (New Major) Irrigation Project	2561.88	24.10.2013
2.		Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal System (new ERM)	3752.18	24.10.2013
3.	Manipur	Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Singda (medium) Multi-purpose Project	34.62	09.09.2013
4.	Rajasthan	Parwan Irrigation (new major) and Drinking Water Supply Project,	2435.93	25.09.2013
5.	Odisha	Lift Canal System of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	986.71	09.09.2013
6.	Chhattisgarh	Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Minimata (Hasdeo Bango) Major Irrigation Project	492.31	29.10.2013

**Statement-II**

*Pending projects to be funded from One Time Additional Central Assistance/Special Plan  
Assistance during Annual Plan 2013-14*

Name of State	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Date on which proposal received from State Government
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	1. Establishing Solar Energy Units in Protected Areas of MP	16.11	12.11.2013
	2. Localization of Solar Energy through Local Assembly, Sale and Usage of 1 Million Solar Urja Lamps (SOUL)	4.00	7.11.2013
	3. Mega City Policing and Highway Safety	25.00	26.8.2013
	4. Replacement of streetlights with LED streetlights in select 5 Municipal Corporations and 16 Towns of Religious and Touristic Importance	20.25	31.8.2013
Punjab	1. Cleaning and Upgradation of Canals	50.00	27.11.2013
	2. Cleaning/Construction of new Drains	50.00	27.11.2013
	3. Improvement Remodeling and Rejuvenation of Village Ponds and Disposal of Sullage Water	100.00	29.10.2013

	4.	Domestic Sewerage of Ludhiana City after treatment at STP through Buddha Nallaha and by constructing network of tributary/water courses	125.00	29.10.2013
Rajasthan	1.	Establishing Irrigation Management Centre at Bikaner	25.00	25.9.2013
	2.	Commissioning of 2 MW Solar Power Plant on Indira Gandhi Canal Project	26.00	
	3.	Construction of "Vishram Bhawan" at District Hospitals	35.70	
	4.	Handloom and Khadi Plaza at seven divisions of Rajasthan	35.00	
	5.	Identification of Tourism Potential at Sambhar Lake Town	37.65	
	6.	Construction of 18 Hostels for Economically Backward Class students	40.65	30.9.2013
Manipur	1.	Setting up of IT SEZ at Mantripukhri	20.00	15.10.2013
	2.	Augmentation of Security Infrastructure in Hill District	10.00	15.10.2013
	3.	Construction of 6 Children Home at 1 Thoubal, 2 Jiribam, 3 Bishnupur, 4 Saitu Gamphajol, 5 Senapati and 6 Moreh	10.80	15.10.2013
	4.	Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Schemes in Hills and Valley District	40.00	15.10.2013
	5.	Construction of Capital Project 1 Assembly Complex 2 High Court Complex 3 Civil Secretariat Complex	66.03	28.11.2013

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya			
1.	76 Road Projects	362.38	13.11.2013
2.	Establishment of new Polytechnics in Ri Bhoi District West Khasi Hills District and South Garo Hills District	2.70	13.11.2013
3.	New Shillong Township Water Supply Scheme	9.00	13.11.2013
4.	Construction of working Womens Hostel and Staff Quarters at Shillong and Tura	3.60	13.11.2013
5.	Composite Residential Complex at North Garo Hills District and South West Garo Hills District	18.00	13.11.2013
6.	Construction of 132 KV DC LILO of 132 KV SC Transmission Line from Rongkhon to Ampati at Praharnagar outskirts of Tura including 2×20 MVA 132 by 33 KV Substation at Praharnagar	13.50	13.11.2013
7.	Construction of 33 by 11 KV 5×2 MVA Substation with Control Room and Switchgears including re alignment and re-engineering of 11 KV Feeders and re-alignment of incoming 33 KV line at Nongalbibra	2.89	13.11.2013
8.	Construction of 33 by 11 KV 5 MVA Sub-Station at Khanapara along with a new 33 KV line from 33 by 11 KV Killing Sub-Station at Khanapara	2.49	13.11.2013
9.	Construction of Judicial Guest House including Renovation of	3.60	13.11.2013



Residential Quarters of Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Meghalaya			
10.	Nongknum River Island	0.90	13.11.2013
11.	Channelworks for rafting water sports at Siju South Garo Hills District	0.90	13.11.2013
12.	Social Mobilisation Centres in four new Districts	14.40	13.11.2013
13.	Stringing of second circuit of 132 KV Nangalbibra Agia Line with OPGW	8.55	13.11.2013
14.	Construction of LILO of 132 KV DC NEHU Khliehriat Line at Jowai Mustem along with construction of 2×20 MVA 132 33 KV Substation at Mustem	13.05	13.11.2013
15.	Construction of 132 33 KV 2×20 MVA Sub-Station with LILO of NEIGHRIM Khliehriat line at Lad Nongkrem	7.20	13.11.2013
16.	Construction of new 33 KV DC line on Wolf Conductor from 132 33 KV Mawphlang Substation to 33 1 KV PHE GSWS Sub-Station Mawphlang with terminal equipments at PHE Mawphlang and Airforce Substations	3.42	13.11.2013
Tripura			
1.	Construction of 2000 houses in Urban areas at the rate of Rs. 75000 thousand under Tripura State Government Housing Scheme TSGHS in Tripura	13.50	26.11.2013
2.	Construction of two Storied Building over covered Drain from Orient Chowmuhan to Jackson Gate for relocation of shops	2.90	26.11.2013

1	2	3	4
	situated in the Western and Southern side of Childrens Park Agartala		
3.	Construction of Transhipment Yard on the side of Bypass Road near Khayerpur for Whole Sale Fish Markets	2.93	26/11/2013
4.	Development improvement of Solid Waste Management in 15 Nagar Panchayat	6.04	26.11.2013
5.	Construction of 9217 houses in Rural areas at the rate of Rs. 75000 under Tripura State Government Housing Scheme TSGHS	62.22	28.11.2013
6.	Construction of Block office building for Kalachhera RD Block North Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
7.	Construction of Block office building for Lajjuri RD Block North Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
8.	Construction of Block office building for Chandipur RD Block Unakoti District	0.90	19.11.2013
9.	Construction of Block office building for Ganganagar RD Block Dhalai District	0.90	19.11.2013
10.	Construction of Block office building for Raishyabari RD Block Dhalai District	0.90	19.11.2013

11.	Construction of Block office building for Old Agartala RD Block West Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
12.	Construction of Block office building for Bamutia RD Block West Tripura District	0.90	19.11.2013
13.	Construction of Block office building for Belbari RD Block West Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
14.	Construction of Block office building for Charilam RD Block Sepahijala District	0.90	19.11.2013
15.	Construction of Block office building for Mohanbhog RD Block Sepahijala District	0.90	20.11.2013
16.	Construction of Block office building for Tepania RD Block Gomati District	0.90	19.11.2013
17.	Construction of Block office building for Bharat Chandra Nagar RD Block South Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
18.	Construction of Block office building for Poangbari RD Block South Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
19.	Construction of Block office building for Durga Chowmuhani RD Block Dhalai	0.90	19.11.2013
20.	Construction of Block office building for Jubarajagar RD Block North Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013

1	2	3	4
21.	Construction of Block office building for Silachhari RD Block Gomati District	0.90	19.11.2013
22.	Construction of Block office building for Julaibari RD Block South Tripura	0.90	19.11.2013
23.	Construction of Block office building for Nalchar RD Block Sepahijala District	0.90	19.11.2013
24.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office Building at Panisagar	0.45	26.11.2013
25.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office Building at Jirania	0.45	26.11.2013
26.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office Building at Mohanpur	0.45	26.11.2013
27.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office at Ambassa	0.45	26.11.2013
28.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office at Bishalgarh	0.45	26.11.2013
29.	Construction of Nagar Panchayat office Building at Santirbazar	0.45	26.11.2013
30.	Extension of Sewerage pipe line for Domestic connection portion in North Zone of Agartala Municipal Council Agartala Phase-1	2.04	26.11.2013
31.	Renovation and retrofitting of the existing Palace of Neermahal Melagarh Sepahijala District	1.82	20.11.2013
32.	Construction of Ring Road along the existing alignment of Water Reservoir at Rudrasagar	1.80	20.11.2013

**Proposal to shelve-off road projects**

99. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to shelve-off any road projects in the country which were sanctioned earlier; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no proposal to shelve-off any sanctioned programme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Upgradation of State Highways to NHs**

100. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States for upgradation of State Highways to National Highways (NHs) during the last three years and the current year; if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of proposals approved and the funds sanctioned/allocated for the purpose, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the State-wise details of the pending proposals, if any, especially from Madhya Pradesh along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for declaration of State highways into National Highways and approved during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). There is no provision to sanction/allocation of funds to the State Government for upgradation of State roads into National Highways. Proposal which could not be accommodated have been returned back thereafter. As such no proposal is pending.

**Statement-I**

*Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from  
State Governments (excluding the stretches declared as National Highways)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancheria-Chanda 2. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornala-Atmakur-Nantlyal 3. Gundugolu-Nallageria-Devarapalli-Vernagiri Road 4. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet 5. Kakinada-Dvvarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur- Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta 6. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu- Bhoopalapatnam 7. Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla- Guntur 8. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur- Chincholi 9. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH-201 10. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal- Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalaturthi- Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur- Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu- Renigxinta 11. Anakapalli-Anadapuram 12. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH-219 13. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal 14. Puthalapattu-Naidupet Road 15. Kurnool-Bellary Road

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16. Tadipatri-Raichur road *via* Ananthapur-Urvakonda Road
17. Road from Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur
18. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu
19. Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur
20. Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty
21. Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavararn-Chinturu
22. Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Odisha State Border
23. Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH-222)
24. Rajahmundry-Gokavaram-Rampachodavaram-Maredimilli-Chintoor-Bhadrachalam-Charla-Venkatapuram
25. Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad
26. Kodad-Miryalguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Urvakonda-Anantapur
27. Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah
28. Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira

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29. Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur
  30. Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy
  31. Parnarru-Challa Palli Road
  32. Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan
  33. Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road
  34. Hyderabad-Bijapur road (*via*) Moinabad-Chevella-Manneguda-Kodangal
  35. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka
  36. Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) *via* Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh
  37. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District
  38. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam District
  39. Viskhatnam Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam District
  40. Gangavaram Port to meet NH 5 (NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam District
  41. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) roads as New National Highway (new NH. No. 16)
  42. Machilipatnam port to Hanman junction (New NH No. 16)
  43. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road
  44. Up gradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)
  45. Ongole to Kothapatnam
  46. Krishnapatnam Port to NH-5 (New NH no. 16)
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		47. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam port
		48. Rayachoti-Chinnamandem-Gurramkonda-Kurabalakota
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Changlang-Margherita Road 2. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan Road 3. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro Road 4. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun
3.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali 2. Badarpurghat-Anipur-Panisag Road (Assam Tripura) <i>via</i> Angala Bazar-Adarkona-Bhairab Nagar-Dullaycherra-Charangi-Kotamoni-Damvherra-Panisagar National Highway
4.	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road 2. Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107 (District Saharsa) to NH-57 3. Sonebarsa-Bajjnathpur 4. Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj 5. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur 6. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur 7. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand-Parsauni 8. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar 9. Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar-Asthan 10. Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria-Bariarpur-Begusarai 11. Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara 12. Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani 13. Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara

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14. Mairwa-Kuchaikot
  15. Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj
  16. Mirganj-Bhagipatti
  17. Siwan-Paigamberpur
  18. Chapra-Khaira-Salempur
  19. Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara
  20. Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori
  21. Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya
  22. Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj
  23. Ara-Sasaram Road
  24. Bhojpur-Dunirao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-on-Sone
  25. Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (Uttar Pradesh Border)
  26. Barbiga-Shekhpora-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar
  27. Shekhpora-Lakhisarai-Jamui
  28. Sultanganj-Deoghar
  29. Bhagalpur-Hansdiha upto Dardmara
  30. Ghogha-Barahat
  31. Akbar Nagar-Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka
  32. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar
  33. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha road
  34. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad
  35. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan
  36. Sasarain-Chausa *via* Kochas
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37. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)
38. Magadh Medical College to Rafiganj-Goh-Aurangabad
39. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-lane *via* Fatehpur-Paharpur-Amarpur-Dharhara
40. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) *via* Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river
41. Kfidakabsant-Jale
42. Gadha-Boachak-Bajpatti-Kumba-Bela
43. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur

5. Chhattisgarh

1. Bilaspur to Pandaria-Pondi-Kwardha-Rajnandgaon-Antagarh-Narayanpur-Barsoor-Geedam, Dantewada-Bailadila-Chintalnar-Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam
2. Gadhchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpur to Khariyar road (Odisha)
3. Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapur to Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)
4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela road (Odisha)

6. Dadra and Nagar  
Haveli

1. Daman to Nasik *via* Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar
2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road
3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari *via* Sutrakar in Maharashtra

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7.	Daman and Diu 14.02.2013 from Shri Bhupinder Singh Bhalla, Administrator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 <i>via</i> Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8</li><li>2. Una Village (Gujarat State) upto Diu</li><li>3. Kesaria Village (Gujarat State) upto Diu</li></ol>
8.	Gujarat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bhuj-Khavada-India Bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border Road</li><li>2. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road</li><li>3. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road</li><li>4. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road</li><li>5. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road</li><li>6. Rajpipla-Vapi Road</li><li>7. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road</li><li>8. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH-8</li><li>9. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman</li><li>10. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road</li><li>11. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road</li><li>12. Jamnagar-Bedi Port Road</li><li>13. Trapj-Alang Port Road</li><li>14. Jkhau Port Road</li><li>15. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu Road</li><li>16. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road</li><li>17. Ahmedabad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road</li></ol>

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18. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road
  19. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road
  20. Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road
  21. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro Road
  22. Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road
  23. Suigam-Sidhada Road
  24. Jamnagar-Junagadh Road
  25. Rajkot-Amreli Road
  26. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road
  27. Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road
  28. Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road
  29. Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road
  30. Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road
  31. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road
  32. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road
  32. Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road
  33. Vapi-Motapondda Road
  34. Vapi-Silvasa Road
  35. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road
  36. Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E
  37. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway
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		38. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No. 5
		39. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border
		40. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border
		41. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad
		COASTAL ROADS:
		42. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar
		43. Naliya-Dwarka
		44. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH-8
9.	Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem-Dharbandora
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-Sanquelim-Usgao
		5. Curti to Borim
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg
10.	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt. (NH-1) to Saha (NH-73)
		2. Saha (NH-73) to Sahabad (NH-1)
		3. Uklana (NH-65) – Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH-71)
		4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak City
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)
		6. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)
		7. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH-65 and NH-10)

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8. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH-10 and NH-8)
  9. Kaithal (Titram Mor) – Jind (SH-11A and 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)
  10. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab)
11. Himachal Pradesh
1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road
  2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road
  3. Kiratpur Sahib-Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road
  4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road
  5. Chandigarh (PGI) – Baddi-Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road
  6. Taradevi (Shimla) – Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH No. 6) (HP Boundary) Road
  7. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road
  8. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road
  9. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar
  10. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road
  11. Kishtwar (Jammu and Kashmir) – Tandi (Himachal Pradesh)
  12. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.
  13. Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur
  14. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-
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		Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk Road
		15. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli Road
		16. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti Road
12. Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) Road
	2.	Dunera (Punjab) to Pul Dada <i>via</i> Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B
	3.	Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road
	4.	Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road
	5.	Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa-Gai-Kapran-Veromag Road in District Doda and Anantang
	6.	Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag-Achbal
13. Jharkhand	1.	Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj Road
	2.	Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh Road
	3.	SH-3 [Kolebira on NH-23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH-75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH-33]
	4.	Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH-80
	5.	SH-08 (Gumla-Ghaghra-Kuru Road) connecting NH-23 at Gumla and 75 at Kuru
14. Karnataka	1.	Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura <i>via</i> Holenarasipura
	2.	Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-Himachal Pradesh Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi
	3.	NH-48 – Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road

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4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal
5. Bangalore-Outer Ring Road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura
6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna
8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road
9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad
10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh
11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad
13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road
14. Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur) Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala)
15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road
16. S.H.-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh
17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa

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18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road *via* Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal
  19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura
  20. Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra
  21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road
  22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur
  23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border
  24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No. 64
  25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund Road
  26. Koppala-Jewargi Road
  27. Navalgund-Kushtagi Road
  28. Manadavady-H.D. Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem Road
  29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9
  30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga
  31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi
  32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar
  33. Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 *via* Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini
  34. Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore
  35. Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H. Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura
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36. SH-51 Gulbarga to Mantralaya *via* Shahbad-Vadi-Yadgir and Raichur
  37. Mysore-Hassan-Belur
  38. Udupi (NH-17) to Thirthalli (NH-13) *via* Hebbari-Agumbe of Karkala Taluk in Karnataka (87.60 kms.)
  39. BC Road (NH-48) to Mulki (NH-17) *via* Polali-Kateel-Kinnigoli of Dakshina Kannada district connecting NH-13 (48.10 kms.)
  40. Mulki (NH-17) to Periyashanthi on NH-48 *via* Mudibidre on NH-13 (102.95 kms.)
  41. Mani-Ullal Road in Dakshina Kannada district (29.00 kms.)
  42. Udupi to Manglore Airport *via* Malpe-Anthradi Junction (68 kms.)
  43. Byndoor (NH-17) to Ayanoor (NH-206) *via* Kollur-Nagodi Ghat-Nittor-Nagara-Hosanagara-Ripponpet (180.00 kms.)
  44. Udupi (NH-17) to Sulya (SH-88) *via* Karkala-Dharmastala-Kukke Subramanya (208.00 kms.)
  45. Devanahally on NH-7 to Tanakal in AP *via* Vijipura-Shidlaghatta-Dibburalli-Chelur-Raicheruvu (117.00 kms.)
  46. Kuppam-Palmner road in AP (NH-219) to Bagepalli in Karnataka (NH-7) *via* Rajpet-Bethamangala-Bangarpet-Kolar-Chintamani (149.00 kms.)
  47. Humnabad on NH-9 to Nanded in Maharashtra *via* Bidar-Bhalki-Kamaalnagar-Udgir (102.00 kms.)
  48. Sankeshwara on NH-4 to Jagalur on NH-13 *via* Gokak-Yeragatti-Munavalli-Naragund-Shelvadi
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Gadag-Mundargi-Huvinahadagali-Kottur-Ujini  
(335.70 kms.)

49. Bagalkote-Guledagudda-Badami-Gajendragad-  
Yelaburga-Kukunur-Bhanapura (144.20 kms)

50. Gulbarga on NH-218E to Solapur in Maharashtra  
on NH-13 *via* Chowdapur-Afzalpur-Dudhani-  
Akkalkote (79.00 kms.)

51. Dobbaspeth on NH-4 to Ananthapur in AP on NH-  
7 *via* Uridigere-Koratagere-Madhugiri-Madakashira  
in AP-Pavagada-Kalyanadurga (118.40 kms.)

52. Manandavadi-Tolapatti-Kutta-Ganikoppa-Hunasur-  
Mysore (150.00 kms.)

15. Kerala

1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet  
Road

2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-  
Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur-  
Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-  
Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha

3. Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu  
(State boundary)-Pollachi.

4. Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-  
Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-  
Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-  
Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State  
boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22, 23, 28, 39,  
73)

5. Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-  
Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani (97.7 km.) –  
Gudalloor-Ootty (60 km.)

6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-  
Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-  
Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)  
– Mysore.

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7. Thalassery (NH-17) – Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Irutty-Kuttapuzha (State border) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH-212) within Kerala.
8. Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery
16. Madhya Pradesh
1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardeev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur (excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania
2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhattisgarh Border
3. Bhandara-Tumsar (Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak
4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad-Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore-Shahganj
17. Maharashtra
1. Coastal Road
2. Dugulur-Raichur
3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur
4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1
5. Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2
6. Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3
7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5
8. NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umarched Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur – MSH-6
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9. Narsi Karadkhed State Border MSH-7
  10. Gujrat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to State Border MSH-8
  11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9
  12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10
  13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11
  14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12
  15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13
  16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14
  17. Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15
  18. JNPT to Gavan Phata Section of SH-54 (Km. 6.400 to Km. 14.550)
  19. Aamra Marg (Km. 0.00 to Km. 6/200)
  20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4
  21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH-17 (under NHO Programme)
  22. Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parbhani Road
  23. SH-255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner
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24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded link
25. Butibori (Junction with NH-7 near Nagapur) – Wardha Yavatmal-Hadgaon-Waranga Nanded-Loha-Ahmedpur-Latur-Ausa-Tuljapur (Junction with NH-211) Solapur-Sangol-Miraj-Kolhapur
26. NH connecting Sinnar (Junction of NH-50) to Shirdi (SH-39) 60 km. and Shirdi to Ahmad Nagar (Junction NH-222 100 km. (SH-10) 160 km.
18. Meghalaya
1. Phulbari to Nongstoin *via* Tura Road
  2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara Road
  3. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Tura Road
  4. Bishnupur to Halflong Road *via* Rengpang
19. Manipur
1. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong *via* Tamei
20. Mizoram
1. Keitum to Zokhawthar *via* Khawbung Road
21. Nagaland
1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland
  2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland
  3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naganimora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam
  4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155
  5. Tuensang to Tuli *via* Mon-Tizit
  6. Dimapur to Kiphire
22. Odisha
1. Cuttack-Paradeep
  2. Sambalpur-Rourkella Road
  3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak Road
  4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri
  5. Berhampur-Koraput Road
  6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak Road
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		7. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera
		8. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal Road
		9. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salangbahal Road
		10. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar Road
		11. Dhenkanal-Naranpur Road
		12. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda- Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta- Rayagada
23. Puducherry		1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore Road
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali Road
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur Road
		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor Road link with Karaikal
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry
		6. Rajiv Gandhi Square to State Border at Ganapathichettikulam (SH-20)
		7. Rajiv Gandhi Square to State Border at Thirukkanur (SH-18)
		8. Marapalam to Harbour (SH-19)
24. Punjab		1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport- Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal- Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)
25. Rajasthan		1. Bundi (NH-12) – Bijolia
		2. Mathura (NH-2) Bharatput-Hindon-Banyana

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- Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-  
Baran (NH-76)
3. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati  
Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhujja (SH-49)
4. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi  
(NH-15)
5. Mandsaur (NH-79)-Pratapgarh (NH-113)-  
Dhariawad-Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada  
(NH-8)
6. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka-Munda-  
Nohar-Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-  
Ajeetgarh-Shahpura (NH-8)
7. Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-  
Pacheri (Haryana Border) – Narnaul-Namol-  
Rewari (NH-8)
8. Bharatpur (NH-11)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-  
Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar  
(NH-65)
9. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur
10. Swarupganj (NH-14)-Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra  
(NH-112)-Phalodi
11. Mathura-Bharatpur Road
12. Nasirabad-Devli Road
13. Kotputli-Sikar Road
14. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada Road
15. Faludi-Nagore Road
16. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar
17. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)
18. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer
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1	2	3
		19. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar
		20. Kirki Chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur
		21. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur
		22. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8
		23. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)
		24. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhapur
		25. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh
		26. Jaipur (NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal- Bhilwara (NH-79)
		27. Pali-Udaipur Road
		28. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali City <i>via</i> Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67
		29. Bharatpur-Mathura Road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)
		30. Bagher to Teendhar <i>via</i> Mandawar
		31. Kota to Guna ( <i>via</i> Kathoon, Sangod, Bapawar, Kawai, Chhabra, Dharnawada and Ruthiai.
26.	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang
27.	Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani Road (State Highway No. 82)
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai Road
		3. Trichy-Namakkal Road
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal Road

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		5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha Road
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoor Road
28.	Tripura	1. Kukital to Sabroom <i>via</i> Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah Road
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur Road
		3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsa-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur Road
		4. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No. 5
		5. Lucknow-Banda
		6. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)
		7. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh Road
		8. Delhi-Yamnotri Road
		9. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia Road
30.	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border – Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna-Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat Road)
		2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)
		3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag
		4. Kausani-Bageshwar-Kapkot-Quittee-Munsiyari-Madkot-Joljiwi

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31. West Bengal

5. Almora to Ghat

1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia
  2. Tulin (West Bengal-Bihar Border) – Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Iswar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35 (West Bengal-Bangladesh Border)
  3. Radhamoni (on NH-41) – Panskura-Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram (on NH-34)
  4. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli
  5. Nayagram (Odisha border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)
  6. Stretches from Malda to Katihar side (Malda-Ratua-Debipur proposed bridge over Falahar-Katihar)
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**Statement-II**  
*Details of National Highways declared*

(2010-11)

Nil

(2011-12)

State	New National Highway No.	Description of national highways	Approx. length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	123	The highway starting from its junction with NH-23 at Dholpur connecting Sepau in the State of Rajasthan connecting Sarendhi in the State of Uttar Pradesh connecting Ghatoli, Rupbas, Khanuawa (Khanua) and terminating at Uncha Nagla in the State of Rajasthan.	80.00
Rajasthan	148D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Bheem connecting Parasoli, Gulabpura on NH-48, Shahpura, Jahajpur, Hindoli, Nainwa and terminating at Uniara on NH-552 in the State of Rajasthan.	266.00
Rajasthan and Gujarat	Extension of NH-58	The highway starting from Udaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the State of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the State of Gujarat.	108.00

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	458	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitaran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 in the State of Rajasthan.	224.00
Rajasthan	758	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 at Ladpura in the State of Rajasthan.	160.00
Arunachal Pradesh and Assam	315A	The highway starting from Tinsukia on NH-15 connecting Naharkatia in the State of Assam connecting Hukanjuri, terminating at Khonsa on NH-215 in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.	99.00
Assam and Meghalaya	127B	The highway starting from Srirampur on NH-27, Dhuburi in the State of Assam connecting Phulbari, Tura, Rongram, Ronjeng and terminating at Nongston on NH-106 in the State of Meghalaya.	401.00
Bihar and Jharkhand	333	The highway starting from Bariyarpur on NH-33 connecting Kharagpur, Laxmipur, Jamui, Chakai in the State of Bihar and terminating at Devgarh in the State of Jharkhand.	163.00
Bihar	527C	The highway starting from Majhauri on NH-27 connecting Katra, Jajuar, Pupri and terminating at Charout on NH-227 in the State of Bihar.	70.00
Bihar	327 Extn.	The highway starting from Galgalia on NH-327 (West Bengal/	225.00

Bihar	131A	Bihar) connecting Thakurganj, Raniganj Bahadurganj, Araria, Bhargama, Tribeniganj, Pipra, Supaul and terminating at (Bariyahi Bazar) Bangaon on NH-231 in the State of Bihar.	26.00
Bihar		The highway starting from Kathar on NH-31 and terminating at Purnea on NH-27 in the State of Bihar.	
Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand	343	The highway starting from Ambikapur on NH-43 connecting Semarsot, Ramanujganj in the State of Chhattisgarh and terminating at Garhwa on NH-39 in the State of Jharkhand.	152.00
Haryana and Rajasthan	Extension of NH-709	The highway starting from Rohtak on NH-9 connecting Bhiwani, Lohani, Loharu in the State of Haryana connecting Pilani and terminating at Rajgarh on NH-52 in the State of Rajasthan.	175.00
Himachal Pradesh	305	The highway starting from Sainj on NH-5 connecting Luhri, Ani, Jalori, Banjar, and terminating at Aut on NH-3 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.	97.00
Jharkhand, West Bengal	114A	The highway starting from Rampurhat on NH-14 connecting Sunrichua in the State of West Bengal connecting Shikaripara, Dumka, Lakrapahari, Jama, Jarmundi, Choupa More, Deogarh, Sarath, Madhupur, Giridhi and terminating at Dumri on NH-19 in the State of Jharkhand.	310.00
Mizoram	502A	The highway starting from Lawngtlai on NH-2 and terminating at Mynamar Border (Kaladan Road) in the State of Mizoram.	100.00

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Extension of NH-162	The highway starting from Pali on NH-62 connecting Marwad, Nadol, Desuri, Kumbalgarh, Haldighati, Nathdwara, Mavli and terminating at Bhatevar on NH-27 in the State of Rajasthan.	250.00
Rajasthan	158	The highway starting from Merta on NH-58 connecting Lambia, Ras, Bewar, Badnor, Asind and terminating at Mandal on NH-48 in the State of Rajasthan.	174.00
Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	927A	The highway starting from Sawarupganj, on NH-27 connecting Kotra, Kherwara, Doongarpur, Sagwara, Banswara, in the State of Rajasthan and terminating at Ratlam in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	310.00
Sikkim	310	The highway starting from Ranipaul on NH-10 connecting Burduk (along proposed Gangtok bypass), menla and terminating at Nathula in the State of Sikkim.	87.00
Tamil Nadu	532	The highway starting from Cuddalore on NH-32 connecting Vridhachalam and terminating at Salem road on NH-79 in the State of Tamil Nadu.	111.00
West Bengal	116B	The highway starting from Nandakumar on NH-116 connecting Contai, Digha and terminating at Chandaneswar in the State of West Bengal.	91.00
Manipur	102B	The highway starting from Churachandpur on NH-2 connecting	178.00



Manipur	102A	Singhat, Sinzawl, Tuivai Road and terminating at Mayanmar Road in the State of Manipur.	115.00
Manipur	137	The highway starting from Tadubi on NH-2 connecting Paomata and terminating at Ukhrul on NH-202 in the State of Manipur.	65.00
Uttar Pradesh	330A	The highway starting from Rengpang on NH-37, Khongsang and terminating at Tamenglong (Tenglong) in the State of Manipur.	227.00
Uttar Pradesh	730	The highway starting from Rai Baraily NH-30 connecting Jagdishpur and terminating at Faizabad on NH-27 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	519.00
Uttar Pradesh	730A	The highway starting from Maikalganj on NH-30 connecting Pawayan and terminating at Puranpur on NH-730 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	110.00
Uttar Pradesh	931	The highway starting from Pratapgarh on NH-31 connecting Amethi, Gaurigan, Musafirkhana and terminating at Jagdishpur on NH-731 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	114.00
Uttar Pradesh	931A	The highway starting from Salon on NH-31 connecting Jais and terminating at Jagdishpur on NH-731 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	60.00

1	2	3	4
		<b>2012-13</b>	
Jammu and Kashmir	301	The highway starting from Kargil on NH-1 and terminating at Zanskar (Zanskar Road) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	234.00
Jammu and Kashmir	701	The highway starting from Baramula on NH-1 connecting Rafiaband, Kupwara and terminating at Tangdhar in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	126.00
Jharkhand and Odisha	220	The highway starting from Chaibasa on NH-20 connecting Gobindpur, Hata in the State of Jharkhand and connecting Tiringidihi, Rairangpur (Rairangnagar), Jashipur and terminating at its junction with NH-20 near Dhenkikot in the State of Odisha.	Jharkhand-54.00 Odisha-113.00
Odisha and Andhra Pradesh	326	The Highway starting from its junction with NH-59 near Asika connecting Rayagada, Koraput, Jaypore, Malkangiri, Motu in the State of Odisha and terminating on NH-30 near Chinturu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Odisha-391.00 Andhra Pradesh-13.00
Odisha	153B	The Highway starting from Sarapal on NH-53 connecting Naktideul, Redhakhhol on NH- 55 and terminating at Bauda on NH-57 in the State of Odisha.	88.00
Odisha	157	The Highway starting from its junction with NH-57 near Purunakatak connecting Phulbani, Kalinga, Bhanjanagar and terminating near Asika on NH-59 in the State of Odisha.	120.00

Maharashtra	161	The Highway starting from Nanded on NH-61 connecting Hingoli, Washim and terminating at Akola on NH-53 in the State of Maharashtra.	229.00
Andhra Pradesh	67 Ext.	The Highway starting from Maidukuru on NH-40 connecting Badvel, Atmakur, Nellore and terminating at Krishnapatnam Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	193.00
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	167	The Highway starting from Haggari on NH-67 in Karnataka connecting Alur, Adoni, Mantralayam in Andhra Pradesh connecting Raichur in Karnataka connecting Mahbubnagar and terminating at Jadcherla on NH-44 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh-205.00 Karnataka-67.00
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	150	The highway starting from Kalburgi (Gulbarga) on NH-50 connecting Wadi, Yadgir in the State of Karnataka and terminating at Krishna on NH-167 in the State of Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka-117 Andhra Pradesh-8
Jharkhand and Bihar	133	The highway starting from its junction with NH-33 in the State of Bihar connecting Godda and terminating at Choupa More on NH-114A in the State of Jharkhand.	Jharkhand-150 Bihar-7
Bihar	327A	The highway starting from Supaul on NH-327 and terminating at Bhaptiahi on NH-27 in the State of Bihar.	25
Bihar	122A	The highway starting from Vishwanathpur Chowk on NH-22 connecting Koili, and terminating at Nanpur on NH-527C in the State of Bihar.	30

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	501	The highway starting from its junction with NH-1 connecting Panchtarni, Chandanwari, Pahalgam, Batakut, Martand and terminating at Khanabal on NH-44 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	90
Rajasthan	162A Maybe 162 Extn.	The highway starting from Mavli on NH-162 connecting Fatehnagar, Dariba, Railmagra and terminating at Khandel on NH-758 in the State of Rajasthan.	50
Gujarat and Maharashtra	848	The Highway starting from Thane on NH-48 connecting Nasik, Peint in the State of Maharashtra, Kaprada and terminating at Pardi on NH-48 in the State of Gujarat.	Gujarat-55 Maharashtra-206
Andhra Pradesh	42	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-67, connecting Urvakonda, Anantapur, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Kuppam in the State of Andhra Pradesh and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Krishnagiri in the State of Tamil Nadu.	66
Karnataka	67	The highway starting from Rannagar on NH-748 connecting Dharwad, Huballi, Gadag, Koppal, Hospet, Bellary in the State of Karnataka and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Gooty in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	83
Gujarat and Rajasthan	58 (Extn. of	The highway starting from its junction with NH-52 near Fatehpur	93 (in Gujarat)

already declared)	connecting Ladnun, Nagaur, Merta City, Ajmer, Beawar, Devgarh, Udaipur, Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhodal, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the State of Rajasthan, Idar Vadali, Dharoi, Satlasana and terminating at Palanpur on NH-27 at in the State of Gujarat.	348	18.00
Maharashtra	The highway starting from its junction with NH-48 near Palspe connecting JNPT — [Gavanphata section of SH-54 (Km. 6/400 to Km. 14/550) and Amara Marg (Km 0/00 to Km. 6/500)] terminating, at its junction Palm Beach road in the State of Maharashtra.		
Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	The highway starting from its junction with NH-27 near Chittaurgarh connecting Nombahera, Partapgarh, Banswara in the State of Rajasthan, Jhalod, Umbi, Dahod in the State of Gujarat, Bhabra, Alirajpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Bodeil, Chhota Udaipur, Rajpipla, Netrang, Vyara, Bansda, Dharampur and terminating at Vapi on NH-48 in the State of Gujarat.	56	Gujarat-399 Madhya Pradesh-52
<b>2012-13</b>			
<b>22.03.2013</b>			
Assam	The highway starting from NH-27 in Chirang District, Assam and terminating at India/Bhutan Border.	127C	40
Assam	The highway starting from NH-27 in the district of Kamrup, Assam and terminating at India/Bhutan Border.	127D	49

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	340	The highway starting from Rayachoti on NH-40, connecting Chinnamandem, Gurramkonda and terminating at its junction with NH-42 near Kurabalakota in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	58
Maharashtra	160	The highway starting from Sinnar on NH-60 connecting Shiridi and terminating at its junction with NH-61 near Ahmadnagar in the State Maharashtra.	160
Maharashtra	361	The highway starting from Tuljapur on NH-52 connecting Latur, Ahamadpur, Nanded, Yavatmal, Wardha and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Buti Bori in the State of Maharashtra.	445
Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	363	The highway starting from Sironcha on NH-63 in the State of Maharashtra, connecting Mahadeopur, Parkal and terminating at its junction with NH-163 near Atmakur in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	80
Andhra Pradesh	365	The Highway Starting from Nakrekal on NH-65, connecting Tungaturti, Mahbubabad, Narsampet and terminating at its junction with NH 163 near Mallampalli in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	105
Andhra Pradesh	565	The Highway Starting from Nakrekal on NH-65, connecting Nalgonda, Macherla, Erragondapalam, Kanigiri, Rapur, Venkatagiri and terminating at its junction with NH-71 near Erpedu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	465

Andhra Pradesh	765	The highway starting from Hyderabad (Junction of NH-44 and 40) connecting Maisaram, Amangal, Veldanda, Kalvakurti, Achampet, Srisaitlam, Doranala and terminating at its junction with NH-565 near Tokapalle in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	280
Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	161	The highway starting from Akola on NH-53 connecting Washim, Hingoli, Nanded, Dighur in the State of Maharashtra and terminating at its junction with NH-65 near Sangareddi in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	219
Maharashtra	166	The highway starting from Ratnagiri connecting Tink, Pali, Kolhapur, Sangole and terminating at its junction with NH-65 near Solapur in the State of Maharashtra.	255
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	67	The highway starting from Rannagar on NH-748 connecting Dharwad, Huballi, Gadag, Koppal, Hospet, Bellary in the State of Karnataka connecting Gooty, Tadapatni, Muddanru, Maidukuru, Badvel, Atmakur, Nellore on NH-16 and terminating at Krishnapatnam Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	160
Andhra Pradesh	71	The highway starting from Madanpalle on NH-42 connecting Pileru, Tirupati, Renigunta, Erpedu and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Nayudupeta in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	50

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1	2	3	4
Gujarat, DNH and Maharashtra	848A	<p><b>17.04.2013</b></p> <p>The highway starting from NH-48 near Vapi in the State of Gujarat connecting Dadra-Pipria (Piparia) – Silvassa-Utanfalia-Bhurkudfalia-Khadol-Surang-Velugam in the Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli-Sutrarakar and terminating at its junction with NH-48 near Talasari in the State of Maharashtra.</p>	Gujarat-10.80 DNH-31.00 Maharashtra-5.20
Bihar and West Bengal	131A	<p><b>16.05.2013</b></p> <p>The Highway starting from Malda, connecting Ratua and Debipur in the State of West Bengal, connecting Amdabad, Manihari, Katihar on NH-31 and terminating at Purnia on NH-27 in the State of Bihar</p>	West Bengal-52.0 Bihar-52.0
Uttar Pradesh	330	<p><b>31.07.2013</b></p> <p>The highway starting from its junction with NH-30 near Allahabad connecting Pratagarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ayodhya, Nawabganj, Gonda and terminating at its junction with NH-730 near Balrampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh</p>	88



**Repair of Moradabad-Ramnagar and Rampur-Haldwani  
National Highways**

†101. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the National Highways from Moradabad-Ramnagar and Rampur-Haldwani is not fit for vehicular movement;

(b) whether it is the responsibility of the National Highways Authority to maintain and repair these highways;

(c) if so, the reasons why these highways have been neglected and the amount of money allocated for the repair and maintenance of these highways during the past three years along with the details thereof; and

(d) by when the said highways would be made fit for vehicular movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The road connecting Moradabad and Ramnagar, is not a National Highway and therefore doesn't falls under the purview of this Ministry. Maintenance of Rampur-Haldwani-Kathgodam section of NH-87 is the responsibility of National Highways Authority of India. About 20% of this stretch of NH-87 is in bad condition. For repair of NH-87 from Rampur to Kathgodam, an estimate amounting to Rs. 8.7 crore has been already sanctioned. Efforts have been already been undertaken to repair the entire stretch of NH-87 from Rampur to Kathgodam by May, 2014.

**Recovery of cess under CRF**

†102. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Fund Act was enacted in 2000 for the construction and the maintenance of the roads in the country;

(b) if so, whether the recovery of the cess under this act was started in 2001; if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of times the rates of this cess has been increased upto 2013 along with the dates thereof and the rate increased everytime; and

(d) the total amount recovered under this head upto March, 2013 along with the total amount of funds available as on September, 2013?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total Rs. 2.00 per litre cess on Petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil are levied so far as per following details:—

- Re. 1.00 per litre on petrol with effect from 2.6.1998.
- Re. 1.00 per litre on diesel with effect from 1.3.1999.
- The additional cess on petrol and diesel was increased by Re. 0.50 per litre *w.e.f.* 1.4.2003.
- The additional cess on petrol and diesel was further increased by Re. 0.50 per litre *w.e.f.* 1.4.2005.

(d) The cess is collected by the Ministry of Finance and distributed among the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The year-wise details of cess allocated to this Ministry is as under and the balance available is Rs. 5696.90 crore as on 30.11.2013:—

(Rs. in crores)

*Financial Year*

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
3000.00	3162.00	3080.00	3003.76	2812.00	4975.69	8113.52
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
8280.31	8829.85	9389.76	10679.69	12,086.19	12504.08	12504.08

**Length of NHs in the country**

†103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways in the country in kilometers and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise length of National Highways in kilometre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) At present, the total length

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of National Highways (NHs) in the country is 83,097 kms. The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of length of NHs in the country are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of length of National Highways (NHs) in the country*

Sl. No	Name of State/Union Territory	Length (in kms.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6759.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1595.29
3.	Assam	3036.18
4.	Bihar	4314.72
5.	Chandigarh	15.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	2331.40
7.	Delhi	80.00
8.	Goa	262.00
9.	Gujarat	4343.45
10.	Haryana	1625.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1706.48
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1695.00
13.	Jharkhand	2369.62
14.	Karnataka	4749.41
15.	Kerala	1542.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5120.40
17.	Maharashtra	5459.83
18.	Manipur	1360.22
19.	Meghalaya	1204.36
20.	Mizoram	986.00

1	2	3
21.	Nagaland	796.68
22.	Odisha	4305.28
23.	Puducherry	63.28
24.	Punjab	1739.15
25.	Rajasthan	7064.87
26.	Sikkim	139.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	4974.14
28.	Tripura	475.25
29.	Uttarakhand	2169.80
30.	Uttar Pradesh	7798.00
31.	West Bengal	2653.35
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330.70
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.00

**Government's proposal to widen roads/NHs**

104. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to widen the roads/NHs throughout the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the total length of the roads proposed to be widened, State-wise and the estimated expenditure likely to be increased thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The development of National Highways is a continuous process. The widening of National Highways are taken up depending upon the traffic requirement and the availability of funds with the Ministry. The main programme for widening of National Highways in the country is the National Highway Development Project (NHDP) covering a length of about 47,000 kilometres. The estimated cost towards development of NHDP programme is about rupees two lakh fifty thousand crore.

**Charging of toll upto 2028**

†105. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that toll is being charged from the users on Delhi-Gurgaon Highway Express;

(b) if so, since when this toll charge has been started on the said route and the average annual amount charged so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the authorized toll tax recovery firm has been authorized to charge the toll upto 2028; and

(d) if so, whether the toll tax being charged from the common users would be more than the construction cost of Delhi-Gurgaon Highway Project; if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Toll collection has been started on the said route with effect from 25.01.2008. There are three toll plazas *en-route* and year-wise revenue collected by the concessionaire is as under:—

Year	Total toll collection (Rupees in crore)
2008-09 (from 25.01.08)	148.09
2009-10	153.94
2010-11	193.51
2011-12	212.52
2012-13	197.37
2013-14 (upto October, 2013)	117.74

(c) No, Sir. As per the Concession Agreement, the concession period is upto 11.01.2023, with provisions for revision of the concession period under specific conditions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) There is no provision in the Concession Agreement to link user fee (toll) charged with the construction cost. As per the Annual Accounts, the Concessionaire incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1405.97 crore till March, 2011. The Concessionaire collected cumulative toll revenue of Rs. 1023.17 crore till October, 2013. Out of this, the revenue share of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is Rs. 80.71 crore.

#### **Financial assistance to SRTUs**

106. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance granted by Government to the State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to various SRTUs of the States for procurement of low-floor buses with a view to strengthening their public transport system; if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided to SRTUs so far under the scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to reward the best performing States in the transport sector; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, why and by when it will be introduced so that performing States will get a boost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is implementing a Scheme *w.e.f.* 15.03.2010 for providing Central assistance to the extent of 50% of the project cost for implementation of information technology projects to States/State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in their public transport system. Under the scheme, 21 proposals of SRTUs of 17 States have been sanctioned till date and an amount of Rs. 83.45 crore as Central assistance approved to the States/SRTUs during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till date).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has instituted a Transport Minister's Trophy and cash awards for SRTUs with lowest accident records. The Awards are given annually to three categories of SRTUs, namely, mofussil, hill and urban, based on their fleet size and presented during the Road Safety Week organised in the month of January each year. For mofussil areas, there are four awards, one each of Rs. 2.50 lakh (for fleet size above 10000 buses), Rs. 2.00 lakh (for 4001 to 10000),

Rs. 1.50 lakh (for 1001 to 4000 buses) and Rs. 1.00 lakh (for fleet upto 1000 buses).  
For hill and urban categories, one award each of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

**Irregularities in award of various road projects**

107. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:  
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities are taking place in award of various road projects under NHAI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during the last five years and the steps being taken to punish the corrupt officials through Central Vigilance Commission particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had investigated the award of contract package 'Nagpur-Betul section of NH-69 in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It had concluded that no evidence regarding criminal conspiracy could be established in the award of work or any wrongful gain to concessionaire or loss to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in award of the said work. CBI, however, had proposed disciplinary proceedings against some NHAI officers. The report of CBI was examined and the matter in respect of officers belonging to NHAI cadre was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for its advice, which is awaited.

**Widening of National Highways**

108. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of National Highways which is single lane, two-lane, four-lane and more;

(b) how much length of single-lane and double-lane National Highways have been changed to four-lane or more till March, 2013;

(c) whether work on widening of National Highways is progressing at a very slow rate; if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to accelerate this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The percentage of single

lane, two lane, four lane and more National Highways are about 27%, 50% and 23% respectively.

(b) Presently about 19,000 km. length of National Highways are four lane or more.

(c) and (d) There has been delay in implementation of some projects. The delays are due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law and order problem as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In order to expedite implementation of the projects. Regional Offices have been set up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite pre-construction activities. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/disputes.

#### **Revision of target date for completion of various projects**

109. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised target date for completion of various Highway Projects in the country including the projects that are being undertaken in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no change in the overall target for completion of National Highways (NHs). However, the target for completion of individual contract undergo revision mainly on account of delay in pre-construction activities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over



bridges, law and order problem as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower and economic slowdown etc.

### **National Highways in Uttarakhand**

†110. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of National Highways in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) the number of delayed National Highways projects in the said States and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There are 15 National Highways (NHs) in Uttarakhand and 12 National Highways in Himachal Pradesh as per old NH numbering system. Eleven National Highway projects each costing more than Rs. 20.00 crore have been delayed beyond their original scheduled completion date in these States. The reasons for delay are mainly due to delay in land acquisition and forest clearance. As the completion of these projects are related to land acquisition and forest clearance, it may not be possible to indicate revised date of completion at this stage.

### **Cashless treatment for road accident victims**

†111. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the proposed cashless treatment scheme for the victims of road accidents in the country;
- (b) whether Government has implemented this scheme across the country; if so, the details thereof and the amount spent on this scheme, till date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay in implementation of this scheme and by when it is likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on the Gurgaon — Jaipur stretch of National Highway-8 was rolled out by Minister of Road Transport and Highways on 29th July, 2013. The project envisages deployment of ambulances for transportation of accident

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

victims on the identified stretch of NH-8 to a Government hospital or an empaneled hospital. Cashless treatment for the first 48 hours or *upto* Rs. 30,000/-, whichever is reached earlier, at CGHS rates/AIIMS rates will be provided in case of treatment at an empaneled hospital. An amount of Rs. 20 crore has been sanctioned for meeting expenses on medical treatment of accident victims and Emergency Medical Ambulance Services (EMAS). Scheme for cashless treatment of road accident victims across the country has not been drawn up.

**Relaxation in forest clearance norms**

112. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cabinet Committee on Investments has relaxed forest clearance norms for road projects; if so, the details thereof;

(b) to what extent the above decision helps in quickening in getting clearance to road projects; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that CCI has also raised the ceiling of 4,000 kms. of four-laning under NHDP-IV to 8,000 kms. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) *Vide* their different orders, the Ministry of Forests and Environment has resolved some identified bottlenecks like requirement of special exemption or No Objection Certificate under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 in respect of strengthening and widening of the National Highways (NHs) projects specifically pertaining to diversion of protected forest land under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. It has also de-linked the grant of Environment Clearance from the Forest Clearance for linear projects and treated the strengthening and widening of National Highways Infrastructure projects differently from the new projects and allowed the construction of the NHs in the Non-Forest areas in widening projects as expenditure does not become infructuous in such projects. Accordingly, the process for obtaining environment and forest clearances are relaxed significantly for all the existing and future road projects.

(c) Yes, Sir. Observing the fact that the decision on the width (laning) of the road projects should be scientifically based on traffic and financial viability of the project at the time of implementation of the projects, the Government has decided to raise the ceiling of 4,000 kms. of four-laning under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV to 8,000 kms. strictly based on traffic justification as per Indian Road Congress' code and guidelines.

**Target for development of expressways**

113. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for development of expressways for the year 2013-14; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of target achieved till date by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Three Expressway Projects namely Mumbai-Vadodara, Delhi-Meerut and Eastern Peripheral Expressway are targeted for award by 31st March, 2014.

(b) Does not arise.

**Budgets allocated and utilized for National Highways and Bridges**

114. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the budget allocated, amount sanctioned and utilized for research, development and maintenance of National Highways and Bridges during each of the last 5 years, NH-wise and State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed and achieved for the purpose; and

(c) the present status of every State and the reasons for not achieving the targets so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Fund allocation for development and maintenance of National Highways is done State-wise. However, fund allocation for Research is not done National Highway-wise and State-wise. The statement indicating State-wise allocation and expenditure for Development and maintenance of National Highways are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). During the last five years Rs. 26.00 crores were allocated for Research. Out of which expenditure of Rs. 7.08 crores were made. Target fixed for development of National Highways during the last five years and the achievements made are given in Statement-III (*See below*). No physical targets are set under Maintenance and Repair. However, efforts are made to keep National Highways in Traffic-worthy conditions. Similarly, no physical targets are set for Research.



11. Himachal Pradesh	76.21	76.21	80.46	80.46	86.00	75.75	110.00	121.15	94.76	94.76
12. Jharkhand	96.41	96.41	117.90	117.90	120.00	73.75	92.00	97.14	97.43	97.43
13. Karnataka	211.79	211.79	301.61	301.61	234.00	177.77	315.00	302.27	284.77	284.77
14. Kerala	62.74	62.74	118.34	118.34	55.00	30.22	156.00	147.35	150.36	150.36
15. Madhya Pradesh	92.97	92.97	132.18	132.18	90.00	72.93	78.00	76.07	44.68	44.68
16. Maharashtra	187.90	187.50	321.34	321.34	230.00	163.88	266.00	276.60	265.15	265.15
17. Manipur	23.65	23.65	19.65	19.65	45.00	18.04	50.00	47.09	54.69	54.69
18. Meghalaya	50.77	50.77	61.54	61.54	65.00	25.55	83.50	82.76	70.13	70.13
19. Mizoram	13.55	13.55	5.52	5.52	43.00	11.07	40.00	40.81	40.06	40.06
20. Nagaland	30.60	30.60	30.46	30.46	47.00	10.72	21.00	19.63	23.24	23.24
21. Odisha	207.68	207.68	333.00	333.00	221.00	151.66	287.00	272.75	209.00	209.00
22. Puducherry	2.95	2.95	9.22	9.22	5.00	2.59	4.50	4.73	5.34	5.34
23. Punjab	154.00	154.00	187.32	187.32	170.00	84.12	110.00	112.74	95.17	95.17
24. Rajasthan	209.91	209.91	140.07	140.07	110.00	107.06	110.00	110.47	114.64	114.64
25. Tamil Nadu	131.96	131.96	165.40	165.40	142.00	133.50	156.00	157.67	214.86	214.86
26. Uttar Pradesh	215.64	215.64	425.38	425.38	430.00	333.10	300.00	294.94	283.64	283.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Uttarakhand	109.51	109.51	153.58	153.58	100.00	73.25	80.00	48.81	87.01	87.01
28.	West Bengal	95.30	95.30	147.00	147.00	97.00	80.30	292.00	282.93	195.00	195.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.33	2.13	2.13	1.00	1.00
30.	NHAI*	7131.47	7041.18	7604.7	7604.7	9286.6	9286.6	9462.21	7399.21	9641.15	9641.15
31.	BRO	650.00	645.80	756.00	723.49	760.00	693.00	540.00	515.00	490	442.73
32.	PBFF	90	68.71	90	89.95	120	119.45	150	95.10	150	104.80
TOTAL:		10528.29	10412.11	12415.92	12383.36	13438.60	12375.41	13504.84	11303.64	13382.32	13289.85

NHAI – National Highways Authority of India.

\*Includes allocation under NH(O) and Cess.

BRO – Border Road Organizations.

PBFF – Permanent Bridge Fee Fund.

**Statement-II**  
*The allocation and expenditure for maintenance and repair of National Highways during the last five years*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	(Rs. in crore)									
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	97.70	61.32	63.89	67.06	64.13	68.92	62.33	62.88	62.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	0.02	0.9	2.73	26.53	27.07	6.00	5.18	1.78	1.78
3.	Assam	40.20	40.47	64.45	67.19	111.36	99.04	62.90	57.48	33.44	33.44
4.	Bihar	44.50	38.02	50.7	50.92	93.84	79.06	78.09	63.08	42.35	42.35
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	0.80	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.31	0.46	0.37	0.67	0.67
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.26	27.76	31.94	31.94	22.66	22.66	15.97	13.90	44.22	44.22
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	5.01	4.53	4.89	4.93	4.85	1.66	4.97	4.31	9.72	9.72
9.	Gujarat	42.04	41.92	41.67	41.68	82.74	82.21	66.20	63.03	53.35	53.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Haryana	19.64	19.79	18.61	18.61	30.06	28.15	22.58	21.79	18.81	18.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	20.94	26.43	26.43	22.25	21.69	37.95	36.76	64.56	64.56
12.	Jharkhand	20.38	18.56	17.51	18.23	33.20	32.92	17.30	17.26	30.86	30.86
13.	Karnataka	71.24	67.04	60.57	66.98	77.61	61.43	53.79	54.34	103.14	103.14
14.	Kerala	21.75	30.12	32.60	60.45	52.08	41.88	34.61	22.27	17.77	17.77
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	50.37	54.30	59.53	45.39	43.30	33.01	32.10	50.92	50.92
16.	Maharashtra	62.92	53.04	62.24	65.38	104.40	99.50	111.73	106.39	42.94	42.94
17.	Manipur	10.24	9.72	7.57	7.61	18.68	17.46	27.82	14.03	7.51	7.51
18.	Meghalaya	17.53	17.41	13.01	17.79	48.92	44.93	58.85	43.12	13.16	13.16
19.	Mizoram	9.20	7.40	2.22	2.22	39.69	37.44	24.42	26.01	35.93	35.93
20.	Nagaland	10.78	12.55	9.31	10.72	14.57	12.77	55.53	53.17	23.59	23.59
21.	Odisha	52.56	61.88	61.83	61.83	80.77	80.77	35.81	35.18	99.84	99.84
22.	Puducherry	1.10	1.47	0.89	0.89	3.46	1.64	0.77	0.47	2.59	2.59
23.	Punjab	25.58	27.47	26.86	26.86	21.38	16.13	17.67	16.38	36.21	36.21
24.	Rajasthan	72.35	75.06	48.39	48.39	85.72	77.3	106.30	104.84	99.16	99.16



25. Tamil Nadu	49.40	46.55	38.72	41.21	54.36	53.9	42.98	33.63	56.03	56.03	56.03
26. Uttar Pradesh	55.22	61.04	84.83	84.83	97.5	97.11	100.28	96.20	69.17	69.17	69.17
27. Uttarakhand	21.87	20.86	21.64	23.40	73.59	59.46	64.79	47.67	40.43	40.43	40.43
28. West Bengal	31.49	21.69	27.43	36.70	57.65	54.75	26.57	27.59	35.47	35.47	35.47
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.98	2.98
30. NHAI	70.00	70.00	87.94	87.94	617.65	617.65	95.42	95.42	343.56	343.56	343.56
TOTAL:	935.51	944.18	959.44	1029.95	1988.63	1876.32	1271.85	1154.3	1443.04	1443.04	1443.04

**Statement-III***Road construction target and achievement length (km.) in the last five years*

Year	Achievement and Target	NHAI	NHDP-IV (MORTH)		SARDP-NE	LWE	MORTH			Total excluding IRQP	Total including IRQP	
			NHD	NH(O)			2 Lane	4 Lane	STR			IRQP
2013-14	Achievement	911.71	13	116	40	245	222.96	19.97	248.62	1355.5	1817.26	3172.76*
	Target	3000	28	360	550	1100	728	30.6	533	1633	6329.6	7962.6
2012-13	Achievement	2844	95	0	260	1049	705.4	47.49	731.59	2328.31	5732.48	8060.79
	Target	3000	0	0	300	1200	795	51.6	745	1475	6091.6	7566.6
2011-12	Achievement	2248	0	0	150	1084	782	74	675	2510	5013	7523
	Target	2500	0	0	270	800	1070	104	1080	1672	5824	7496
2010-11	Achievement	1784	0	101	146	251	1042.07	98.85	1015.82	2025.88	4438.74	6464.62
	Target	2500	0	0	366	200	1116.97	137.55	1213.41	2307.04	5533.93	7840.97
2009-10	Achievement	2673.94	0	0	156	0	1233.85	68.64	1012.7	3168.02	5145.13	8313.15
	Target	3165	0	0	207	0	1321	79.5	1058	2510	5830.5	8340.5
2008-9	Achievement	2203	0	0	290	0	1153.34	62.75	1009.67	2470.26	4718.76	7189.02
	Target	3519.85	0	0	0	0	1176	51	706	1350	5452.85	6802.85

NHAI – National Highways Authority of India  
SARDP-NE – Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East  
MORTH – Ministry of Road Transport and Highways  
IRQP – Improvement of Rider Quality Project

NHDP – National Highways Development Programme.  
LWE – Left Wing Extremism Areas  
STR – Strengthening  
\*Till October, 2013

**Funds for road development in NE States**

115. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of allocation made, amount sanctioned, amount released, utilization and achievement made through Central Road Funds (CRF) and SARDP-NE, particularly Assam for last three years and till date;

(b) the details of criteria fixed for sanctioning a project proposal under CRF and SARDP-NE for the development of roads in North-Eastern Region (NER); and

(c) the details regarding the number of proposals being forwarded by the State Government of North East for funding through CRF as well as SARDP-NE alongwith proposal sanctioned and proposal pending and reason for delay in sanctioning for last three years and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry based on availability of funds, existing liabilities and priority of schemes, selects schemes and issue administrative approval under CRF Rules, 2007. The SARDP-NE works are being sanctioned as per approval of Government. Under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE and Arunachal Pradesh Package, Government has approved implementation of 6418 km. covering National Highways, State roads, Strategic/General Staff roads in all North Eastern States. The statement showing status of sanctions and utilisation under CRF and SARDP-NE during last three years and till date is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Summary of allocation and utilisation under CRF and SARDP-NE during last three years and till date in NE States is as under*

(Amount in Rupees crores)

State	CRF		SARDP-NE*	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	175.37	129.32		
Manipur	44.85	17.07		

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	53.11	47.09		
Mizoram	41.60	13.63		
Nagaland	33.60	29.25		
Sikkim	15.60	9.09	8750	6198
Tripura	23.40	21.55		
Arunachal Pradesh	158.64	137.13		

\*Under SARDP-NE State-wise allocation is not made.

#### **Specific criteria to allot funds to different States**

116. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific yard stick or criteria that has been fixed to allot funds to different States in National Highways and ISC Scheme; and

(b) whether State Government of Odisha has given some proposal of New National Highways, construction of four ways and two ways of some National Highways and construction bye passes in nine different towns and if so, the details of the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise allocation of funds for development of National Highways (NHs) are made based on the existing liabilities of sanctioned works during the previous years, condition of NHs and availability of resources. The funds are allocated to the States/Union Territories (UTs) under Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC & EI) schemes every year based on the fund requirements projected during the year by the State Governments/UTs for sanctioned works and new works proposed to be sanctioned, overall availability of funds, etc.

(b) The Union Government received proposal for upgradation of State roads to National Highways and development of National Highways from the State Government of Odisha. About 712 kms. have been declared as new National Highways in Odisha. There is no provision in the Annual Plan for construction of standalone bypass in the State of Odisha.

**Mechanism to fix responsibility of road developers**

117. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to fix the responsibility of road developers in the construction and development of National Highways (NHs);

(b) the number of developers/contractors found guilty of violation of construction norms and action taken against them; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal regarding construction of National Highway roads in the country using modern and latest technology; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The mechanism is captured in the concession agreement.

(b) The construction is carried out as per standard and specifications of the Ministry and Indian Roads Congress. Works not found in accordance with the specifications are rejected and got rectified from the contractor/developer upto the currency of defect liability period.

(c) Adoption of the latest and modern technology is a continuous process and is adopted in all the major projects.

**Repair of National Highways-8**

118. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of various stretches of National Highways passing through the State of Rajasthan is very dilapidated, particularly National Highway 8, when six-laning project would be completed;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken steps for the repair of the said NHs during the last three years and current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The maintenance and repair of National Highways is continuous process and being maintained in the traffic worthy condition within available resources. However, the condition of Gurgaon-Kotputali-Jaipur section of NH-8 was bad particularly during monsoon, at present this

section is maintained by NHAI through concessionaire as per provision of concession agreement. Six laning projects of Gurgaon-Kotputali-Jaipur section and Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar section of NH-8 are likely to be completed by June and March, 2014 respectively.

**Bailout policy for highway construction sector**

119. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Rangarajan Committee has taken up the brief to work out modalities of the highly contentious bailout policy for the highway construction sector through post contract concessions; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance has objected to this policy over maintaining sanctity of the PPP system and the potential moral hazard in re-negotiating existing contracts; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the 'Policy for rationalisation of premium quoted by concessionaires in respect of Highways Projects' with a direction that the matter relating to development of the framework for determining whether a project is stressed or not, the discount rate to be used and the conditions to be imposed be referred to an Expert Group headed by the Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. The final decision on the recommendations of the Expert Group is to be taken by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways with approval of the Minister of Finance. The observations of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance on the proposal of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways were duly replied by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and were considered by the Government at the highest level while referring the modalities to the Expert Group headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

**Loss due to non-cooperation of State Governments**

120. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects stalled by Government in the past two years;

(b) the States involved where projects could not be proceeded due to non-cooperation of the State Governments; and

(c) how much is the loss incurred by Government due to the non-cooperation of State Governments in each case?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some projects including connectivity projects have been delayed due to various reasons such as non-conduct of public hearing required for environment clearance, land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement of displaced persons by some State Government agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Welfare Scheme for seafarers**

121. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the welfare schemes for seafarers in the country if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made consultations with various stakeholders before finalization of such welfare schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government proposes to finalize such welfare schemes for seafarers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Monthly *Ex-gratia* Monetary Assistance (MEMA) Scheme is in operation since 01.04.1978. Indian seamen registered in the foreign going sector (Indian on foreign flag) are eligible for this scheme after retirement on superannuation/on attaining the age of 50 years and above or on being permanently disabled and being rendered, consequently unable to pursue the seafaring profession. The widows of Indian seafarers are also eligible to receive financial assistance under the said scheme from the date of the death of the eligible seaman. The amount payable under the said scheme, currently is Rs. 200/- per month per such seafarer and Rs. 400/- per month per such widow. Remittances thereto are being made on a half yearly basis, directly to the bank account(s) of the eligible recipient(s). The scheme is presently extended to only registered Indian seamen. For this purpose, the following measures have already been initiated to augment the fund flow requirements and to strengthen the scheme at the earliest:—

(i) Mobilizing collection of all arrears due for payment from the shipping companies.

(ii) Stepping up of the current collection of prescribed dues.

- (iii) The statutory levy fee fixed in 2004 already stands revised from August, 2011 from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/- per Indian seaman per year.
- (iv) Widening the base of the levy fee structure to include Indian seafarers on (Indian flag) foreign going ships beyond those who are registered.
- (v) Exploring the possibility of increasing the standing corpus of the said scheme, including through the route of the Registered Placement Service License (RPSL) holders.

The subject has been discussed with the concerned stakeholders in the meeting of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (NWBS) held in 2010 and of the Committee of Management of the Seafarers' Welfare Fund Society (SWFS) held on 8th November, 2012.

#### **New market-linked tariff setting guidelines**

122. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's proposal to introduce a new market-linked tariff setting guidelines will be implemented for port projects from this fiscal; if so, by when and details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government has conducted any assessment in the impact of tariff guidelines on cargo volumes; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Government has introduced "Guidelines for Determination of Tariff for Projects at Major Ports, 2013" on 31st July, 2013. These new Guidelines will impart flexibility to the ports/BOT operators in the determination of tariff subject to a tariff ceiling. The guidelines are prospective.

- (b) No, Sir.

#### **Improvement of inland water devices**

123. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the inland water devices in India; and
- (b) how far they are successful commercially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared



as National Waterways come under the purview of Union Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government. The following waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs):—

- (1) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia-1620 km.) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (2) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya-891 km.) in the State of Assam as NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (3) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals — (205 km.) in the State of Kerala as NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (4) Kakinada-Puducherry Canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) — in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW-4 declared in 2008.
- (5) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5 declared in 2008.

IWAI is developing the first three National Waterways for shipping and navigation by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for breathing and loading/unloading of vessels and internodal connectivity at a few selected locations. For development of National Waterway-4 and 5, IWAI has explored the feasibility of developing commercially viable stretches under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Accordingly, for reviewing the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and preparing and processing of PPP projects for developing the identified commercially viable stretches of these NWs in Phase-I, a transaction adviser (consultant) was appointed by Department of Economic Affairs/Asian Development Bank in March, 2012. However, the result of this study was not found to be encouraging. Hence, efforts are being made by the Government to take up its development through budgetary support/external sources.

(b) Inland Water Transport is economically cheaper compared to road and rail and is environment friendly and suitable for bulk cargo. A project of transportation of 3 million tonne per annum of imported coal for 7 years from Haldia (Sandheads) to NTPC's Power Plant at Farakka through National Waterway-1 is already under implementation. IWAI has also identified more such projects which, *inter-alia*, includes

transportation of coal for NTPC's Power Plant at Barh (near Patna), transportation of coal from NTPC's Power Plant at Bongaigoan (Near Jogighopa on National Waterway-2), transportation of fertilizers on NW-1 and transportation of food grains from Kolkata to Tripura through Indo-Bangladesh Protocol routes. Cargo movement in National Waterways include fly ash from Kolkata to Bangladesh, over dimensional cargo and other general cargo. River cruises too have been in operation on National Waterway-1, 2 and 3.

**Audit on port security at ports**

124. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any audit on port security at the various ports to ensure compliance with established security protocols, if so, the details thereof and the works done under the project;

(b) whether Government had ensured that all the port premises should have high end security surveillance system complete with a CCTV Surveillance network which will be able to record and digitally store the footage of all the activities happening in the port; and

(c) if so, the details thereof on the CCTV Surveillance network provided and amount spent at various ports in the country, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) All Major Ports are ISPS (International Ship and Port Facility Security Code) compliant and are being audited every year by Directorate General of Shipping.

(b) and (c) All Major Ports except Kolkata Port have surveillance systems with CCTV surveillance network. Details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of CCTV surveillance network at various Major Ports and the expenditure incurred thereon*

Sl.No.	Major Port	Status
1	2	3
1.	Paradip Port Trust	Paradip Port is having high end security surveillance system complete with 25 numbers of CCTV cameras (5 fixed type and 20 moveable type). The system is capable of digitally storing the footage of all the activities happening in the port area.

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The total cost incurred on installation of CCTV security surveillance system is Rs. 2.14 crores approximately.

2. Visakhapatnam Port  
Trust

VPT has installed 30 CCTV cameras at strategic locations in the first phase. The digital recordings of the CCTV surveillance network is kept for 3 months. The expenditure on the CCTV surveillance network is approximately Rs. 1 crore.

3. Chennai Port Trust

At present the CCTV surveillance system of Chennai port Trust comprises of 30 numbers Analog Cameras both fixed and movable PTZ type. It was installed in 2005 at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs. This system can record and digitally store the footage for a period of 15 days of all activities happening in the strategic locations of the Port where the cameras are installed.

A new system has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 187.40 lakhs (along with AMC for 5 years) in order to update with the infrastructure as well as the technology in the form of IP (Internet Protocol) based CCTV.

4. Ennore Port Ltd.

EPL has CCTV cameras installed at 6 places of strategic importance. Recording facility is available. EPL has spent Rs. 23,06,040/- in the year 2008-09 for installing 6 CCTV cameras.

5. V.O. Chidambaranar  
Port Trust

VoCPT has CCTV network with 28 PTZ cameras installed at important locations. The camera feeds are recorded at the control room. The total cost incurred on installation of the surveillance system with 28 cameras has been Rs. 60 lakhs.

6. Cochin Port Trust

In the year 2007, Cochin Port had installed 8 numbers analog CCTV cameras (5 fixed cameras and 3 PTZ cameras) at various locations with 16 channel digital video recorder. The total amount of contract was Rs. 36,55,709/-. Further an AMC was also awarded to the firm for 5 years for total amount of Rs. 9,40,000/-.

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In the year 2012-13 Port has installed 33 cameras at various locations (16 numbers analog cameras at CRUISE passenger facilitation centre, 10 numbers IP cameras at container freight station and 7 number IP cameras at various access control location) with DVR Monitors etc. at CRUISE passenger facilitation centre and network video recorder and other accessories at the data centre functioning at the 5th floor of new administrative building. The total amount of contract was Rs. 22,13,637/- and the entire system is under guarantee for 2 years.

7. New Mangalore Port  
Trust

So far, NMPT has installed 21 Nos. of CCTV cameras for covering all the entry gates, oil jetties, entire wharf area and waterfront area. Initially, Port had installed 11 Nos. analog based CCTV cameras during the year 2007 and subsequently added 7 Nos. IP based CCTV cameras during November, 2009 and 3 Nos. during 2010-11. In addition to 21 Nos. of cameras, the system is also having network server digital video recorder for recording the events in cyclic mode upto 10-15 days with DVD writer backup facility so that any evidence can be recorded any time and kept as an evidence as and when required.

The total amount spent on the installation 21 Nos. of CCTV cameras with wireless units and LCD monitors at centrally located control room at NMPT is Rs. 85,47,000/-.

8. Mormugao Port  
Trust

Mormugao Port Trust has a high end Security Surveillance system complete with a CCTV Surveillance Network to record and digitally store the footage of all the activities happening in the Port. Mormugao Port Trust has already installed a Digital Video Surveillance System in March, 2010 at a cost of Rs. 82.46 lakhs and which is in operation since then.

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9. Mumbai Port Trust

MPT has placed work order on September, 2013 for the replacement of existing analogue CCTV system which was installed in the year 2007 with the State of that art IP based surveillance CCTV system covering entire docks operational area including Jawahar Dweep Island and Pitpau. The new system shall be able to store video footages digitally over the period of 2 months, which can be used for any post analysis purpose.

The CCTV system network shall be operated through wireless system, which is highly encrypted. The proposed cameras are fixed focal (30 Nos.) and PTZ dome type (40 Nos.) of mega pixel resolution for smooth surveillance of sea front area. The total cost of work order towards replacement of existing system amounts to Rs. 2.5 crore.

10. Jawaharlal Nehru  
Port Trust

JNPT has high end security surveillance system complete with CCTV surveillance network, so far an amount of Rs. 14,53,585/- and Rs. 75,00,000/- have been spent on providing CCTV surveillance network at port administration building and port area respectively. In addition the port is in the process of further strengthening the entire system and would be providing CCTV surveillance network at the port township and port adjacent areas as an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores.

11. Kandla Port Trust

KPT has got all necessary equipments for ISPS compliance including CCTV surveillance network with 17 cameras and monitoring station manned by CISF personnel. The record of footage is maintained for a period of 7 days. An expenditure of Rs. 52.78 lakhs have been incurred for the installation of CCTV network.

12. Kolkata Port Trust

KoPT has decided to install CCTV at different strategic installations and sensitive areas. Identification of the

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requirement of cameras along with location of installation etc. has already been finalized. KoPT has initiated action for installation of CCTV cameras as part of high end security surveillance system to cover the vulnerable areas. It has decided to upgrade/revamp its' existing fiber optic network for CCTV installation. Tender for CCTV would be issued after upgradation of fiber optic network.

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**Concession agreement with Nhava Sheva (India) Gateway**

125. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust has signed any concession agreement with Nhava Sheva (India) Gateway Terminal Pvt. Ltd. in the recent past; if so, the details in this regard and the salient features of the said agreement;

(b) whether concessionaire will develop a terminal under the said agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the extent to which additional capacity will be added in the said port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust has signed a Concession Agreement-with Nhava Sheva (India) Gateway Terminal Pvt. Ltd. (NSIGT), on 19.6.2013. As per the concession agreement, the concessionaire M/s NSIGT has to develop a standalone container handling facility with quay length of 330 meter towards north of JNPT on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis.

The project scope includes construction of 330 mtr. long berth, guide bund, approach bridges, finger jetty, reclamation of about 27 hectare for development of a yard for stacking containers and other ancillary facilities and container handling equipment like Rail Mounted Quay Cranes (RMQCs), Rubber Tyred Gantry Cranes (RTGCs), Tractor Trailers, Reach Stackers and other associate requirements like electrification, water supply, drainage and sewerage facilities, associated computer and software network, firefighting facilities, adequate safety arrangement at the terminal etc.

The concession period is for 17 years. M/s NSIGT will share 28.09% revenue

with JNPT. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 600 crore. The facility will create an additional container handling capacity of 0.8 million TEUs at JNPT.

### **India's role as security provider**

126. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been asked by many countries of the Indian Ocean region to step up its role as net security provider as India is seen as a benign maritime power and that view has been boosted by its timely response to help other nations in times of crisis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop a frame work of greater co-operation including in maritime security?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) With a coastline of about 7600 kms. and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 2.5 million sq. kms. India is strategically located in relation to both continental Asia as well as the Indian Ocean region. About ninety seven per cent of our international trade in volume and 75% in value are carried through Indian Ocean seas, including bulk of our oil imports. India's peninsular orientation ensures its pan oceanic trade connectivity's towards east and west. In this era of global connectivity and economic interdependence, all nations have a stake in maritime security and ocean governance both for trade and resource.

India constructively engages with countries in the region based on the principles of shared security and shared prosperity through multilateral fora such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS).

### **Fire incident at Satish Dhawan Space Centre**

127. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an incident of fire at high security Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons leading to fire and the damages caused by the fire; and

(c) whether enough security measures have been put in place for the safety of the centre in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fire incident took place on 14th November, 2013 around 05:00 hrs. at a store building away from hazardous facilities. The store was under the custody of M/s Premier Explosive Limited, the contractor for maintenance of the solid propellant plant, to store spare parts and consumables. An investigation committee has been constituted to examine causes of fire and to recommend remedial measures. The preliminary finding indicates that the fire was caused due to an electrical short circuit. Assessment of damage is in progress in consultation with M/s Premier Explosive Limited.

(c) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) during patrolling has seen the fire and within 15 minutes the fire was put-off by the Fire Services. The safety and security cover at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota is provided by armed CISF. A strict authentication process is in place at all entry points on ground to prevent entry of any unauthorized person in to the Island. Additionally, sea side security coverage is also provided by Marine Police of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Salient features of Mangalyaan**

128. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ISRO has launched a Mars Mission through its project named Mangalyaan; if so, the cost and other details about the project;
- (b) the salient features of the project; and
- (c) how the project is going to be beneficial for the common man in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. India's first interplanetary spacecraft, Mars Orbiter was successfully launched on November 05, 2013 at 14:38 hrs. (IST), by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C25, from Satish Dhawan Space Centre. Subsequent to the injection of Mars Orbiter Spacecraft into the elliptical orbit, a series of orbit raising maneuvers were performed. The spacecraft would reach the sphere of influence of Mars by September, 2014 after a long cruise of nearly 300 days. It is planned to orbit the spacecraft around Mars on September 24, 2014. On December 1, 2013 a critical maneuver of injecting the spacecraft from the orbit of Earth towards Mars was carried out successfully. These operations were commanded and executed from Spacecraft Control Centre at ISRO's Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network, Bangalore.

As of now, the project is called as Mars Orbiter Mission and has not been named. The cost of the project is Rs. 450 crores, which includes cost towards Mars Orbiter Spacecraft, Launch Vehicle and the Ground Segment.



(b) The salient features of the project include:—

- Design and realization of a Mars Orbiter spacecraft with a capability to reach Mars after a voyage of 300 days and to orbit Mars in an elliptical orbit of 366 km. × 80000 km.
- The Mars Orbiter mass at lift-off is 1340 kg. Mars Orbiter is equipped with three solar panels generating total of 840 watts power in Martian orbit. The expected mission life of Mars Orbiter in Mars orbit is 6 months.
- Other technological features of the project include — Augmented radiation shielding to the spacecraft, robust and reliable propulsion system, high level of onboard autonomy within the Orbiter and Augment Deep Space Network.
- Explore Mars surface features, morphology, mineralogy and Martian atmosphere by indigenous five scientific instruments on board the Mars Orbiter.

(c) The project would enable technological up-gradation for the country. The main benefit of the project to a common man is that, the project would generate national pride and development of scientific temper among citizens particularly children, students and youth. It would also provide excellent opportunities in planetary research for the younger generations of the country.

#### **International arbitration attempt by Devas Multimedia**

129. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign partners of Devas Multimedia with whom ISRO arm Antrix had formed a joint venture in the award of S-band spectrum with a liability clause in the agreement which was terminated in February, 2011 unilaterally have threatened for international arbitration;

(b) whether there are also other foreign partners who have threatened for international arbitration for violation of investments protection agreement; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and how Government proposes to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Three Mauritius based share holding companies of M/s Devas Multimedia Private Limited viz., (i) M/s CC/Devas (Mauritius) Ltd.; (ii) Devas Employees Mauritius Limited; and (iii) Telcom Devas Mauritius Limited have issued notice of arbitration

to the Republic of India under the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between Government of Republic of India and Government of Republic of Mauritius and in pursuance of UNCITRAL Rules, on July 03, 2012.

The three Mauritius based companies have submitted their Statement of Claim on July 01, 2013 and the Government of India have submitted the Statement of Defence on December 02, 2013.

Another foreign investor in M/s Devas Multimedia Private Limited, M/s Deutsche Telekom AG has issued a notice of arbitration on September 02, 2013 under the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between Government of Republic of India and Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

In order to handle these arbitration cases, Government of India has appointed M/s Curtis, Mallet, Prevost, Colt and Mosle LLP, a law firm of international repute, to represent Government of India in the arbitration proceedings.

#### **Indigenous cryogenic engine**

130. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any substantial improvement in production of indigenous cryogenic engine; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ISRO has made substantial improvements in the production of indigenous cryogenic engine. Design improvements are implemented along with rigorous ground testing. The critical components of cryogenic stage *viz.* Fuel Booster Turbo Pump and the mounting scheme for the connectors have been redesigned and validated. Improvements are also made with respect to the fabrication and quality control to enhance the reliability. All the improvements have been thoroughly reviewed by expert committees. Ignition of cryogenic engine in vacuum chamber, simulating flight conditions has also been successfully demonstrated in High Altitude Test facility.

#### **Foreign satellite parking in Indian administration coordinated orbital slot**

131. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ISRO allowed a foreign satellite to park in Indian administration coordinated orbital slot, if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(b) whether India's SATCOM policy and International telecommunication Union radio regulations allows parking of foreign satellites in the Indian orbital slot; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s INTELSAT was allowed by ISRO to operate their satellite designated as INTELSAT-702, at the Indian orbital slot of 55°E, on a commercial agreement. This arrangement was intended to provide Continuity of services/backup to INSAT Satellites and to protect a valuable orbital resource for the country. This agreement was terminated in August, 2011, after the launch of GSAT-8 satellite.

(b) India's SATCOM Policy and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) radio regulations do not have any explicit regulatory clause, either to allow or to disallow parking of foreign satellites in Indian orbital slot.

(c) The main reasons for allowing parking of INTELSAT Satellite in Indian orbital slot are: (i) to ensure continuity of services for INSAT-2DT Satellite, which had reached its end of life, (ii) to provide backup capacity for INSAT-3E Satellite and (iii) to protect the coordination rights in the orbital slot, which otherwise could have been lapsed.

#### **Violation of transfer policy**

132. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of executives working in different plants/offices of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) have not been transferred in violation of instructions issued by DOP&T, DPE and Ministry of Steel, regarding posting of husband and wife at the same station;

(b) if so, the unit/office-wise and category-wise details thereof;

(c) whether a number of representations on transfer of couple cases are pending for consideration;

(d) if so, the unit/office-wise and category-wise details thereof and by when these executives are likely to be transferred; and

(e) the unit/office-wise details of vacant posts of executives in SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The applications received from executives of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

requesting for transfer from one unit to another on account of their spouse being posted at different location are periodically considered subject to availability of suitable post and requirement. However, due to non-availability of suitable vacancies at the desired places of posting, some representations could not be considered favourably.

(e) The posts of executives in SAIL are periodically filled up through recruitment, promotion or transfer as per requirement in terms of the laid down policy of the company.

### **Setting up of sponge iron plants**

133. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that substantial number of sponge iron plants have been shut up in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for their shutting up; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take for the revival of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Some Sponge Iron Plants have shut down in States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. There are more than 400 Sponge Iron Units in India. Steel is a deregulated sector and Ministry does not have information of setting up or shutting down of individual units. However, Sponge Iron Plants shut down because of various factors like economic slowdown, un-competitiveness due to technological factors, non-availability of iron ore/coal/natural gas etc. Government has no control on deregulated steel sector.

### **MoU with Andhra Pradesh**

134. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State of Andhra Pradesh to create capacity for production of 11.79 million tonnes per annum (mtpa); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Steel has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 13.01.2012, wherein RINL has indicated its wish to establish Projects including creation of additional capacity for production of 11.5 mtpa steel in Visakhapatnam.

**Tourism Spots in Karnataka**

135. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:  
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to improve the tourism spots particularly at the Bharachukki and Gaganachukki water falls to attract the more tourists in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far during the last three years along with the amount spent; and

(c) if not, by when such steps would be taken in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with some action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

No proposal for the development of Bharachukki and Gaganachukki waterfalls has been received from the State Government of Karnataka for grant of CFA during the last three years. However, the Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned a project "Destination Development of Shivanasamudra-Bharachukki, Kollegal, Chamrajanagar District" with a total CFA of Rs. 431.85 lakh in the year 2007-08.

**Income from tourism**

136. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the net income of India *via* tourism in the last five years;

(b) where do we stand in the rank when compared with the other developing countries; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given below:—

Year	FEEs (in Rs. crore)	Growth over previous year (%)
2008	51,294	15.6
2009	53,700	4.7
2010	64,889	20.8
2011	77,591	19.6
2012	94,487	21.8

(b) As per the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, June, 2013, India's rank in the World Tourism Receipts during 2012 was 16th. The rank of India was 7th among the Asia and Pacific Region in terms of tourism receipts during 2012.

(c) The Government of India has amended its Visa Manual to extend the collective landing permits facility with effect from 1st April, 2013. Foreign tourists in groups of four or more arriving by air or sea and sponsored by Indian travel agencies approved by the Ministry of Tourism and with a pre-drawn itinerary will be granted Collective Landing Permit for a period not exceeding 60 days, with multiple entry facilities. In order to avail this facility the tourists or travel agencies shall mandatorily fill in an application online.

4 more airports have started operating the Tourist Visa on Arrival facility this year, taking the total to 8.

Conference Visas have been made simpler, a 60-days gap between two consecutive visits by an international tourist to India is no longer required.

To boost tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders and all States/Union Territory Tourism Departments for promotion of tourism in the international markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourist inflow include promoting Safe and Honourable tourism, improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of trained manpower, etc.

### **Employment and income from tourism**

137. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism has good potential to stimulate overall economic growth; if so, how;

(b) how far tourism sector in India has helped in generating employment and income during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan Period; and

(c) whether the expected growth of the tourism sector is inadequate both in terms of its contribution to the overall economic growth and its potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The tourism sector has a major role to play to promote faster, sustainable and more inclusive economic growth. It has better prospects for promoting pro-poor growth than many other sectors. This is because tourism is labour intensive and involves a collection of activities, services and industries comprising transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses and other hospitality services provided to individuals or groups traveling away from home for leisure, business or other purposes. The broad scope of economic activities involved enables wide participation in its growth, including participation by the informal sector.

(b) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India 2009-10, the contribution of Tourism in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment generation in the country in 2009-10, has been estimated to be 6.8% and 10.2%, respectively. The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) during the years 2002-2012 were Rs. 5,22,206 crore.

(c) Although the tourism sector in India has grown in recent years, it is felt that with India's vast bounties of nature, its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thought, its rich cultural heritage, its varied rural countryside and wildlife, age — old practices of Yoga, Siddha, etc. spread across different States/Union

Territories (UTs), there is immense tourism potential to tap, which can lead to further growth in tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical and Wellness, Golf, Polo. Meetings Incentives Conference and Exhibitions (MICE), Eco-Tourism, Development of Camp Sites, Caravan Tourism, Campaign Parks, Film Tourism, etc. This is done in order to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' to promote India as a 365 day destination, attract tourists with specific interests and to ensure repeat visits for the products in which India has a comparative advantage.

#### **Development and upgradation of Gandhi Ashram**

138. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for development and upgradation of the Gandhi Ashram and its surrounding area at Ahmedabad is pending with Union Government, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) by when Union Government would give sanction for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to the availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

No proposal for the development and upgradation of Gandhi Ashram and its surrounding areas in Ahmedabad has been received from the State Government of Gujarat for grant of CFA.

#### **Tourism policy for SC/ST**

139. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any tourism promotion policy to ensure active participation of persons belonging to SC/ST; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The main objectives of the policy are to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner by active participation of all segments of the society, including SC/ST.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring out a new tourism policy.

#### **Committee to map status of tribals**

140. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a high level committee to map status of tribals in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to form the said Committee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Government of India has already set up a High Level Committee on August 14, 2013 to prepare a report on the socio-economic, health and educational status of the tribal communities of India and to suggest a way forward.

(b) The Committee is expected to finalize and present its report within nine months from 14th August, 2013.

#### **Hostel facilities for tribal students**

141. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of proper hostel facilities for tribal girls and boys, they are not able to match with the general category students;

(b) whether it is also not a fact that the hostel-constructed for STs are not equipped with modern facilities such as computers, etc.; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry will think of providing such facilities in hostels as a part of providing better infrastructure facilities to tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The problem of educational development among tribal students is quite complex. The major factor impeding education among STs are physical isolation and remoteness, geographical barrier, medium of instruction, economic deprivation and areas of civil strife etc. Hence, hostels facilities for ST Girls and Boys are not the only factor to match ST with general category students. However, as a critical gap filling, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resources Development (the line Ministry for promotion of education) and concerned State/UT Administrations.

(b) The scheme of "Construction of hostels for scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys" under which financial assistance for construction cost of hostels meant solely for residential purpose are provided to State/UT Administrations by the Ministry, bears construction cost, whereas the running and maintaining of the hostels rests with the concerned State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Irregularities in tendering process of Metro Coach**

142. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been found in tendering process for buying of 486 metro coaches as per the findings of Gopalan Committee; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has fixed responsibility in this regard; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) The Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry on 30.09.2013. In the matter of Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India on this issue wherein Union of India has also been impleaded as a party, the Ministry has submitted the report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a sealed cover. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 07.10.2013 has directed that the reports in sealed cover filed by the Ministry are taken on record and shall be kept in a sealed cover until further orders.

**Cracks in Noida City Metro Station**

143. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cracks have been found in Noida City Metro Station; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether serious irregularities in construction of Noida City Metro Station has been reported; if so, the details thereof and details of penalties imposed on the guilty;
- (c) whether Enquiry Committee has submitted its report; if so, the details thereof along with the salient finding thereof; and
- (d) if not, by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the cracks were found in balanced cantilever cross girder of Noida City Centre Metro Station. The first and last cantilever cross girders developed cracks in arms supporting Down line platform of Noida City Centre Metro Station leading to sagging of Delhi end of platform.

(b) The occurrence of cracks was due to non-adherence to structural drawings with reference to placement of reinforcement on the part of contractor. In regard to taking action against the contractor, M/s Gammon India Ltd., who was responsible for construction of Noida City Centre Metro Station, DMRC is exploring legal options since Defect Liability Period of works has been over long ago.

From DMRC side, Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer and Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer have been found responsible for not being watchful in supervising the construction at this location. The service of Shri Vikas Tyagi, JE, has been terminated. The disciplinary action, under major penalty, against Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer has been initiated.

(c) and (d) The enquiry committee appointed has submitted its report. The enquiry report has brought out the occurrence of cracks due to non-adherence to structural drawings with reference to placement of reinforcement on the part of contractor and lack of supervision by DMRC representatives.

**Allotment of land for Mother Dairy in Delhi**

144. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received by Land and Development Office under the Ministry during 1st January, 2010 to 30th November, 2013 from authorities of Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, for allotment of land for opening of Safal vegetable booths in Delhi/New Delhi, (along with date of receipt of each request and name of locality/colony);

(b) by when the allotment of land is likely to be made; and

(c) whether the land in Government colonies will be allotted on priority basis for welfare of Government officials residing therein, if so, by when and if not, the detailed reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) A total number of 10 requests have been received as given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per policy, after receipt of request from the Mother Dairy for allotment of land for opening of Safal Vegetable Booth in Delhi/New Delhi, the availability of land is ascertained. If the land is available in the locality/colony where allotment is sought, the request of allotment is further examined in consultation with CPWD. If CPWD recommends allotment, the case is placed before the Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) for its recommendation. Based on the recommendation of LASC, the allotment of land is decided.

***Statement***

*Requests received from Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for allotment of land during 1st January, 2010 to 30th November, 2013*

Sl. No.	Date of request	Name of locality/colony
1	2	3
1.	27.11.2010	North-West Moti Bagh Type-IV, New Delhi
2.	18.08.2011	Maulana Azad Road opposite Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
3.	07.09.2011	Sarojini Nagar, K-Block, New Delhi.
4.	07.04.2012	North Avenue, New Delhi.

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1	2	3
5.	18.06.2012	Kautilya Marg opposite Ashoka Hotel Staff Quarter.
6.	08.05.2013	M.B. Road, adjacent to BSES House, New Delhi.
7.	13.05.2013	Golf Links, Maharishi Marg, New Delhi.
8.	13.05.2013	Malcha Marg, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
9.	13.05.2013	Tees January Marg, near Hotel Claridges.
10.	25.10.2013	Sector-3 Market, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

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### **Parking facilities at Metro Stations in Delhi**

145. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of under-developed parking facilities at Metro Stations in Delhi;
- (b) since when these parking places have been lying in under-developed condition;
- (c) the names of the officers responsible for delay in proper development of parking places at Metro Stations; and
- (d) by when the existing parking places would be developed fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that for parking facility at Metro Stations, DMRC first develops parking facility and then only permits its use by commuters. At present, 94 parkings are developed and are being used by commuters at different Metro Stations. In addition a multi-storied car parking is under construction/under-development at Rohini West Metro Station.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

### **Strengthening of the housing and drinking water in the country**

†146. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed to provide housing, drinking water facilities commensurate with the spread of urbanization in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any steps are being taken for setting up and strengthening of the housing and drinking water projects in the cities;

(c) whether people of the major cities of the country are facing problems of housing and drinking water, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government had made any efforts to address the said problems in any major cities of the country during the last three years; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (d) Providing housing and urban drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, in order to supplement their efforts, Central Government are allocating resources to State Governments through various centrally sponsored schemes and also supports State Governments in Capacity Building to implement the schemes. There is problem of housing and drinking water in cities due to the regular increase in population. In this connection, projects/programmes sanctioned by Central Government during last three years and current year are as under:—

- Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Component of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), 21 projects have been sanctioned with Approved Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 1,232.18 crores for water supply projects.
- Under the JNNURM-Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Component of MoUD, 106 projects have been sanctioned with ACA of Rs. 2,320.58 Crores for water supply projects.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) of MoUD, 5 projects have been sanctioned with ACA of Rs. 64.97 crores for water supply projects.
- Under the 10% Lump-sum provision scheme of MoUD for North Eastern Region including Sikkim, 8 projects have been sanctioned with ACA of Rs. 29.64 crores for water supply projects.
- Under the ADB assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) of MoUD, an amount of Rs. 38.94 crores was released to Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura for water supply projects.
- Under Scheme of JNNURM and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), 558 projects have been

sanctioned in 31 States with Central Assistance of Rs. 14672.75 crores towards providing housing units along with basic infrastructure facilities including drinking water.

- Under the Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) of HUPA, 10 States were given interest subsidy of Rs. 17.50 crores to cover 13773 beneficiaries.

#### **Cost of water supply and underground drainage work**

147. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to give Rs. 92 crores as 80 per cent of total cost covered overrun amount against Rs. 115 crores given to 43 Municipalities to complete water supply and underground drainage works to overcome cost overrun due to escalation of prices; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No, Sir. The cost escalation, if any, on projects/works due to time overrun, addition of components etc., is to be borne by respective States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Yoga classes in Siri Fort Sports Complex**

148. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to provide suitable room in main building of Siri Fort Sports Complex for conducting Yoga classes by senior citizens and women during winter session;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing the suitable room in the main building to Yoga so far;

(c) whether in the absence of accommodation, senior citizens and women members have stopped coming to the Yoga Centre; and

(d) if so, the action that has been taken against officers of DDA for not providing adequate facilities during winter to senior citizens and for not adhering to the orders of the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Indoor accommodation has been provided by DDA within Siri Fort Sports Complex for conducting Yoga classes.

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

(c) No, Sir. Yoga practitioners, including senior citizens and women are using the facility.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

#### **Malfunctioning of Delhi Airport Metro line**

149. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the committee constituted by the Ministry to go into the malfunctioning of Delhi Airport Metro line has reported that it was a systematic failure which led to the closure of the line for over six months;

(b) if so, the specific areas where malfunctioning was reported; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed up on the concerned and the action taken against them with a view to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) The list of failures indicated by Enquiry Committee constituted by the MoUD is enclosed as given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The report of the Enquiry Committee was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), and as per the CVC's advice, the report has been forwarded to DMRC for examination by the Board of DMRC for taking action against various officials of DMRC as well as various consultants and contractors as per the findings of the report. DMRC has also been directed to examine various system improvements to avoid recurrence of such failure in future.

DMRC has constituted a Board sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) and consisting of Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Additional Member (Works), Railway Board and Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development to consider the Enquiry Committee report and take further action.

DMRC has intimated that the following actions have been taken against the consultant/contract:—



- (i) Civil contractors (M/s IJM — IJMII JV) have been disqualified from Phase-III tenders. They have not been allowed to participate in the tenders of Phase-III. Their pre-qualification has also been put under suspension.
- (ii) The Performance Security of the Airport Metro Line Consultant, a consortium led by M/s Oriental Consultants, Japan, amounting to Rs. 5.8 crore has been forfeited.

*Statement*

*List of failures*

1. **Selection of new structural form for a tightly targeted project:** Precast pretensioned U-girders were used for the first time in India along with Precast pier cap for this project. As identified in minutes of tender committee meeting the progress of work required at 400 m/per month of viaduct was nearly twice the progress at 237m/month achieved for the previous project. Working with a new structural form inducted a pressure which was not conducive for proper execution of the job. Added to that was the problem of non-availability of land, non-mapping of utilities etc. Requisite monitoring for such level of eventualities was not done.
2. **Selection of IJM-IJMII for the job:** This JV had previously not performed well in previous project and bringing them in added to the problems in hand.
3. **Non-visualization of the total structure and dimensioning it taking into account the precast elements:** M/s Systra had the most global view of the proposed structure, tolerances achievable in such situation, in spite of that the detailing of pedestals, bearings and pier cap did not provide for constructional realities, resulting into problems with construction of pedestals, bearings and achieved gaps between girder to girder and between girder and shear key. In fact the ALC having sensed the problem requested IJM-IJMII to provide them with achievable tolerances in placement of girders.
4. **Global view of the structure:** M/s Systra, being the designer had the responsibility of taking the global view. Each of the constructional element had its own tolerances. The structures including pier caps/pedestals etc., need to have been detailed in such a manner that the non-violable dimensions could be maintained. ALC did ask for it from IJM at one time, but it is clear that this was not taken to the required conclusion.
5. **Non-finalization of track form at the earliest:** This could have been finalized at the stage of procuring technical bids from the prospective concessionaires. If

the DMRC was so sure of suitability of RHEDA-2000 trackform it could have been prescribed. This resulted in avoidable problems of SIDL, forced compromise with the requirements of RHEDA track, improper management of inter face between trackform and structural elements.

6. **Issue of vague drawings by SYSTRA:** For proper execution of this technical, tightly targeted work it was necessary that the drawings were sufficiently detailed leaving no margin of confusion in the mind of other parties. This difference in perspective was clearly visible during enquiry. The work was considered so technical and perhaps known only to M/s Systra that before obtaining the revised financial bids M/s Systra addressed the prospective tenderers regarding how the work was to be done, it would have been in fitness of things if M/s Systra would have addressed the IJM-IJMII. ALC and DMRC in the beginning regarding how they had visualized the total structures, what drawings will be issued by Systra, what details were required to be worked out by the agency and what special precautions were required to be taken. This is especially relevant because the structure being executed was patented property of M/s Systra and nobody else was likely to have a complete picture of it.
7. **Improper execution of work by IJM-IJMII:** This could be perhaps taken as most significant failure. M/s IJM-IJMII knowingly bid for the job. They knew their capabilities. They were briefed about the job by M/s Systra before revised financial bid was opened. They had done the site survey before bidding and knew the ground problems, cited by them as justification of poor progress and to some extent about quality of job done. They were instrumental in getting the drawing of bearing arrangement changed to the one with grout. The quality of grout work as also lack of control over its dimensions was the main reason for the failure. The availability of space for execution of job was known to them. They ought to have known the required precautions in placement of grout (like proper framework and hole for escape of air etc.) They at least ought to have finalized the grout parameters before starting the work, as mentioned in ITP. They did not advise the tolerances achievable in placement of precast girders to ALC, when asked. They did not make proper shop drawings nor proper MS. They were equally responsible for the final output along with SYSTRA and ALC and cannot lay the blame on the other parties that they accepted the constructional deviation. They did not follow the finalized MS properly. The list of failures is very long.
8. **Improper supervision of the job:** ALC was supposed to act as an independent Engineer. They were responsible for scrutiny of scheme before it was implemented. They were required to get the detailed drawings examined. They checked and

recommended the design of Systra. They had all the powers to stop work, deny payments, deny completion certificate. They had the responsibility to fill in the gaps left by other parties. The fact that most of the defects now-noticed were observed during construction, non-conformities noted and yet issues were closed, non-conformities allowed to continue puts a large amount of blame on them. They have pleaded that in view of impending CWG, the option of stopping of work was not available. This puts their main capability of being independent to doubt.

9. **Project management:** The project management ought to have been much tighter. The owner is left at last with the product and is required to see the product is acceptable. All the reports were being received by DMRC and it was the capability of separating the important and urgent from the routine ones, which is somehow found missing.
10. **Role of Concessionaire:** Concessionaire was supposed to act as responsible equal partner. They ought to have formulated proper organization for O&M, whereas the menial job can be outsourced but the core organization has to be there. The attrition is a fact and needs to be accounted for. The inspection of civil structure was not done as per prescribed timetable. The absence of required information for such inspection can't be fully accepted. Concessionaire was responsible for safe running of system during commercial operation and was required to ensure critical activities are undertaken. They can't be blamed to a large extent but cannot be fully absolved either.

#### Urban population in 2021 to 2051

150. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to meet the mobility needs of the Urban Population which would grow to about 473 million in 2021 and 820 million by 2051; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that lack of vision for future needs makes things become worse in creating adequate and improved infrastructure in urban areas; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has formulated National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 to meet the mobility needs of the urban population.

(b) Yes, Sir. NUTP, 2006 has been made with a vision to make our cities the most livable and enable them to become the "engines of economic growth" that power India's development in the 21st century. All Urban Transport Projects are taken up in line with this vision and after taking due care of future requirements of mobility in various States/cities/towns.

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps taking into account future mobility requirements such as financing the preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) and other traffic and transportation studies/surveys, financing preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for MRTS, financing of Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) and buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), sanctioning and financing of metro rail projects in various cities, capacity building by preparing toolkits, training material and other documents for guidance as well as by organizing workshops and seminars.

The Government has approved 21 BRTS projects out of which, 3 projects has been completed and the remaining projects are at different stages of implementation. Total 15260 modern intelligent transport enabled buses have already been sanctioned to all 61 mission mode cities including Delhi and other metro cities under JNNURM. Further, a new scheme for sanction of 10,000 modern intelligent transport enabled buses has approved by the Union Government of India during 2013-14 for all the cities/towns/urban agglomerations with special focus on hilly States. Additional Central Assistance will also be provided for ancillary infrastructure projects like Depot, Intelligence Transport System etc. The Government has also sanctioned metro rail projects in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), Kolkata, Bangalore, Jaipur, Kochi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai to provide safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access to transportation to the rapidly growing urban population.

#### **Instance of National Green Tribunal**

151. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instance of National Green Tribunal, an expert committee was formed during January, 2013, on which technical specialists from IIT, Roorkee were also co-opted, to determine the causes of pollution, caused by factors like 'construction activities', 'natural content of the soil', 'vehicular emissions', etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Report has been studied by the Ministry of Urban Development as Urban Development is closely dependant on inputs received from such expert committee; and

(c) whether bodies like Delhi Development Authority had also conducted such studies in the recent past, if so, the gist of the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply at 'a' above.

(c) No such study has been conducted by Delhi Development Authority.

#### **Metro Rail Services in Guwahati City**

152. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has cleared the proposal for installation of Metro Rail Services in the Guwahati City;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status; and

(c) whether the feasibility, modalities and source of fund for successfully implementation of the Guwahati Metro Rail Project is being finalized; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has not received any proposal for installation of Metro Rail services in Guwahati City.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Shortage of Central Government residential accommodation in Kerala**

153. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government residential accommodation available in various districts of Kerala, category-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of residences for Central Government employees in some of the towns of Kerala including Trivandrum and Ernakulam; if so, the details thereof, category and city-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has requested the State Government for allotment of land for construction of new residential accommodation in the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Government thereto; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Category-wise details of availability and shortage of Central Government Residential accommodations in various districts of Kerala are as under*

(Figure in numbers)

City	Status	Category					
		Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Type-VI
GPRA Trivandrum	Available	16	16	134	52	12	–
	Shortage	26	63	22	12	01	–
GPRA Thrikkakara Cochin	Available	32	116	68	24	4	–
	Shortage	–	02	09	09	05	–
GPRA Kallai, Calicut	Available	–	14	14	14	14	2
	Shortage	–	02	09	01	–	–

**Completion of projects under JNNURM**

154. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only less than half the targeted number of projects have been completed under the mission duration of JNNURM since 2005; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the projects taken so far especially in Bihar State under JNNURM and the city-wise and project cost-wise details thereof; the status of those projects till now;

(c) whether Government is going to launch second phase of the mission shortly; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been taken for speeding the process of completion

of projects and implementation as well as monitoring in view of above problems, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) 217 projects have so far reportedly been physically completed out of 549 approved projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and 410 projects have been reported physically completed out of 806 approved projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as reported by States and Urban Territories (UTs). Delay in completion of projects is due to constraints experienced in implementation of projects relate to utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission from various authorities (Railways, Forests etc.), lack of capacity of ULBs, land acquisition etc.

(b) Six Projects for the Mission City of Patna and Two projects of Bodhgaya in the State of Bihar have been approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM with an approved cost of Rs. 71,181.41 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 39,475.72 lakh. As on 31.10.2013, an amount of Rs. 12,310.79 lakh has been released as ACA for utilisation of these projects. A City-wise, Cost-wise details of projects approved with its present status under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM is given in Statement-I (*See* below). 11 projects in the State of Bihar have been approved under UIDSSMT of JNNURM with an approved cost of Rs. 26113.91 lakh and ACA commitment of Rs. 21119.94 lakh. An amount of Rs. 10674.38 lakh has been released as ACA for utilisation of these projects. A City-wise, Cost-wise details of projects approved with its present status under UIDSSMT of JNNURM is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The contours of the second phase of JNNURM have not yet been finalized.

(d) JNNURM is a State Sector Additional Central Assistance programme wherein the projects approved are implemented by the States/ULBs/Parastatals. The progress of the projects is assessed through Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The progress of the projects are also assessed through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the States and through review meetings and also before considering for release of installment of ACA for the projects. States have been asked to expedite implementation and completion of projects.

**Statement-I**  
*Projects implementation status of cities of Bihar under UIG sub-mission of JNNURM*

Sl. No. of the City	Project title	Approved cost	Total ACA commitment (Central Share)	ACA released till date	% of work completed (Physical Progress)	Date of completion as per latest QPR	(Rs. in lakh)	
							(As on 28.11.2013)	
1. Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3,695.40	1,847.70	461.93	13%	March-14		
2. Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns — Phulwarisharif, Khagul and Danapur	1,155.81	577.91	231.17	51%	March-14		
3. Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2,470.26	1,235.13	494.05	44%	March-14		
4. Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	1,315.43	657.72	263.09	42%	March-14		
5. Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	6,896.45	3,448.23	1,379.29	42%	March-14		
6. Patna	Improvement and Augmentation of Water Supply system at Patna City	42,698.00	21,349.00	5,337.25	32%	March-14		
Patna		58,231.35	29,115.68	8,166.78				
1. Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	3,355.72	2,684.56	1,073.82	40%	March-14		
2. Bodhgaya	Sewerage Scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9,594.34	7,675.48	3,070.19	41%	March-14		
Bodhgaya		12,950.06	10,360.04	4,144.01				
	TOTAL:	71,181.41	39,475.72	12,310.79				



**Statement-II**  
*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*  
*Project-wise release as on 28.11.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Commitment	Total ACA release till date	% of work completed (Physical Progress)	Date of completion as per latest QPR
<b>Bihar</b>							
1.	Fatuha	Road with Drains	759.82	619.246	315.32	52%	March-14
2.	Murliganj	Road with Drains	1143.99	932.352	474.76	60%	March-14
3.	Narkatiaganj	Road with Drains	4712.54	3840.722	1955.71	65%	March-14
4.	Rosera	Road with Drains	2921.32	2380.876	1212.35	50%	March-14
5.	Barbigha	Road with Drains	1573.00	1282.00	652.80	47%	March-14
6.	Bhabua	Road with Drains	1088.00	886.72	451.52	69%	March-14
7.	Baktiarpur	Road with Drains	511.00	416.46	212.06	85%	March-14
8.	Lalganj	Road with Drains	1263.00	1029.30	524.10	50%	March-14
9.	Chakia	Road with Drains	1285.00	1047.27	533.27	53%	March-14
10.	Muzaffarpur	Water Supply	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90	25%	March-14
11.	Arrah	Solid Waste Mgt.	983.99	787.19	393.60	52%	March-14
<b>TOTAL:</b>		11	26113.91	21119.938	10674.38		

**Extension of Dwarka-Najafgarh metro line**

155. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the extension of Dwarka-Najafgarh metro line; whether DMRC has any proposal for revision of DPR in this extension line;

(b) if so, those proposals and whether DMRC is sure that completion schedule will be same as confirmed earlier *i.e.* year 2015; and

(c) whether DMRC has any plan to take this line/station beside DTC terminal at Jharoda Road, Najafgarh as there is lot of Government land available and it would also provide better connectivity both to Metro as well as DTC facilities; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) The Government has already sanctioned the extension of Delhi Metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh. The original alignment as proposed in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) was fully elevated from Dwarka — Najafgarh, which involved demolition of lot of private properties. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has proposed that the alignment be revised to partly underground after Najafgarh Depot station upto Municipal Corporation station. The time of completion required for underground metro is more than elevated. DMRC has informed that the tenders for elevated portion of the alignment have been finalized and work has commenced since 09.09.2013. This corridor will be completed by 2016 along with corridors of Phase-III.

(c) No, Sir.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS  
SET FOR THE 6TH DECEMBER, 2013\***

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Differences over cost sharing in rolling out TPDS under the  
National Food Security Act**

\*21. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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\*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Friday, the 6th December, 2013 was adjourned on account of passing away of Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa. Answers to Questions put down in the list for that day were Laid on the Table of the House on Monday, the 9th December, 2013.

- (a) whether Government has held consultations with the State Food Ministers to resolve their differences over cost sharing in rolling out the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act;
- (b) if so, the deliberations made in the said consultations;
- (c) whether only a few States have, so far, indicated their preparedness to roll out the TPDS under the new Act and that too in phases; and
- (d) whether Government has allocated foodgrains to some States whose readiness has been accepted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A Conference of Food Ministers and Food Secretaries of States/Union Territories was held in New Delhi on 30th September and 1st October, 2013, to discuss various issues relating to implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which got notified on September 10, 2013. In this conference various implementation related issues such as evolving criteria for inclusion/exclusion and actual identification of beneficiaries, issue of fresh ration cards, door-step delivery of foodgrains, setting up of Grievance Redressal Machinery at District and State Levels, computerisation of TPDS, creation of scientific storage capacity at various levels and assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure on intra-State transportation, handling and margins to be paid to fair price shop dealers were discussed.

So far Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim have informed about their preparedness to implement the Act. Government of Punjab and Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh have also indicated their willingness and sought foodgrains allocation under the Act. After assessing the reports of these State/UT Governments, foodgrains has been allocated so far to Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi, as per the progress in identification of beneficiaries.

#### **Release of funds under MPLADS**

\*22. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines for release of funds under MPLADS;
- (b) the reasons for stopping the release if District Authority does not furnish utilization certificate etc.; and

(c) the total funds released from 2008-09 to 2013-14 in respect of MPs of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha representing Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Para 4.3 of Guidelines of Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) stipulates that at the time of constitution of Lok Sabha or election of Rajya Sabha Member the first instalment of Rs. 2.5 crore will be released in the beginning of the financial year.

In the remaining years, the first installment will be released in the beginning of the financial year subject to the conditions that the second installment of the previous year was released and the provisional Utilization Certificate of the previous year covering at least 80% of the expenditure of the first installment of the previous year was furnished.

The second installment will be released subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the unsanctioned balance amount available in the account of the District Authority after taking into account the cost of all the work sanctioned is less than Rs. 1 crore;
- (ii) the unspent balance of fund of the MP is less than Rs. 2.5 crore; and
- (iii) Utilization Certificate and Audit Certificate of the immediately concluded financial year ending 31st March have been furnished by the District Authority.

(b) MPLADS funds are not released if the stipulated conditions for release of funds are not fulfilled.

(c) An amount of Rs. 525 crore was released under the MPLADS to Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Members of Parliament from Odisha during 2008-09 to 2013-14 (upto 30.11.2013)

#### **Fertilizers used for agriculture**

\*23. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of chemicals and fertilizers used for agricultural purposes;
- (b) the utilization ratio of Indian and foreign chemical fertilizers during the last three years;

(c) how Government is working out to minimize the financial burden and also to encourage Indian system in agriculture; and

(d) the subsidy given by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The actual consumption of chemicals (Chemical Pesticides) during 2012-13 was 56 Thousand Metric Tonnes approximately. The projected demand for 2013-14 is 65 Thousand Metric Tonnes approximately.

The details of sales (consumption) of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) are as follows:

(figure in lakh metric tons)

Product	Year	Sales
Urea	2012-13	301.6
	2013-14	173.9
DAP	2012-13	92.2
	2013-14	40
MOP	2012-13	21.3
	2013-14	12.4
NPK	2012-13	77.3
	2013-14	39.3

(b) A Statement on the utilization ratio of Indian (Indigenous) and foreign (Imported) chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) from 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has undertaken a number of steps to provide financial benefits to the farmers in the country as per details below:

- (1) To promote production of bio-fertilizers, financial support for establishment of bio-fertilizer production unit as back ended subsidy @ 25% of total financial outlay upto a maximum of Rs. 40.00 lakh through NABARD is provided. Financial assistance of 50% of cost or Rs. 100/-per hectare, whichever is less, is provided to farmers for promotion of bio-fertilizers

under Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

- (2) Financial assistance of Rs. 150/-per hectare is also provided under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme in National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- (3) To encourage the producers of organic fertilizers, Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of production units of organic fertilizers under following schemes:-
  - (i) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) financial assistance is provided as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up of fruit/vegetable waste/agro-waste compost unit @ 33% of the total cost of project upto Rs. 60.00 lakh per unit.
  - (ii) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) financial assistance is provided for setting up vermin-compost production units @50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/-per beneficiary.
- (4) Financial assistance is also provided to farmers under National Project for Management of Soil Health and Fertility for promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

In addition to above, the steps taken by Government of India to promote balanced use of fertilizers are as below:-

- (I) A Scheme named '**National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility**' has been under implementation since 2008-09 to promote balanced and judicious application of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures on soil test basis. Under the scheme, there is a provision to set up new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and new Mobile Soil Testing laboratories besides strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories. The major components under the scheme are:
  - (i) **Strengthening of soil testing service**
    - (a) Setting up/strengthening of Static/Mobile soil testing laboratories (STLs),
    - (b) Trainings/Field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers,
    - (c) Preparation of digital district soil maps.
  - (ii) **Promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management**

To improve and maintain soil health and productivity, Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical

fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers.

- (II) Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal has been sanctioned a project for preparation of Geo-Referenced Soil fertility maps including interlinking of soil fertility status with Soil Test Crop response (STCR) data to generate site specific recommendations in 19 major States (171 districts).
- (III) Customized Fertilizers: This Ministry has also been encouraging use of Customized Fertilizers with an objective to promote site specific nutrient management so as to achieve maximum fertilizer use efficiency. These customized fertilizers are multi-nutrient carrier designed to contain macro and micro nutrients and use soil and crops specific formulated on the basis of Soil testing results. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has notified 25 such fertilizers under FCO, 1985 till date.
- (IV) Fortified Fertilizers: In order to encourage the use of micro nutrients, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also encourages use of fortified fertilizers, which contain the various micro nutrients such as zinc, boron etc alongwith NPK.
- (V) Subsidy released by the Government on Urea, Potassic and Phosphatic (P&K) fertilizers during the last three years is as below:

(Rs. in crores)

Product	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Urea	24336.00	37760.00	40016.00
P&K	41500.00	36809.00	30576.00
TOTAL:	65,836.00	74569.00	70592.00

**Statement**  
*Utilisation Ratio (Sales) of Fertilizers during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13*

Product	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13								
	Indige- nous	Total	%age Ratio with total Sales	Indige- nous	Total	%age Ratio with total Sales	Indige- nous	Total	%age Ratio with total Sales						
UREA	217.7	64.5	282.2	77.1	22.9	217.9	76.9	294.8	73.9	26.1	223.2	78.4	301.6	74.0	26.0
DAP	35.6	77.2	112.8	31.6	68.4	38.9	73.0	111.9	34.8	65.2	36.6	55.6	92.2	39.7	60.3
MOP	0.0	38.9	38.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.9	29.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.3	21.3	0.0	100.0
NPK	92.3	10.7	103.0	89.6	10.4	81.0	33.0	114.0	71.1	28.9	66.6	10.7	77.3	86.2	13.8



**Incentives to food processing units in West Bengal**

\*24. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the details of incentives provided to food processing units in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): To promote the food processing sector in the country including West Bengal, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been operating following Plan schemes during Twelfth Plan:

- (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development (Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain and Abattoirs).
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP).
- (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities.
- (iv) Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions.

Under these Plan schemes, financial assistance is provided to food processing units in the country.

The most significant initiative taken by MoFPI during Twelfth Plan is launching of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) through State/UT Governments. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes; leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. All the State/UT Governments have been empowered under the Mission to receive the applications, sanction and release grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries. State Governments have powers to decide location of projects and beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material. A Statement indicating State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under NMFP is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

In addition, Government of India provides various tax incentives to the Food Processing Industries in the country including West Bengal. The details of incentives provided to the Food Processing Industries are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise allocation of funds and amount of grant-in-aid released to State/UT Governments by Government of India (GOI) for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of GOI share		Funds released by GOI	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(a) States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.24	11.58	10.68	0.00
2.	Bihar	11.42	9.07	8.565	2.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.88	5.91	5.91	0.00
4.	Goa	3.66	2.15	2.745	0.00
5.	Gujarat	11.15	8.83	8.3625	0.00
6.	Haryana	5.92	4.16	4.44	2.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.09	3.42	3.8175	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	6.91	6.75	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	7.09	5.20	5.3175	0.00
10.	Karnataka	11.11	8.79	8.3325	3.83
11.	Kerala	6.23	4.44	4.6725	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.27	11.61	10.7025	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	16.51	13.61	12.3825	0.79
14.	Odisha	9.24	7.12	6.93	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Punjab	6.16	4.37	4.62	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	14.77	12.06	11.0775	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.40	8.16	7.80	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.03	16.75	15.0225	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	5.23	3.54	3.9225	0.00
20.	West Bengal	10.60	8.33	10.82	0.00
TOTAL:		200.00	156.00	152.87	8.99

**(b) North-Eastern States:**

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.20	2.70	3.15	0.00
2.	Assam	5.47	3.97	4.1025	0.00
3.	Manipur	3.79	2.29	2.8425	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	3.80	2.30	2.85	0.00
5.	Mizoram	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00
6.	Nagaland	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.58	2.08	3.06	0.00
8.	Tripura	3.74	2.24	2.805	0.00
TOTAL:		32.00	20.00	24.375	0.00

**(c) UTs:**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.64	1.77	1.98	0.00
2.	Chandigarh*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Daman and Diu*	2.26	1.02	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	2.73	1.97	2.0475	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	2.25	1.01	1.6875	0.00
7.	Puducherry	2.30	1.11	1.725	0.00
TOTAL:		16.74	9.00	7.44	0.00

\*UTs which have not taken funds for preparatory activities/advance action and also for NMFP main scheme.

**Summary of funds released under NMFP:**

- (a) During 2012-13 = Rs. 184.685 crores (Rs. 152.87 crores + Rs. 24.375 crores + Rs. 7.44 crores).
- (b) During 2013-14 = Rs. 8.99 crores.

***Statement-II***

*The tax incentives provided by the Government for food processing sector in the country including West Bengal*

**1. Income Tax:**

1.1. **Deduction of expenditure:** These incentives are allowed for the following businesses for the investment made in the previous year and prior to commencement of its operations:

1.1.1. Businesses allowed 100% deduction:

- (a) Setting up and operating a cold chain facility.
- (b) Setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage of agricultural produce.

1.1.2. Businesses allowed 150% deduction (provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012):

- (a) Bee-keeping and production of honey and bees wax.
- (b) Setting up and operating a warehousing facility for storage of sugar.

1.2. **Deduction of Tax from profit:** This tax incentive is available at the rate of 100% tax exemption for the first 5 years of operations. After 5 years, it is at the rate of 25% of the profits. However, in case of a company, rate of tax is 30% of profits, after 5 years of operations. This benefit is available only for ten years provided that such business had commenced with effect from 01.04.2001. This incentive is provided for new units in the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables, meat and meat Products, poultry, marine or dairy products. However, in case of business relating to meat, meat products, poultry, marine products or dairy products, the above incentive is available to only those units who have started their production after 01.04.2009.

## 2. **Service Tax:**

2.1. **Negative list:** Service tax is not leviable on items contained in the negative list. These are services including processes carried out at an agricultural farm including tending, pruning, cutting, harvesting, drying, cleaning, trimming, sun drying, fumigating, curing, sorting, grading, cooling or bulk packaging and such operations which do not alter the essential characteristics of agricultural produce but make it only marketable for the primary market.

2.2. **Exempted category:** Exemption from Service Tax is allowed for following services:

- I. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including Cold storages for such purposes.
- II. Mechanized Foodgrain handling system, machinery or equipment for units processing agricultural produce as food stuff excluding alcoholic beverages; and
- III. Services provided by a goods transport agency by way of transportation of fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, foodgrains or pulses in a goods carriage.
- IV. Services of Loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of agricultural produce.

## 3. **Customs Duty:**

3.1. Government has provided following Project Import benefits:

- (i) Projects for the installation of mechanized foodgrain handling systems and pallet racking systems in 'Mandis' and Warehouses for foodgrains and sugar;

- (ii) Cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat.

Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional customs duty of 5% plus CVD as applicable.

- 3.2. Customs duty on Hazelnuts has been reduced from 30% to 10%.
- 3.3. Customs Duty on De-hulled Oat grains has been reduced from 30% to 15%.

#### **4. Central Excise Duty:**

In order to promote food processing industry, the Government has given following concessions in Central Excise Duty from time to time:

##### **4.1. Food Products:**

- (i) Nil excise duty in milk, milk products (Chapter 4), vegetables (Chapter 7), nuts and fruits, fresh and dried (Chapter 8).
- (ii) As against standard excise duty of 12%, Processed Fruits and Vegetables (Chapter 20) carries a merit rate of 2% without CENVAT or 6% with CENVAT.
- (iii) Soya Milk Drinks, Flavoured Milk of Animal origin also carry a duty of 2% without CENVAT or 6% with CENVAT.
- (iv) Excise duty on "Tapioca Starch manufactured and captively consumed within the factory of their production, in the manufacture of Tapioca Sago (Sabudana)" and excise duty on Tapioca Sago (Sabudana) has been reduced to nil in the Budget 2013-14.

##### **4.2. Food Processing Machineries:**

- (i) All Refrigeration Machineries and parts used for installation of Cold storage, Cold room or Refrigerated Vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat are exempted from Excise Duty.
- (ii) Pasteuring, drying, evaporating, etc. machinery used in Dairy sector is exempted from Excise Duty.

**Increasing the number of judges in High Courts**

\*25. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of judges in the High Court of Delhi and the rest of the 23 High Courts of the country by 25 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) by when the number of judges in all the High Courts would be increased?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Judge strength of High Courts is reviewed periodically through a Triennial Review, taking into account both the institution and pendency of cases. As per decision taken in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices on 07.04.2013, the total sanctioned strength of High Courts (Permanent and Additional Judges) including Delhi High Court needs to be increased by 25%. The Government of India has undertaken an exercise to project the requirement of Judges in various High Courts based on the data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases made available by the Supreme Court during the meeting of the Advisory Committee of National Court Management System (NCMS) held on 30.08.2013. The Government has sought 'in principle' approval of the Chief Justice of India on 09.10.2013 for revising the strength of Permanent and Additional Judges in each High Court.

**JNU study report on impact of mobile phone radiations**

\*26. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in its study report has concluded that there is a threat to the users of mobile phones in the country on account of exposure to radiations, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the constant use of these phones could affect heart, brain and other functioning of the body of the users; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Recently two reviews have been published from

the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi regarding effect of mobile phone radiation. Both the reviews are based on the review of published studies conducted on animals and in in-vitro system.

The first review concluded that radio frequency Electromagnetic Field (EMF) could cause biological damage and leads to several changes like decrease sperm count, enzymatic and hormonal changes, DNA damage and apoptosis formation.

The second review concluded that the regular and long term use of mobile phone, microwave oven at domestic level can have negative impact upon biological system especially on brain.

However, there is no conclusive evidence available so far to establish adverse effect on human health due to Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiations emitted from mobile phone or cell tower particularly with regard to adverse effect of these radiation on heart, brain and other functions of the body of the cell phone users. Studies are on going to find out adverse health effects of radio frequency Electromagnetic Field (EMF) from cell phone use, if any.

Based on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee, constituted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on EMF radiation issues, the norms for radiation limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) in India has been reduced to 1/10th of existing safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012. Also Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level for mobile handsets has been reduced from 2 watt/kg. prescribed by ICNIRP to 1.6 watt/kg. averaged over 1 gram of human tissue with effect from 01.09.2013.

Further, Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Expert Committee/Task Force in September, 2013, to evaluate the R&D proposal on the possible impact of EMF radiation exposure from mobile towers and handsets on life (humans, living organism, flora and fauna and environment) and related initiatives.

In addition, Indian Council of Medical Research is also conducting a multi-disciplinary cohort study in Delhi and National Capital Region to find out adverse effects of Radio Frequency Radiation, if any, emitted from cell phone on adult Indian population.



**Jan Aushadhi Stores**

\*27. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) when was the scheme of Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores launched;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to open Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores country-wide to make drugs and medicines available to the people at affordable prices;
- (c) the phasing out period of opening of these stores across the country; and
- (d) the number of such stores opened in Gujarat so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Jan Aushadhi Scheme, was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in November, 2008 to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices through the Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS).

(b) Jan Aushadhi Stores (JAS) have been opened in the States, wherever the State Governments extended their support and co-operation in allotting the space within the premises of the Government Hospitals and also identified the agencies to manage such stores. 158 JASs have been opened so far in the State of Punjab (24), Delhi (4), Haryana (4), Rajasthan (53), Andhra Pradesh (3), Odisha (21), West Bengal (3), Uttarakhand (5), Chandigarh (3), Jammu and Kashmir (4), Himachal Pradesh (10) and Jharkhand (24). Of these, only 76 JASs are operational as on 30th November, 2013. The new Business Plan, approved on 08.08.2013, by Department of Pharmaceuticals envisages opening up of 3000 Jan Aushadhi Stores in Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Expression of Interest (EOI) from willing Trusts/Societies/Pharmacists has been invited for opening of stores in the State of Odisha and U.P.

(c) As per new business plan, it is proposed to open 500, 750, 1000, 750 in the Financial Year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 respectively.

(d) No JAS has been opened in the State of Gujarat so far.

**Benefits of modern agricultural technology**

\*28. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to enable the small and marginal farmers to succeed in reaping the benefits arising out of use of modern agricultural technology;

(b) the details thereof including the States where the benefits have been realized and States where it could not be percolated; and

(c) the details of effectiveness of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Agricultural Institutes/Universities to rejuvenate agriculture extension schemes for proper dissemination of information/knowledge, especially to the small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Government implements various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes which have preferential norms of assistance for small and marginal farmers and/or emphasize earmarking of certain minimum percentage of resources for or beneficiaries from amongst small and marginal farmers. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) propagates economically viable and proven technologies aimed at resource poor families. ATMA, Mass Media and Kisan Call Centre (KCC) Schemes have been revamped and strengthened recently to reach all farmers (including small and marginal farmers) to disseminate relevant information and to spread adoption of appropriate technologies. A nation-wide SMS Portal for Farmers has enabled all departments, offices and organizations of the Government of India and State Governments (down to the Block level) to send information, provide services and give advisories to farmers in their local languages, in respect of their location and for preferences of crops/agricultural practices. Benefits of the schemes and programmes of the Government in agriculture and allied sectors have percolated to all the States.

(c) The Directorates of Extension in State Agriculture Universities undertake Farmer Advisory Services, including publishing useful material for farmers and conducting training of extension personnel. Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also have their Extension Outreach Programme. In order to assess, refine and demonstrate agricultural technologies/products generated by the National Agricultural Research System, the Krishi Vigyan Kendras conduct on-farm trials and frontline demonstrations for various crops as also provide training to farmers and extension personnel.

### **High Speed Rail Corporation**

\*29. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted High Speed Rail Corporation, if so, the composition thereof and whether it has started functioning;

(b) whether necessary infrastructure has been created to achieve the objectives of setting up this Corporation; and

(c) if not, the details of the infrastructure needed and by when it would be created?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd. (HSRC) has been incorporated as a fully-owned subsidiary of Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) of Ministry of Railways. The present composition of Board of Directors of HSRC is-Chairman and three Directors. It has started functioning.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Renovation of dilapidated old railway bridges**

†\*30. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified old railway bridges across the country which require renovation and reconstruction on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details of such dilapidated bridges, State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan for reconstruction of such bridges, if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no dilapidated railway bridge on Indian Railway system. However, there are certain railway bridges on Railway system which show signs of deterioration of physical condition indicating the need for their rehabilitation through special repairs, strengthening or rebuilding etc. These railway bridges are classified as distressed bridges. Priority is given to early rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening of these distressed bridges. As on 01.04.2013, there are 16 distressed bridges on Indian railway system. The information on Railway Bridges is maintained zone-wise and not State-wise or district-wise. The zone-wise breakup of distressed bridges is as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway	Eastern Railway	East Central Railway	East Coast Railway	Northern Railway	North Central Railway
No. of distressed Bridges	1	2	1	2	1
Railway	Southern Railway	South Central Railway	South East Central Railway	Western Railway	
No. of distressed Bridges	1	5	2	1	
TOTAL: 16					

(c) Rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening of Bridges is a continuous process on Indian Railways. As on 01.04.2013, 3426 Railway bridges (including distressed bridges) are sanctioned for rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening, which include bridges of all ages. During 2013-14, 791 bridges are planned for rehabilitation including 14 distressed bridges and upto October, 2013, 377 bridges have been rehabilitated including 6 distressed bridges. In the current financial year, the funds allocated for the purpose of rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening of railway bridges are presently Rs. 513.00 crores (Gross) and the expenditure upto October, 2013 is approx Rs 234.90 crores (Gross).

#### **Increase in input cost of cultivation**

\*31. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding the increase in input cost for major foodgrains cultivated during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has data regarding MSP for major foodgrains cultivated during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Weighted Average Cost of Production (C2), as projected by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), of major foodgrains for the last three years, from 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given as under:

(Value in Rs. Per quintal)

Crop	2011-12	2012-13		2013-14	
	Cost of Production (C2)	Cost of Production (C2)	Percentage change over the year	Cost of Production (C2)	Percentage change over the year
Wheat	927	1098	18.4	1109	1.0
Paddy	888	1152	29.7	1234	7.1
Gram	2121	2377	12.1	2865	20.5
Maize	921	1070	16.2	1112	3.9

Note: The Cost of Production (C2) includes value of seed, insecticides and pesticides, manure, fertilizer, irrigation charges, hired human, animal and machine labour, land revenue, rent paid for lease in land, and imputed value of family, animal and machine (owned) labour, rent of own land and interest of own fixed capital, depreciation on implements and farm buildings etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) declared by the Government for the major foodgrains during the last 5 years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 are given as under:-

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Crop	MSP declared by the Government during				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Wheat	1100	1120	1285	1350	1400
Paddy	950	1000	1080	1250	1310
Gram	1760	2100	2800	3000	3100
Maize	840	880	980	1175	1310

#### Drought in Bihar

†\*32. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has declared 33 districts of Bihar as drought affected, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether financial assistance has been sought by Government of Bihar for the districts declared as drought affected, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) During Kharif-2013, Government of Bihar has declared drought in 33 out of 38 districts of the State. List of drought declared districts is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State Government has submitted a drought relief memorandum seeking central assistance of Rs. 12,564.00 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*Name of Drought affected districts in Bihar*

1	Gaya	18	Samastipur
2	Jehanabad	19	Bhagalpur
3	Aurangabad	20	Siwan
4	Nawada	21	Saran
5	Patna	22	Gopalganj
6	Nalanda	23	Muzaffarpur
7.	Bhojpur	24	Sitamarhi
8	Buxar	25	Vaishali
9	Kaimur	26	Sheohar
10	Munger	27	East Champaran
11	Sheikhpura	28	West Champaran
12	Lakhisarai	29	Madhepura
13	Jamui	30	Supaul
14	Begusarai	31	Saharsa
15	Khagaria	32	Purnia
16	Madhubani	33	Katihar
17	Darbhangha		

**Statement-II**

*Summary of Assistance sought by Government of Bihar for  
drought 2013*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Sectors	Assistance
1.	<b>Agriculture:</b> Diesel subsidy, seed subsidy and agriculture input subsidy	1977.68
2.	<b>Water Resources</b>	235
3.	<b>Minor Water Resource:</b> Repair/Restoration of channel, pump house, motor pump including electric items and DG sets etc.	61.64
4.	<b>Animal Husbandry:</b> Fodder, water, medicines in cattle camps/transportation of fodder	5723.10
5.	<b>Food:</b> Gratuitous Relief (GR)	2821.39
6.	<b>Supplementary Nutrition to children</b>	358.88
7.	<b>Additional allotment of Kerosene oil</b>	53,900 KL
8.	<b>Health Sector</b>	7.60
9.	<b>Employment Generation:</b> Additional Central share over and above MGNREGS	1042.18
10.	<b>Drinking water</b>	109.77
11.	<b>Energy Sector</b>	226.80
12.	<b>Finance: Bank Loans</b>	Rescheduling of commercial bank loans. Provide consumption loan and agricultural loans at low interest rates.
TOTAL:		12564.04 or say 12564 crore

**Availability and affordability of fertilizers**

\*33. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Maharashtra are suffering from and complaining about the increased cost of fertilizers and their 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 by Government to control the prices of fertilizers and to make them available to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Urea is being provided to farmers at a statutory price of Rs.5360 per tonne fixed by Government. For Phosphatic and 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 subsidised P&K fertilizer, depending upon their nutrient content. Under the Policy, the Maximum Retail Prices of these fertilizers are fixed by fertilizer companies at reasonable level.

The country is fully dependent on import in respect of Potassic fertilizers, and to the extent of 90% in respect of Phosphatic fertilizers, 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 increase in the prices of P&K fertilizers in the 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, during 2013-14, the international prices of P&K fertilizers have come down and the fertilizer companies have been asked to reduce the prices of these fertilizers. While announcing subsidy rates for 2013-14, the Government has also notified minimum reduction in the prices of these fertilizers. The fertilizer companies have reported lower MRP of P&K fertilizers in the year 2013-14 as compared to the previous year.

Fertilizers are made available to each State including in Maharashtra based on demand of each State and availability of fertilizers. Seeing the availability, there is no overall shortage of fertilizers in the country, including in Maharashtra.



**Electromagnetic radiations from mobile phones**

†\*34. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to excessive use of mobile phones, mental and physical diseases in the people are being caused as side-effects;

(b) whether electromagnetic radiations emitted from mobile phones may lead to cancer, tumour, mental imbalance, dementia, headache, giddiness and even it can damage DNA of a person, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to protect people from these adverse effects or is going to take steps for making people aware in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There is no conclusive evidence available so far to establish adverse effect on human health due to Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiations emitted from mobile phone. The review of available study literature does not establish conclusive evidence on the safety or risk of radio frequency EMF radiation emitted from mobile phone particularly with regard to mental imbalance, tumour, cancer, dementia, headache, giddiness etc. Studies are on going to find out adverse health effects of radio frequency Electromagnetic Field from mobile phone use, if any.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in its press release dated 31 May, 2011 has classified radio frequency electromagnetic fields (of mobile handsets) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), based on an increased risk for glioma, a malignant type of brain cancer, associated with wireless phone use.

Subsequently, WHO in its Fact Sheet No. 193 of June, 2011, has Stated that there are some indications of an increased risk of glioma for those who reported the highest 10% of cumulative hours of cell phone use, although there was no consistent trend of increasing risk with greater duration of use. The researchers concluded that biases and errors limit the strength of these conclusions and prevent a causal interpretation. Based largely on these data, IARC has classified radiofrequency electromagnetic fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), a category used when a causal

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

association is considered credible, but when chance, bias or confounding cannot be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

WHO has further Stated that a large number of studies have been performed over the last three decades to assess whether mobile phones pose a potential health risk. To date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee, constituted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on EMF radiation issues, the norms for radiation limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) in India has been reduced to 1/10th of existing safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012. Also Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level for mobile handsets has been reduced from 2 Watt/Kg prescribed by ICNIRP to 1.6 Watt/Kg averaged over 1 gram of human tissue with effect from 01.09.2013.

Further, Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Expert Committee/Task Force in September, 2013, to evaluate the R&D proposal on the possible impact of EMF radiation exposure from mobile towers and handsets on life (humans, living organism, flora and fauna and environment) and related initiatives.

In addition, Indian Council of Medical Research is also conducting a multi-disciplinary cohort study in Delhi and National Capital Region to find out adverse effects of Radio Frequency Radiation, if any, emitted from cell phone on adult Indian population.

To make public aware, DoT has issued "Precautionary guidelines for the mobile users". In addition, DoT has also published advertisements in National and Regional Newspapers for creating awareness among public for ensuring safety from EMF radiations emitted from Mobile Towers and handsets. Further, for the information of the general public, a hand book on "Mobile Communication-Radio Waves and Safety" has also been issued. These documents are available on the website of DoT also.

#### **Rise in prices of vegetables**

\*35. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the unprecedented rise in the prices of vegetables, particularly onion, potato, tomato etc., recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the vegetable prices during the last six months, month-wise and item-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for such rise and the measures taken by Government to maintain reasonable prices of vegetables in retail market?

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

(b) Based on the retail prices of vegetables reported from major centres across the country, the price of onion were in the range of Rs.11-79 per kg in June, 2013, Rs.46-80 per kg in October, 2013, but declined to Rs.25-Rs.80 during November, 2013. The price of potato which were at Rs.11-26 per kg in June, 2013 increased to Rs.13-36 per kg in November, 2013. The price of tomato that were in the range of Rs.10-60 per kg in June, 2013 was Rs.35-60 per kg in November, 2013. The details of month-end retail prices of onion, potato and tomato during the last six months are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the last six months show that prices of vegetables as a group rose from 5.21% in May 2013 to 89.37% in September, 2013, but declined to 78.38% in October, 2013. During this period the price of potato declined but that of other vegetables like onion and tomato increased as shown in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Price increase of vegetables are normally on account of several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, transportation costs, storage problems and weather conditions.

Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices are analysed, and based on this measures are taken to contain price rise and increase availability of essential items.

Measures taken to contain the price rise are enclosed in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Month and retail prices of the onion, potato and tomato during  
last six months*

**A. Retail Prices of Potato**

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centre	Jun. 28, 2013	Jul. 31, 2013	Aug. 30, 2013	Sep. 30, 2013	Oct. 31, 2013	Nov. 29, 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	22	20	21	21	28	25
Shimla	NR	20	20	20	35	20
Jammu	15	20	20	20	35	25
Lucknow	16	17	17	16	22	20
Dehradun	20	18	18	18	24	20
Ahmedabad	15	18	20	22	NR	20
Bhopal	14	14	14	20	NR	20
Mumbai	22	20	22	23	25	24
Jaipur	14	14	14	10	18	18
Patna	13	12	NR	12	15	18
Bhubaneshwar	11	11	11	10	18	18
Kolkata	12	11	11	11	16	13
Guwahati	13	14	14	12	24	24
Shillong	15	15	15	15	15	15
Agartala	17	17	17	17	25	23
Hyderabad	19	18	26	18	26	26
Bengaluru	19	18	15	13	18	30
T.Puram	26	29	27	27	27	36
Chennai	18	17	16	15	25	NR

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>B. Retail Prices of Onion</b>						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)
Delhi	26	38	58	62	70	46
Shimla	NR	35	60	70	80	40
Jammu	25	30	55	60	65	40
Lucknow	20	30	50	60	60	40
Dehradun	22	35	60	65	72	45
Ahmedabad	19	30	48	62	NR	55
Bhopal	11	11	38	54	NR	35
Mumbai	26	38	52	59	67	62
Jaipur	15	30	45	50	50	25
Patna	18	27	NR	55	48	30
Bhubaneswar	24	34	46	45	54	34
Kolkata	24	34	50	60	64	45
Guwahati	20	32	50	58	60	35
Shillong	21	35	66	66	80	80
Agartala	21	36	58	69	NR	53
Hyderabad	20	31	69	54	58	37
Bengaluru	20	28	40	30	46	35
T.Puram	79	47	52	63	70	79
Chennai	23	30	53	37	57	NR
<b>C. Retail Prices of Tomato</b>						Unit: (Rs./Kg.)
Delhi	46	42	37	40	42	55
Shimla	NR	25	40	25	40	60
Jammu	30	20	40	30	50	60

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lucknow	23	50	35	40	40	60
Dehradun	30	35	40	30	28	45
Ahmedabad	10	35	38	32	NR	35
Bhopal	12	12	12	15	NR	35
Mumbai	60	44	30	37	38	38
Jaipur	16	27	32	32	40	50
Patna	42	70	NR	32	30	47
Bhubaneswar	50	24	24	24	40	40
Kolkata	60	40	32	36	40	50
Guwahati	NR	40	30	40	40	35
Shillong	26	26	35	35	35	35
Agartala	39	37	37	38	38	45
Hyderabad	38	32	33	20	50	38
Bengaluru	44	16	12	15	38	45
T.Puram	48	39	32	27	44	48
Chennai	41	17	17	17	50	NR

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

NR: Not Reported.

***Statement-II***

*Trends in prices of Vegetables based on WPI*

Commodity Name	May, 2013	Jun., 2013	Jul., 2013	Aug., 2013	Sep., 2013	Oct., 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables	5.2	17.4	46.8	81.0	89.4	78.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Potato	1.3	-8.4	-6.1	-15.2	-13.1	-1.2
Onion	94.3	114.8	146.4	272.5	322.9	278.2
Tomato	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	86.9	121.9
Cauliflower	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Lady finger	-29.2	-17.8	-2.9	13.1	27.2	24.2
Cabbage	-48.1	-20.5	21.0	120.8	119.6	77.0

Source: DIPP

### **Statement-III**

#### **Measures taken to contain the price rise of vegetables:**

- States/UTs have been addressed at intervals to ensure steady supply of onion into the market and to take other measures to control price rise.
- Export of onion is calibrated through Minimum Export Price (MEP). MEP of onion was re-imposed to USD 650 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 14.08.2013. It was further raised to USD 900 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 19.9.2013 and to USD 1150 per metric tonne *w.e.f.* 1.11.2013.
- Quantity of 80,41,379 kgs. of onion has been imported during 01.09.2013-13.11.2013 from China, Egypt, Pakistan and Thailand.
- In order to address the problem of storage, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), among its schemes, is facilitating creation of infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing. In order to improve the availability of vegetables, Government initiated schemes like Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) under the aegis of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the objective to address concerns related to both demand and supply side of the vegetable sector in selected cities.

#### **Dedicated high-speed corridors**

\*36. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have identified high-density traffic corridors for private players; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that railway routes have reached a saturation point and there is a need to go in for dedicated, perhaps elevated high-speed corridors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Railways have not identified specific High Density Traffic Corridors for private players. However, Son Nagar-Dankuni section of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor has been identified for implementation through the PPP route.

(b) Many sections including of trunk routes and freight intensive routes have reached saturation point. Ministry of Railways have decided to construct Dedicated Freight Corridors on Eastern (1839 km. from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni near Kolkata) and Western (1499 kms. is from Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai to Dadri near Delhi) trunk routes, besides, doubling and other line capacity improvement works on other saturated routes. However, it has not been decided to go in for elevated high speed corridors.

#### **Price rise of onion**

\*37. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that prices of onion have increased due to laxity of Government to keep a check on the traders' lobby and its inefficient administration;

(b) if so, the action taken against middlemen involved in the rise of prices of onion;

(c) whether, according to a report—'Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India', the onion trade is unilaterally dictated by traders and middlemen and has benefited them the most, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken for proactive role of Government to control the prices of onion in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The prices of onion are governed by market forces of demand and supply, cost of transportation and storage, weather conditions etc. Prices of onion have risen recently due to reduced production, extended rain in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat which had an adverse effect on market arrivals. The increased demand due to festival season has



further added to the price rise. Onion prices are coming down from the second week of November due to the arrivals from major onion growing States.

The States/UTs have been addressed at intervals to ensure steady supply of onion into the market and to take other measures to control price rise. All States/UTs were addressed to check hoarding and black-marketing of onion and to ensure the availability of onion in the market at reasonable level and requested to take preventive action on priority basis as well as to avoid frequent closure of markets for ensuring stability of onion prices.

(c) and (d) The Competitive Assessment of Onion Markets in India Report-2012 by Competition Commission of India had in its observations indicated that the domestic market structure is substantially influenced by big traders on account of advantages like well connected network of intermediaries, access to information, infrastructure support etc.

Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices are analysed, and based on this appropriate measures are taken to contain price rise and increase availability of essential items.

Measures taken to contain the price rise are given in the Statement.

[Refer to the Statement-III Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 35 (Part c)]

### **R&D in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

\*38. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken and completed during the last three years for conducting research in genetic engineering;

(b) the financial allocation made for Research and Development (R&D) in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13; and

(c) whether there was full utilization of such funds or some funds got lapsed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The details of the projects undertaken/ongoing and completed during last three years for conducting research in genetic engineering are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Financial allocation and utilization of funds for Research and Development in ICAR during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	% Utilization w.r.t. RE
2010-11	2300.00	2521.75	2354.29	93.36
2011-12	2800.00	2850.00	2765.27	97.03
2012-13	3220.00	2520.00	2374.72	94.23

***Statement***

*Details of projects undertaken/ongoing and completed during the period  
2010-11 to 2012-13 for conducting research in genetic engineering*

**A. Ongoing Projects**

**National Research Centre for Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi**

**Network Project on Transgenic in Crops**

- Traits in Rice: Resistance to Yellow stem borer and leaf folder, Sheath blight resistance, Tolerance to drought and salinity
- Traits in Sorghum : Resistance to stem borer, Tolerance to drought and salinity
- Traits in Maize: Resistance to stem borers
- Traits in Chickpea: Resistance to Pod borer, Tolerance to drought and salinity
- Traits in Pigeonpea: Resistance to Pod borer
- Traits in Soybean: Resistance to viruses
- Traits in Cotton: Resistance to Boll worm, Resistance to Leaf curl virus
- Traits in Brassica: Resistance to Aphids, Tolerance to drought and salinity
- Traits in Cassava: Mosaic virus resistance
- Traits in Groundnut: Resistance to insect/pests, Tolerance to drought and salinity

- Traits in Castor: Resistance to capsule borer

**Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi**

- Understanding plant-nematode interactions using RNAi-Component-4 of NAIP.
- Allele Mining and Expression Profiling of Resistance and A virulence-genes in Rice-Blast Pathosystem for Development of Race Non-Specific Disease Resistance
- Host pathogen interactions and engineering resistance against pathogens affecting horticultural and field crops
- Use of RNAi technology in developing low phytate soybean and rice
- Translational research on root knot Nematode tolerant RNAi transgenics based on vital gene targets from validation to proof-of-concept to selection of event(s) in the field under confined conditions.
- Genetics and molecular tagging of drought tolerance gene (s) in lentil
- Development of Genetically engineered vaccines against economically important poultry viral diseases.

**Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore**

- Identification and cloning of sugarcane specific promoters and genes coding for anti-microbial peptides with specific reference to red rot resistance
- Exploring the possibility of using sugarcane as a platform for molecular farming
- Molecular cloning and characterization of genes involved in lignin biosynthesis pathway of sugarcane

**Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore**

- Use of RNAi technology in development of low phytate rice and soybean

**Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur**

- Development of pod borer resistant transgenic pigeon-pea and chickpea-NFBSFARA Project
- Development of Chickpea transgenic for drought tolerance-Institute project

**Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad**

- Deciphering the Molecular Mechanism of Induction of Biotic Stress Tolerance Induced by *Trichoderma spp.* in Castor

**Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad**

- Over expression of genes involved in ascorbate-glutathione cycle to enhance the abiotic stress tolerance in transgenic Sorghum plants

**Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut**

- Development of transgenics for resistance to *Phytophthora* and drought in black pepper.
- Testing transgenic black pepper for resistance against viruses.

**Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla**

- Engineering late blight resistance in susceptible Indian potato cultivar.
- Development of transgenic potato with resistance to major viruses.
- Biotechnological approaches for reduction of cold induced sweetening in potato.
- Characterization and evaluation of dwarf potato transgenic plants under long day and high night temperature conditions.

**Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru**

- Gene cloning, regeneration systems and transgenic development for important horticultural traits.
- ICAR Network project on transgenics in Banana.
- ICAR Network project on evaluation of transgenic tomato lines for resistance to TLCV.
- Stacking with PR-3, PGIP and NPR1 gene in tomato for induction of broad spectrum fungal resistance.
- Transformation of onion cvArkaNiketan with chitinase gene for resistance to purple blotch.
- ICAR-Network Project on Generation of Bt. transgenic tomato for resistance to the fruit borer.

**National Research Centre for Banana, Tiruchirapalli**

- Develop transgenic banana against banana bunch top virus using coat protein mediated approach.

**Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram**

- Development of mosaic resistant transgenic cassava.

**National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal**

- Development and validation of human Tissue Plasminogen Activator gene construct in mammalian cell culture system

**Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar**

- Development of recombinant antigen based diagnostic test for detection of *Taenia solium* cysticercosis in pigs
- Development of multigene constructs expressing proteins of *M. a. paratuberculosis* for use in a serodiagnosis assay
- Development of DIVA based vaccine and diagnostic against infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) in cattle
- Development of diagnostic assays based on recombinant antigens for pasteurellosis in livestock
- Generation of an improved Newcastle disease virus vaccine candidate using a novel reverse genetics technology
- Development of goat having knocked down of myostatin gene through RNA interference technology to enhance the meat production
- Studies on recombinant flagellin protein of *Clostridium chauvoei* and fimbrial protein of *Pasteurella multocida* as vaccine candidates against black quarter and haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Evaluation of protective efficacy of recombinant vaccine for the control of Salmonellosis
- Expression of major immunogenic protein, P32 of capripox virus and evaluation of its diagnostic potential
- Development of recombinant antigen based rapid diagnostic assay for canine parvo virus infection

- Studies on recombinant matrix metalloprotease as target antigen for immunotherapy of cancer
- Development of transgenic goat as a bioreactor for providing novel protein of therapeutic importance using SMGT method
- Development and evaluation of neuraminidase DIVA marker vaccines against highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza viruses in chickens
- Identification of oncolytic viral genes and development of tumor targeted nano-delivery vehicle for cancer therapy in bovines
- Regulation of fatty acid synthesis by RNA interference in pig (National Fund for Basic, Strategic and frontier Application Research in Agriculture)
- Development of genetically engineered vaccines against economically important poultry viral diseases
- Development of a bivalent marker vaccine against bovine herpesvirus-1 and brucella

**National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar**

- Characterization of indigenous non-descript and geographically distinct donkeys
- Cloning Expression and characterization of equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG)
- National Fellow Scheme-Development of sensitive and specific diagnostic assays for detection of *Trypanosoma evansi* infection in animals using modern molecular tools
- Development of biomarker(s) for diagnosis of *T. evansi* infection in animals using proteomic approach
- OIE Twining program for Glanders
- Twining program on Equine Influenza

**Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi**

- Bioprospecting of gene and allele mining for abiotic stress tolerance

**Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai**

- Development of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) and *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (*MrNV*) vaccines for shrimp based on RNA interference

- Development of recombinant biosensors for measuring aquatic pollution

**Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar**

- Transgenic of freshwater fishes

**National Agricultural Innovation Project:**

**International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi**

- Genomic analysis of cotton boll and fibre development

**Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru**

- Potential of RNAi in Insect Pest Management: A Model in Silencing important genes specific to tomato fruit Borer, *Helicoverpa armigera* Hubner (Noctuidae: Lepidoptera)

**Naraji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vishwa Vidhyalaya, Jabalpur**

- Development of goat having knocked down myostatin gene through RNA interference technology to enhance the meat production.

**National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bengaluru**

- Manipulation of rumen ecosystem through modified rumen microbes encoding novel fibrolytic enzymes using nucleic acid base technologies for the improved utilization of crop residues.

**B. Projects completed:**

**Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi**

- Development of provitamin A rich Indica rice variety through marker assisted backcross breeding using high carotenoid golden rice as donor lines.
- Designing novel nematode management technology through functional genomics of ESTs of *Meloidogyne incognita* (root knot nematode) using RNAi for identifying parasite gene targets.
- Sustainability of pyramided Bt. genes in crop plants for insect control.
- Construction of a novel insecticidal cry gene of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt.) for enhanced pod borer (*Helicoverpa armigera*) resistance in transgenic crops
- Development of virus resistant transgenics
- Development of transgenic resistance to bud and stem necrosis virus in groundnut.

- Cloning and over expression of the genes encoding high affinity nitrate transporter in *Brassica juncea* and wheat.
- Analysis of fruit characteristics expression profile of ripening genes and limited open field trials of tomato transgenics over expressing polyamine biosynthesis genes.

**Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad**

- Genetic transformation and molecular analysis of Indian sweet sorghum genotypes with Bt. gene constructs
- Evolving transgenic sorghum for resistance against stem borer with suitable Bt. constructs.

**Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore**

- Developing sugarcane cultivars against biotic stresses through genetic transformation

**Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora**

- Bioprospecting and allele mining for abiotic stresses

**Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad**

- Reduction of Toxic Endosperm Proteins, Ricin And RCA in Castor through Post Transcriptional Gene Silencing Technologies
- Molecular and Genetic Analysis of Transgenic Male Sterile and Restorer Lines in Safflower
- Development of High Oil Safflower by Multigene Engineering
- Validation of RNAi Constructs for Restoration in Male Sterile Transgenic Tobacco as a Prelude to their Utilization in Safflower
- Development of Tissue culture and Transformation Protocols in Sunflower as a Prelude for Development of Transgenics Resistant to Sunflower Necrosis Disease

**Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry**

- Maintenance, evaluation and characterization of Tobacco transgenics

**Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack**

- Development of a single cell C-4 photosynthetic system in rice

**Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur**

- Gene Stacking in Bt. Cotton



**National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal**

- Development of transgenes for *in vitro* expression in buffalo mammary gland epithelial cells
- Cloning, expression and functional characterization of a mammary gland protein MGP-40 expressed during mammary gland involution and exploring its potential as a prognostic mammary biomarker in farm animals

**Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease, Mukteswar**

- Construction of an infectious cDNA clone for serotype Asia1 Foot and Mouth Disease virus.
- Development of recombinant antibody against 3ABC non structural protein (NSP) for use in DIVA ELISA.
- Development of recombinant 2B non structural protein (NSP) DIVA ELISA for FMD.

**Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar**

- Development of recombinant antigen based diagnostic test to detect Egg Drop Syndrome 76 antibodies in chicken
- Construction of an *aroA* gene knock-out mutant of *Pasteurella multocida* and evaluation of its virulence and antigenic potential
- Development of Recombinant vaccine for Infectious bursal disease virus
- Development of yeast expressed recombinant antigens for diagnosis and immunoprophylaxis of avian influenza virus
- Development of recombinant somatic antigen based diagnostic kit for sero-monitoring of *Oesphagostomum* and *Bunostomum* parasitic infection in ruminants
- Recombinant antigen based rapid sero-profiling of Newcastle disease virus
- Development of adenoviral vector mediated gene therapy for mastitis in cattle
- Application of reverse genetics: A novel approach for studying the molecular basis of immune response in Indian cattle breeds

- Evaluation of anti-rabies effect of small interfering RNA (siRNA) delivered through viral vector

**National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar**

- Genetic and antigenic differentiation of equine influenza viruses
- Development of diagnostics for equine influenza
- Diversity of *Mx gene* and association of polymorphic markers with susceptibility *vis-a-vis* resistance against Equine Influenza
- Characterization of Toll-like receptor 9 and its role in CpG-immunomodulation in equines
- Development of recombinant protein-based immune-diagnostic kit for equine infectious anemia (EIA)
- Studies on class I and II genes of Major Histocompatibility Complex in donkeys
- Isolation, maintenance and characterization of bacterial pathogens and their molecular identification
- Isolation, molecular characterization and reposition of viruses of animal origin
- Development of protein expression clone repository of virulence associated genes of zoonotic buffalopox and equine influenza viruses
- Isolation Characterization of Animal adenoviruses development of a novel viral vector for vaccine delivery (DBT)
- Studies on *B. mallei* for rapid diagnosis of glanders in equines using molecular tools
- OIE Twining Laboratories Project on Equine Piroplasmiasis (Japan)

**Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai**

- Gene slicing-A strategy for management of white spot syndrome virus (WSSV)

**Steep rise in prices of vegetables**

\*39. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether retail prices of onion, tomato and potato have reached ₹ 100, 90 and 40 respectively, per kilogram during October and November, 2013, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether prices of most of the vegetables have surged upto 200 per cent during the last one year, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would take concrete measures to ease the prices of vegetables, particularly onion, potato and tomato, which have become inaccessible to common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and 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 retail prices as reported from 57 centers across the country show that during the month of October, 2013, the retail price of onion at Aizwal centre was at Rs.100/-per kg whereas the prices from all other centers were in the range of Rs.25-Rs.90 per kg. Similarly the price of tomato at Aizwal was at Rs.70/-per kg and in remaining centers it was in the range of Rs.12-Rs.56 per kg and the price of potato were in the range of Rs.10-Rs.45 per kg except Rs.60/-per kg at Port Blair. The details are as follows:

Item	Retail Price Range (Rs. per Kg)	
	Oct., 2013	Nov., 2013
Onion	Rs.25-Rs.100	Rs.20-Rs.100
Tomato	Rs.12-Rs.70	Rs.15-Rs.80
Potato	Rs.10-Rs.35	Rs.12-Rs.45

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments.

(b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for vegetables increased by 78.38% in October, 2013 as against a decline of 9.05% during the corresponding month an year ago *i.e.* October, 2012. During the same period prices of vegetables like onion, tomato and cabbage witnessed an increase of more than 100% as shown in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Price increase of vegetables is normally on account of several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, transportation cost, storage problems and weather conditions.

Measures taken to contain the price rise are given in the Statement.

[Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to SQ. No. 35 (Part c)]

**Statement-I***Price trends of vegetables based on WPI (in per cent)*

Commodity Name	Oct., 2012	Nov., 2012	Dec., 2012	Jan., 2013	Feb., 2013	Mar., 2013	Apr., 2013	May, 2013	Jun., 2013	Jul., 2013	Aug., 2013	Sep., 2013	Oct., 2013
Vegetables	-9.1	-1.5	14.4	30.0	19.9	-1.7	-8.9	5.2	17.4	46.8	81.0	89.4	78.4
Potato	49.1	67.9	58.0	73.1	50.1	15.8	-0.6	1.3	-8.4	-6.1	-15.2	-13.1	-1.2
Onion	-9.1	16.6	72.8	125.2	182.4	110.7	90.8	94.3	114.8	146.4	272.5	322.9	278.2
Tomato	-39.0	-34.5	2.5	46.6	5.7	-27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	86.9	121.9
Cauliflower	20.0	5.8	2.4	10.4	-4.1	-6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Brinjal	-0.2	6.4	4.2	5.0	-9.9	-7.5	-7.1	31.5	31.5	74.6	84.3	31.7	76.0
Lady finger	-14.5	-18.6	-3.2	-4.7	-11.4	-27.5	-35.0	-29.2	-17.8	-2.9	13.1	27.2	24.2
Cabbage	-26.5	-14.1	-9.7	-0.8	-16.5	-38.9	56.5	-48.1	-20.5	21.0	120.8	119.6	77.0

Source: DIPP.

**Telecom services in villages**

\*40. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties faced by Government in providing telecommunication services in villages; and

(b) the solutions proposed to overcome such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Service Providers, who are implementing Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) funded schemes, have reported following difficulties in providing services in rural and remote areas:

(i) Low population density and difficult location conditions makes service provision financial unviable.

(ii) CAPEX (Capital Expenditure) and OPEX (Operational Expenditure) for development of telecom infrastructure in these areas is very high.

(iii) Lack of adequate backhaul connectivity.

(iv) Difficulties in getting Right of Way (RoW) permissions from State Governments and Local Bodies.

(v) Lack of proper supporting infrastructure (road, electricity supply etc.).

(b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has been established *w.e.f.* 01.04.2002 with the objective of providing access to telecom services to people in the rural and remote areas through viability gap funding. The resources for implementation of USO are raised through USOF a Universal Service Levy (USL), which is 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) of all Telecom Service Providers except the pure value added service providers like Internet, Voice Mail, E-Mail service providers etc. Administration of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is governed by Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as amended from time to time. Different USOF schemes are planned and implemented in unviable rural and remote areas by providing financial/subsidy support from USOF. Details of USOF Schemes are given below:

(i) Creation of General Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) Infrastructure:

(a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to connect all Gram Panchayats through Optical Fibre Cable.

- (b) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District Sub-Divisional Headquarter-District Headquarter (SDHQ-DHQ) OFC Network in North Eastern Region.
- (ii) Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband Connectivity upto village level.
- (iii) Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme.
- (iv) Public Access: Village Public Telephones in all villages.
- (v) Scheme for Mobile Communication Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Areas.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### **Decline in number of indigenous cows**

156. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of indigenous and crossbred cows at present, and over the years, as per cattle censuses;
- (b) their percentage decrease, increase and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether genetic upgradation programmes being implemented, using Holstein Friesian and Jersey is leading to neglect indigenous cattle;
- (d) the funds spent for upgradation programmes of foreign and domestic bred of cows, comparatively, during past ten years; and
- (e) whether genetic upgradation programmes using foreign breeds of cows, has not helped poor/marginal farmers, as upkeep of foreign breeds is costlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per 17th Livestock Census of 2003 and 18th Livestock Census of 2007, the number of female indigenous cattle has increased from 8.29 crore in 2003 to 8.92 crore in 2007 and number of female crossbred cattle has increased from 1.97 crore in 2003 to 2.62 crore in 2007. This shows an increase of 7.6 % in the case of female indigenous cattle and 32.9% in the case of female crossbred cattle during the period 2003 to 2007. The higher

percentage changes in case of female crossbred cattle is attributed to more demand of milk production and *per capita* availability of milk, shrinking grazing areas, low availability of fodder for cattle, intensive and mechanized agriculture and changing socio-economic level of farmers in the country.

(c) No Sir. Formulation of the breeding policy is the State subject and most of the States have formulated their breeding policy and included development and conservation of indigenous breeds in policy document. In order to supplement and complement the efforts made by the States the Government is implementing 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' which has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds. One of the achievements of the project would be increasing the availability of improved indigenous animals. Selective breeding and multiplication of the important indigenous breeds of cattle in their breeding tract, through both Artificial Insemination as well as natural service, will establish regular and continuous supply of high quality indigenous animals greatly improving the overall economy in the country.

(d) Under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding an expenditure of Rs. 1072.27 crore has been made since inception of the scheme including Rs. 82.56 crore released during current year.

(e) It is obvious that a small or landless farmer cannot afford keeping high producing crossbred or foreign breeds of cattle. However, the thinking that upkeep of crossbred animals or foreign breeds is costlier may not be true always owing to the output obtained from these animals. The crossbred animals are maintained mostly by the farmers practicing high input-high output (commercial) or moderate input and medium output (semi commercial) types of production systems while indigenous animals are mostly maintained by the farmers practicing low input and low output type of production system.

#### **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture**

157. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the objectives of the Mission;

(c) whether any blue print has been prepared detailing action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, how the proposed plan is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry. NMSA as a programmatic intervention focuses on promotion of location specific integrated/composite farming systems; resource conservation technologies; comprehensive soil health management; efficient on-farm water management and mainstreaming rainfed technologies.

(c) and (d) NMSA identifies 10 key dimensions namely seed and culture water, pest, nutrient, farming practices, credit, insurance, market, information and livelihood diversification for promoting suitable agricultural practices that covers both adoption and mitigation measures through four functional areas, namely, Research and Development, Technologies, Products and Practices, Infrastructure and Capacity building. During Twelfth Five Year Plan, these dimensions have been embedded and mainstreamed into Missions/Programmes/Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture including NMSA through a process of restructuring of various schemes/missions implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan and convergence with other related programmes of Central/State Governments.

#### **Strengthening of State Agricultural Marketing Boards**

158. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strengthened the State Agricultural Marketing Boards by giving them more financial powers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture Marketing under "Market and Fare" is a State subject. The financial powers of Agriculture Marketing Board are governed by relevant Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Acts, Enacted by respective



State Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture has however been advocating strengthening of the State Agricultural Marketing Boards through amendment to this effect in State APMC Acts. It is sought to demarcate the function of service provider as Managing Director of Agriculture Marketing Board from that of regulator as Director of Agriculture Marketing. Director of Agriculture Marketing should ideally discharge the duties related to regulation only while Managing Director should discharge duties pertaining to development. It has been emphasized that the Agricultural Marketing Boards need to focus on undertaking unhindered and smooth development work related to agriculture marketing and market infrastructure.

### **Implementation of RKVY in North-Eastern States**

159. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the States of North-East, specially in Assam;

(b) the total amount allocated and released for North-East States under RKVY, project-wise; and

(c) the details of total utilization of funds and results of the scheme achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) aims at achieving 4% annual growth in agriculture sector by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. To achieve this end, the States have been given complete flexibility to choose projects for achieving the desired growth in these sectors. Under this scheme Government of India does not fix targets, rather gives complete autonomy to State to customize interventions as per their requirements. A Statement of State-wise funds allocated and released to the North-Eastern States and utilization reported by these States, including Assam, is given in the Annexed.

[See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 1]

### **Flow of funds for benefit of women farmers**

160. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments have been directed to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers under all beneficiary oriented schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has recently conducted any study on women participation and contribution to agriculture in the country;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the follow up action taken by Government on the findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per directives of Planning Commission regarding Women Component Plan from 1997-98 onwards, the State Governments have been asked to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers. Guidelines of beneficiary oriented schemes such as Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training Testing and Demonstration, Post-Harvest Technology and Management and National Mission on Micro Irrigation now have this provisions regarding 30% flow of funds for women farmers.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

#### **Implementation of RKVY in Bihar**

161. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated and released to the Government of Bihar under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during last three financial years, year-wise; and
- (b) whether the State Government has spent total amount released to them or there is unspent amount, year-wise; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The year-wise funds allocated and released to the Government of Bihar under RKVY and expenditure reported by the State Government during the last three financial years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Unspent
2010-11	380.94	415.10	415.10	0.00
2011-12	506.82	506.82	506.82	0.00
2012-13	724.01	700.20	585.56	114.64

#### **Production of hybrid rice**

162. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hybrid rice has the potential to raise rice yields significantly to the order of 20-30 per cent relative to local varieties;

(b) whether Government has set a target to increase the area under hybrid rice to 25 per cent of the total rice area by 2015 against the present 7 per cent of rice area under hybrids; and

(c) whether at present over half of the rice area in China is under hybrid rice, resulting in improved food security for over an estimated 60 million people per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, hybrid rice has the potential to raise rice yield by at least 15-20 percent over the high yielding varieties.

(b) There is no target fixed by the Government of India (GOI) to increase the area under hybrid rice. However, in order to increase production of rice, GOI has been promoting the cultivation of hybrid rice through various crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)-a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), etc.

(c) In China, hybrid rice is cultivated on 50 per cent of total rice area (29 million hectares).

#### **Agricultural output in Maharashtra**

163. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aggregate agricultural output in the country during the last four years, year-wise;
- (b) the position of Maharashtra during the said period; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to increase the agricultural output in Maharashtra substantially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Details of all-India level aggregate agricultural output/production of major crops in the country *vis-a-vis* in the State of Maharashtra during the last four years, *i.e.*, 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In order to increase the agricultural output/production in the country including the State of Maharashtra, Government of India has been implementing various Crop Development Schemes 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. Under NFSM, an Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been Stated in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

***Statement***

*Production of Major Agricultural Crops at all-India level vis-a-vis  
in the State of Maharashtra*

Crop	Maharashtra				All India			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	2183.0	2696.0	2841.0	3042.0	89083.2	95970.0	105301.0	104398.7
Wheat	1740.0	2301.0	1313.0	875.0	80803.6	86874.0	94882.1	92458.2
Coarse Cereals	6293.3	7323.6	6122.0	4359.0	33549.1	43397.1	42014.0	40058.3
Pulses	2370.0	3099.8	2268.0	2413.0	14661.8	18240.9	17088.9	18446.0
Foodgrains	12586.3	15420.4	12544.0	10689.0	218097.7	244482.0	259286.0	255361.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oilseeds	2814.0	5040.0	4485.0	5017.0	24881.6	32479.0	29798.7	31006.0
Sugarcane	64159.0	81895.7	86733.1	62174.8	292301.6	342381.6	361036.6	338963.1
Cotton#	5859.3	8500.0	7200.0	7650.0	24021.8	33000.0	35200.0	34000.0

\*4th advance estimates released on 22.07.2013.

#Production in '000 bales of 170 kgs each.

### Per-capita availability of foodgrains

164. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per-capita availability of foodgrains has declined over the years in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken/being taken by Government to increase the per-capita availability of foodgrains;

(c) whether a sharp decline is being witnessed in the *per capita* foodgrains production;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent such decline in future in coordination with the States to increase the *per capita* foodgrains production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) The *per capita* net availability\* of foodgrains for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010-2012 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Year	<i>Per capita</i> net availability of foodgrains
1	2
2000	454.4
2005	422.4

1	2
2010	437.1
2011	453.6
2012(P)	449.9

(P) Provisional

\*Net availability = Gross production (-) seed, feed and wastage (-) Exports (+) imports, (+/-) change in stocks.

Fluctuations in net *per capita* availability are mainly due to fluctuations in production on account of variations in weather conditions, increasing population, change in stocks etc. *Per capita* production of foodgrains for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Year	<i>Per capita</i> production of foodgrains
2009-10	503.9
2010-11	557.3
2011-12	585.5
2012-13 (4th Advance Estimate)	569.4

Fluctuations in foodgrains production depend on a number of factors including fluctuations in weather conditions.

Government implements various programmes/schemes *viz.* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) etc. with the objective of increasing production and productivity of rice, wheat and other crops. In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU) have developed a number of improved varieties/hybrids of foodgrain crops to enhance production and productivity of food crops.

Government has also taken steps for increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing etc. to improve agricultural production and productivity.

Other measures taken by the Government include incentivisation through higher Minimum Support Prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, interest subvention on crop loans etc.

In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

### **Developing high yielding variety of seeds**

165. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing research programmes under agricultural research centres and universities for developing high yielding varieties of crops including pulses, rice and wheat alongwith outcome thereof;

(b) the demand and availability of high yielding crops/seed varieties in the country during each of last three years, State-wise;

(c) the areas under cultivation of such crops during said period, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has launched any scheme for development and strengthening of seeds infrastructure to facilitate production and distribution of seeds including high yielding seeds of various crops; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the status of implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is carrying out basic and strategic research programmes related to crop improvement at 20 commodity/theme based research institutes. The information so generated is used by 24 crop-specific All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) of ICAR, located in State Agricultural Universities, to develop location-specific high yielding varieties of crops including rice, wheat and pulses. As a result, a total of 339 varieties/hybrids including rice (68), wheat (28), pulses (61) and other crops (182) were released during last three years. Breeder seeds of different crop varieties were produced to the tune of 98419, 104784 and 81620 quintals during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. This ensured effective seed chain for making available quality seeds to the farmers resulting in improved productivity of crops.

(b) State-wise details of the demand and availability of seeds of high yield varieties are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of the area under cultivation in respect of major crops during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Under the Central Sector Scheme, an amount of Rs. 227.34 crores, Rs. 276.7 crores and Rs. 184.48 crores have been provided to various organizations during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively for the development and strengthening of infrastructure to facilitate production and distribution of seeds including high yielding varieties of various crops. Assistance is also provided by way of subsidy for seed related activities including production and distribution under schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP). These schemes help in facilitating production and distribution of quality seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise demand and availability of seeds of high yielding varieties  
during last three years*

(Quantity in lakh quintals)

State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	48.04	69.51	43.56	49.95	47.38	56.23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Assam	9.61	9.61	8.15	8.15	6.79	6.79
Bihar	15.80	17.06	13.66	16.63	15.14	17.02
Chhattisgarh	6.27	6.01	7.87	7.74	8.42	11.36
Goa	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Gujarat	13.76	14.14	9.80	10.15	12.32	12.63
Haryana	10.85	15.61	14.13	15.58	14.68	16.25



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	1.64	1.64	1.29	1.06	1.42	1.42
Jharkhand	5.65	1.01	4.92	2.61	3.19	3.43
Jammu and Kashmir	1.16	1.28	1.26	1.21	1.53	1.53
Karnataka	11.60	13.48	13.46	14.72	15.53	15.53
Kerala	1.20	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	29.16	33.12	30.96	35.52	34.28	33.99
Meghalaya	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.23
Maharashtra	27.30	29.60	27.79	28.89	28.08	28.34
Manipur	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.15
Nagaland	1.41	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.64	0.61
Odisha	8.35	6.24	8.17	7.09	0.15	8.78
Puducherry	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.06
Punjab	13.59	17.82	12.93	14.66	13.72	15.77
Rajasthan	20.42	24.99	20.15	20.85	20.77	22.84
Sikkim	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Tamil Nadu	5.51	8.69	5.54	8.79	9.49	9.48
Tripura	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.23
Uttarakhand	1.08	0.97	1.13	1.31	0.93	1.24
Uttar Pradesh	61.95	51.02	53.65	51.07	53.88	46.08
West Bengal	35.13	29.31	34.07	29.92	35.81	34.76
TOTAL:	330.41	353.62	315.18	328.58	335.26	347.31

**Statement-II***State-wise area of rice, wheat and pulses during last three years (million ha)*

State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses		
	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
Andhra Pradesh	4.75	4.09	3.49	0.01	0.01	0.008	2.13	1.93	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Assam	2.57	2.54	2.24	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.21
Bihar	2.83	3.32	3.25	2.10	2.14	2.22	0.61	0.52	0.53
Chhattisgarh	3.70	3.77	3.78	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.86	0.81	0.89
Goa	0.05	0.05	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Gujarat	0.81	0.83	0.70	1.27	1.35	1.05	0.89	0.96	0.68
Haryana	1.24	1.23	1.22	2.51	2.52	2.50	0.17	0.18	0.15
Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.03	0.03	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.03	0.02	0.03

Jharkhand	0.72	1.47	1.35	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.42	0.46	0.55
Karnataka	1.54	1.41	1.27	0.25	0.22	0.23	2.79	2.30	2.33
Kerala	0.21	0.21	0.20	-	-	-	*	*	0.001
Madhya Pradesh	1.60	1.66	1.88	4.34	4.89	5.30	5.16	5.18	5.31
Maharashtra	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.31	0.84	0.59	4.04	3.27	3.28
Manipur	0.21	0.22		*	*	*	0.02	0.03	*
Meghalaya	0.11	0.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Nagaland	0.18	0.18	*	*	*	*	0.03	0.03	
Odisha	4.22	4.00	4.03	*	*	0.001	0.88	0.73	0.8
Punjab	2.83	2.82	2.85	3.51	3.53	3.52	0.02	0.02	0.08
Rajasthan	0.13	0.13	0.13	2.48	2.93	2.82	4.75	4.46	3.25
Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tamil Nadu	1.90	1.90	1.58	*	*	0	0.63	0.67	0.62
Tripura	0.26	0.26		*	*	0	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	5.66	5.95	5.86	9.64	9.73	9.73	2.45	2.42	2.36
Uttarakhand	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.06	0.05	0.06
West Bengal	4.94	5.43	5.43	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.19	0.18	0.22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	*	*	-	-	-	*		*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Delhi	*	*	*	0.02	0.02	*	*		*
Daman and Diu	*	*	*	-	-		*	*	*
Puducherry	*	*	*	0		-	*	*	*
Others			1.01			0.03			0.12
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>42.41</b>	<b>29.07</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>29.65</b>	<b>26.40</b>	<b>24.46</b>	<b>23.47</b>

(\*) small area under cultivation.

(-) no data available or NIL area.

**Schemes for farmers**

166. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and beneficial measures taken by Government to support farmers living below poverty line and under debts to prevent them to commit suicide as also the remedial measures to mitigate the farmers' plight during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to restructure and improve upon such schemes to make them more useful and inclusive; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of execution of such schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, land holdings of less than two hectare, cultivated by small and marginal farmers (many of whom are below poverty line), constitute about 85% of total land holdings in India. Considering the importance of this segment in agriculture sector, due attention has been given to it in formulation and implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Government. Government is taking all possible steps for the welfare of the farming community and to make agriculture sector an attractive vocation. Plan outlay of Centre for Agriculture for 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 budget provision of Rs.21,609 crore for the year 2013-14. During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, the budget provisions were Rs.17,122 crore and Rs.20,208 crore, respectively.

Important schemes/programmes being implemented for the welfare of farmers, and particularly the small and marginal ones, are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Integrated Scheme for Farmers' Income Security (including covering risks through insurance cover), Price Support Scheme (PSS), 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. Small and marginal farmers are especially encouraged to form aggregates to avail the benefits of economies of scale in sourcing the inputs and for marketing their produce. Farmers are being provided inputs such as seeds, fertilizers,

farm machinery and implements etc. at subsidized rates. Farmers are also provided Institutional Credit at concessional interest rate of 4% on farm loans provided they repay their loan in time.

(b) and (c) Government has approved, in principle, the restructuring of the schemes/programmes into five Missions, five Centrally Sponsored Schemes and one State plan Scheme for implementation from the year 2014-15 in order to have focused approach and to avoid overlap.

The amount released to the States by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under various schemes for development of agriculture during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise funds released on Schemes being implemented by  
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2011-12,  
2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1307.11	1191.54	501.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.47	117.16	55.46
3.	Assam	297.61	484.65	332.16
4.	Bihar	701.38	930.77	324.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	437.06	787.28	327.81
6.	Goa	27.41	36.52	13.11
7.	Gujarat	901.53	1025.24	581.17
8.	Haryana	332.62	362.16	232.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168.60	137.46	60.34

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	132.74	159.56	87.41
11.	Jharkhand	265.07	350.57	235.43
12.	Karnataka	987.39	981.75	590.56
13.	Kerala	262.77	318.48	136.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	858.86	.938.54	543.16
15.	Maharashtra	1416.98	1733.10	1422.98
16.	Manipur	111.87	152.72	77.85
17.	Meghalaya	77.27	86.48	36.92
18.	Mizoram	117.04	275.22	107*17
19.	Nagaland	130.56	190.13	66.19
20.	Odisha	598.07	687.08	379.55
21.	Punjab	260.35	210.55	262.99
22.	Rajasthan	1065.14	720.54	599.88
23.	Sikkim	93.56	86.49	35.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	571.27	852.58	279.46
25.	Tripura	91.46	146.06	83.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1215.99	726.32	752.96
27.	Uttarakhand	184.64	55.90	68.02
28.	West Bengal	572.21	480.66	285.73
Total		13270.03	14225.55	8480.00

\*As on 1.10.2013.

### Promotion of organic farming

167. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertility and productivity of agriculture land has decreased in the country due to use of chemical fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to promote organic farming in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose and the role of agricultural universities in promoting use of organic fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) There is no scientific evidence of declining soil fertility and productivity with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, Indiscriminate and imbalance use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may result in to multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

(b) Yes, the Government is promoting organic farming in the country through 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 also Network Project on Organic Farming of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

(c) Funds allocated under NPOF, NHM, RKVY and HMNEH during 2013-14 are Rs.427.00 lakh, Rs.1215.50 lakh, Rs.14015.00 lakh, and Rs.1162.05 lakh respectively. Besides, ICAR under Network Project on Organic Farming, with lead centre at Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research, Modipuram, is developing package of practices of different crops and cropping system under organic farming in different agro-ecological regions of the country. Presently, the project is running at 13 co-operating centres including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) spread over 12 States. ICAR institutes including State Agricultural Universities impart training and organize Front Line Demonstrations (FLD) to educate farmers on aspects related to organic fertilizers.

#### **Financial grant for drought affected States**

168. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to give package to drought affected States;

(b) if so, the details of the package given during last two years, State-wise and year-wise; and



(c) whether Government proposes to create drought relief fund to provide sufficient financial grant matching the losses of farmers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) State Governments initiate necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, including drought, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is readily available with them. Contribution to SDRF is made by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1 for general category States (17 out of 28 namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and in the ratio of 9:1 for special category States (11 out of 28 *i.e.* 8 North East States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and 3 hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand). Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite financial and logistic support in the wake of calamities of severe nature. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is also provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature as per established procedure and extant norms. Allocation under SDRF has been made on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for a period of 5 years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15).

(b) Details of Assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought affected States during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As requirements for relief due to natural calamities including drought are met from NDRF, Ministry of Agriculture is not proposing creation of drought relief fund.

**Statement**

*Indicating assistance approved from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought affected States 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Drought of 2011-12 Assistance approved*	Drought of 2012-13 Assistance approved*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	706.15	142.97

618	Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred	[RAJYA SABHA]	Questions set for the 6th December, 2013
1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat	-	864.71
3.	Karnataka	(KHARIF) 186.68 (RABI) 282.35	526.06
4.	Kerala	-	(KHARIF) 62.61 (RABI) 107.89
5.	Maharashtra	574.71	(KHARIF) 778.09 (RABI) 1036.98
6.	Rajasthan	-	320.64
7.	Tamil Nadu	-	624.69

\*Subject to adjustment of 75% of available balance in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of the concerned State Government.

### **Suicide by farmers in Andhra Pradesh**

169. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) farm suicides in Andhra Pradesh have gone up from 2,206 in 2011 to 2572 in 2012;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the special measures Government is taking to stop suicides by farmers; and

(c) the reasons for increase of suicides in Andhra Pradesh and reduction in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 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 affairs, barrenness/impotency, cancellation/non-settlement of marriage, dowry dispute, fall in social reputation, causes not known, etc.

Government of India 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 (VIIDP) with total allocation of Rs.3250 crore from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

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 rainfed 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.

No specific reason can be attributed for increase of suicides in Andhra Pradesh and reduction in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

### **Suicide by farmers**

†170. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are committing suicides due to poverty and starvation;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents of suicide committed by farmers in the country; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken by Government to check suicide by farmers?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), total number of suicides in India during 2012 was 1,35,445, out of which 13,754 (10.15%) were from farming/agriculture profession. As per NCRB, the 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) Government of India 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 (VIIDP) with total allocation of Rs.3250 crore from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

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 rainfed 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.

#### **Investment in agriculture sector**

171. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public investment in agriculture has declined during the last decade;

(b) if so, the details of public investment during the last decade, year-wise; and

(c) the ratio of investment and employment generation in agriculture during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates Public Investment in terms of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) at constant (2004-05) prices has steadily increased during 2001-02 to 2007-08 and thereafter showed fluctuations from year to year during 2008-09 to 2011-12 period as shown in the table below:

Year	Public GCF in Agriculture and Allied Sectors (in Rs. crore)
2001-02	11601
2002-03	10299
2003-04	12683
2004-05	16187
2005-06	19940
2006-07	22987
2007-08	23257
2008-09	20572
2009-10	22693
2010-11	19918
2011-12	22095

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

(c) The ratio of total investment (GCF) in agriculture and Allied Sectors to the total economy is 11.9% in 2001-02 and 6.8% in 2011-12. As per the Population Census data, number of persons engaged in agriculture has increased from 234 million in 2001 to 263 million in 2011.

**Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra**

172. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of farmers in Vidarbha as well as other regions of Maharashtra have committed suicide last year;

(b) whether the increase in the number of suicide by aggrieved farmers in the previous year has been the highest in last seven years;

(c) if so, the details and reasons for prevalence of such distressful situation among the farmers there; and

(d) the steps Government has taken in the last five years to address the situation of increasing suicide among farmers in Maharashtra and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of suicides in Maharashtra under the category of self employment (farming/ agriculture) for the years 2006 to 2012 were as under:

Year	Number of suicides
2006	4453
2007	4238
2008	3802
2009	2872
2010	3141
2011	3337
2012	3786

As per aforesaid statistics, while the number of suicides under the category of self-employment (farmers/agriculture) in Maharashtra have declined in 2007, 2008 and 2009 as compared to 2006, the same have increased in 2010, 2011 and 2012. However, the number of suicides in 2012 is not the highest in the last seven years. 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.

(d) Government of India has implemented a Special Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 19,998.85 crore covering 31 suicide prone districts in four States including six districts in Maharashtra and has also announced a Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme (VIIDP) with total allocation of Rs.3,250 crore from 2012-13 to 2016-17 to mitigate the hardships faced by farmers in Maharashtra.

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 rainfed 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.

#### **Technology to prepare organic manures from organic wastes**

173. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures from organic wastes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government considers to disseminate the technologies among farmers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount sanctioned/released for the purpose, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

(ICAR) has developed technologies for preparation of enriched/vermi composts/manures from various rural and urban wastes such as crop residues, agro-industrial wastes, city garbage, forest litters etc. These have been tested and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity.

(b) The Government through National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) and National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is promoting use of composts/manures in the country. Farmers are being educated on this aspect through training and demonstrations.

(c) The Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of organic inputs (Manure) production units as back-ended subsidy by NABARD to the tune of 33% restricted to Rs.60.00 lakh for setting up of Fruit/Vegetable market Waste/Agro-waste compost units. The details of amount sanctioned/released during the last three years for setting up of commercial production units or organic inputs including compost under National Project on Organic Farming is given in the Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*The details of funds released for setting up of Commercial Production Units of Organic Inputs under "National Project on Organic Farming" through NABARD*

		(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.252	20.000	20.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	1.375	22.319	0.750
4.	Bihar	0.000	5.250	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000



1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	14.750	0.000	2.030
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	73.309	0.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.000	6.784	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	13.750	43.084	23.005
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.000	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab and Haryana	24.860	14.040	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	30.450	21.335	0.000
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.044	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.000	20.000	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.687	3.300	0.000
27.	Uttarakhand	8.750	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL:		229.227	156.112	45.785

**Negative impact of chemicals and fertilizers in farming**

174. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total arable land in the country and out of this how much has degraded into desert/waste land/saline land/marshy land, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to check degradation;
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (d) the role of chemicals and fertilizers in degradation of land in farming; and
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The total arable land in the country is 182.0 million hectares based on latest Land Use Statistics data (2010-11) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture. As per the information provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) around 104 million hectares arable land of the country is subjected to land degradation. State-wise details are given in the annexure. [See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 2]

(b) and (c) To increase the arable land area in the country and for maintaining balance in different types of land uses, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, such as, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP and FPR), (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA). Further Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of wastelands, drought prone areas, desert development etc. About 57.61 million hectares area has been developed under various watershed development programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development since inception upto 2011-12.

(d) There is no scientific evidence of deterioration of land with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over the years may result into micronutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

(e) The Government is promoting balanced use of fertilizers through soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures, use

of customized fertilizers etc. to minimize adverse effect on the agricultural land. Also, advocating soil test based Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients to sustain soil health.

Further, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) has been taken up from 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers through setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.

In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing nitrogenous fertilizers, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are advised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). ICAR also imparts training, organizes frontline demonstrations to educate farmers on this aspect.

#### **Threat of Ug99 wheat rust disease**

175. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of a wheat rust disease Ug99 affecting some parts of the Middle East countries;
- (b) whether there is any threat to wheat production from this disease in our country; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard our wheat production from the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware about Ug99 reports in Middle East Countries, stem rust race Ug99 was reported from Yemen and Iran in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

(b) No, Sir. At present, there is no threat to wheat production from this disease in our country as the wheat rust (Ug99) is not reported to occur in India so far.

(c) The Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR) under the ICAR identified Ug99 resistant genotypes by evaluating germplasm of wheat in Kenya and

Ethiopia. Resistance is being incorporated in Indian cultivars by using Ug99 resistant sources.

A strict vigil is being kept on stem rust race Ug99 through survey and surveillance programme of All India Coordinated Wheat and Barley Improvement Programme.

Several Indian varieties carry resistance to Ug99 and many of them are in the seed chain.

With a view to prevent entry of any exotic pest or disease in India, strict plant quarantine measures are adopted by Government of India under the Destruction Insects and Pests Act, 1914 and Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import to India) Order 2003.

### **Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

†176. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are districts in the country where Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have not yet been opened;

(b) if so, the details of such districts where Krishi Vigyan Kendras have not been opened so far;

(c) whether these Kendras are not needed in those districts; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in opening Krishi Vigyan Kendras there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are 26 districts in the country where Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have not been opened yet. The details of these districts are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Non receipt of proposals, lack of competent host organizations and unavailability of suitable land are the major reasons for the delay in opening KVKs in the remaining districts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise list of 27 districts, where new KVKs are  
proposed to be set up*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	KVK to be established in newly created District	KVK in the Districts approved in Tenth and Eleventh Plan to be established during Twelfth Plan	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey	2
2.	Assam	Baska, Chirang	North Cachar, Morigaon	4
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	Silvasa	1
4.	Daman and Diu	-	Daman, Diu	2
5.	Haryana	Mewat	Panchkula	2
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar	-	4
7.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh, Khunti		2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Anuppur	1
9.	Meghalaya		South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills	2
10.	Nagaland	Peren, Kaiphire	-	2
11.	Puducherry	-	Mahe	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar	2
13.	West Bengal	-	East Midnapor	1
TOTAL:				26

**Contribution of agriculture to GDP**

177. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether contribution of agriculture to GDP has been declining over the years and is likely to decline further during the next four years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the rate of growth of crops production and productivity has also declined, leading to poverty in various parts of the country, particularly in Punjab;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the growth rate of agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Gross Domestic Product ( GDP ) of the country was 22.4% in 2001-02 which has now come down to 13.7% in 2012-13 at 2004-05 prices. Further, the 12th Plan growth target for Agriculture and Allied Sectors is 4%.

The decrease in the share of Agricultural and Allied Sectors in GDP of the country is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development of an economy.

(c) and (d) Foodgrain production as well as productivity is steadily increasing over the years. Particularly in Punjab the yield of foodgrains has increased from 4040 kg. per ha. in 2001-2002 to 4364 kg. per ha. in 2011-12 (Latest Estimates) and foodgrains production has increased from 24.89 million tonnes in 2001-02 to 27.87 million tonnes in 2011-12.

(e) Government has launched several schemes to increase the growth rate of agriculture such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition,

Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; increased Minimum Support Price (MSP), improved marketing infrastructure etc.

**Skill development and training programme**

178. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked by Government for skill development and training programme in agriculture sector during the last three years, State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds utilized during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of results achieved thereby during the last three years;
- (d) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific programme on "Skill Development and Training" being run by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, a number of ongoing schemes have an inbuilt component of skill development and training in Agriculture sector. Details of schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The details of funds earmarked and utilized by Government on capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers in agriculture sector during the last three years in various States has been given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

In case of programmes organized by the Government of India institutions viz, Directorate of Extension (DOE), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) and Extension Education Institutes (EEIs), participants from all over the country attend the training programmes. Therefore, State wise segregation for such institutes cannot be done. Abstract of information regarding these central institutes has been depicted in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) Number of individuals who have undergone skill development and training has been depicted in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. However, continuous efforts are being made to improve the coverage and quality of these programmes through regular reviews, monitoring and formulation of new strategies.

***Statement-I***

*Details of Schemes providing skill development and training for the farmers*

**1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation**

- (i) **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set up in 630 rural districts of 28 States and 3 UTs including 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme promotes farmers centric extension system by putting in place a new institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of Agricultural technology management Agency (ATMA) at district level. The activities taken up under the scheme includes capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, front line demonstration, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmers-scientist interaction. Through these activities, latest agriculture technologies are disseminated to farmers of the country.
- (ii) **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Amongst different interventions, under NFSM, Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are being implemented on a large scale to provide first-hand information to the farmers in their fields and equip them with necessary skills to enable them to adopt the improved crop production technologies for higher productivity. It involves demonstration of Improved Package of Practices (such as System of Rice Intensification) and promotion of improved varieties/hybrids of wheat, rice and pulses. All the farmers in the Mission areas are eligible for participating in the FFS. It is implemented in the Full Crop Season for a single day in a week or fortnight with total sessions ranging from 8 to 20. FFSs are also being run under Plant Protection Scheme and also under Cotton/Jute Technology Missions.
- (iii) **National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** Human Resource Development through training and demonstration is an integral component of the NHM. Under this Mission, training programmes for the farmers are conducted at district level, State level and outside the State on emerging issues of Horticulture.
- (iv) **Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan States (HMNEH):** The HMNEH scheme, being run in North Eastern and Himalayan States, has also got component of transfer of technology through training/exposure visit of farmers.



- (v) **Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds:** Skill development through training and demonstration is provided for farmers and seed growers on techniques to be adopted for hybrid rice seed production.
- (vi) **Promotion and strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration:** Information and latest technologies in the field of Agriculture Mechanization are being disseminated to farmers and rural unemployed youth through training programmes and demonstrations.
- (vii) **Post-Harvest Technology and Management:** Assistant is provided to the State governments and other implementing agencies in organising demonstration and trainings on post-harvest technology.
- (viii) **Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM):** Trainings are conducted for farmers for skill development in the area of adopting new technologies related to new varieties, pest management/control and adoption of new package of practices including new implements.

## 2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education

- (ix) **Krishi Vigyan Kendras:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 634 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country aiming at assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/products. As part of this process, the KVKs also organize a number of training programmes to update the knowledge and skills of farmers.

### Statement-II

*Scheme-wise budget allocation and utilization of funds during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilized	Farmers Benefitted	Schemes included
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2010-11</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6468.56	6129.36	972682	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		4330.56	3654.29	899128	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		3076.86	2681.33	596207	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
2.	Bihar	1525.62	1056.23	575370	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T/PHT, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		3188.57	2737.45	1000876	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T/PHT, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		3752.81	2664.65	1461128	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T/PHT, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
3.	Chhattisgarh	1688.50	1508.97	189993	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		1839.80	1395.15	302361	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2012-13</b>	1898.65	1675.20	313092	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T/PHT, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
4.	Gujarat	2596.25	2264.67	426921	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		4913.22	4734.36	617548	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		1828.10	1738.34	517533	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T/PHT, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
5.	Goa	4.56	0.90	2852	NFSM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		3.69	0.43	1586	NFSM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		14.08	2.34	1802	NFSM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
6.	Haryana	783.02	651.99	358016	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		1149.65	1047.04	335509	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		807.31	838.76	181552	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, M&T/ PHT, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
7.	Himachal Pradesh	418.83	194.16	804357	Reforms, NFSM, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		651.33	282.39	62108	Reforms, NFSM, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		402.27	292.03	66989	Reforms, NFSM, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	381.60	217.38	80422	Reforms, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		755.25	232.83	23593	Reforms, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		457.20	202.36	74728	Reforms, HNMEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2010-11</b>					
9.	Jharkhand	520.01	514.28	720.10	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, M&T, ICAR-KVK
<b>2011-12</b>					
		682.36	537.43	80832	Reforms, NHM, M&T, ICAR-KVK
<b>2012-13</b>					
		1039.08	896.76	108431	Reforms, NHM, ICAR- KVK
<b>2010-11</b>					
10.	Karnataka	6522.88	60000.01	14277656	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
<b>2011-12</b>					
		5450.04	5176.69	217326	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
<b>2012-13</b>					
		2367.17	2025.04	238244	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
<b>2010-11</b>					
11.	Kerala	715.48	311.02	86505	Reforms, NHM, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2011-12</b>					
		1049.63	486.66	142914	Reforms, NHM, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		942.98	610.56	184669	Reforms, NHM, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2081.44	1308.99	820213	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		2114.87	1775.51	751184	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		2565.83	2153.36	1037285	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
13.	Maharashtra	1240.83	877.83	167895	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, HMNEH, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		1405.58	1471.77	313645	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, HMNEH, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		1360.38	1267.69	300953	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, HMNEH, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
14.	Odisha	4034.15	3518.74	243615	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		5225.04	4920.57	257077	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		2312.82	2341.7	94260	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
15.	Punjab	584.48	368.87	202617	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		807.53	593.03	208789	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		739.59	406.25	218305	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
16.	Rajasthan	5824.98	5511.12	205789	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		6270.59	6044.03	184620	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		4884.20	4602.69	190179	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2010-11</b>					
17.	Tamil Nadu	2202.99	2068.33	289679	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2011-12</b>					
		3234.17	2895.38	1091727	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2012-13</b>					
		2698.64	1899.06	540023	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2010-11</b>					
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3481.95	2767.12	57427335	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2011-12</b>					
		3232.46	2300.08	493969	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2012-13</b>					
		3829.56	2865.91	536196	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, Seeds, M&T, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
<b>2010-11</b>					
19.	West Bengal	597.08	352.52	150054	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, M&T, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		664.62	220.93	49298	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, M&T, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		2001.76	572.71	117174	Reforms, NFSM, NHM, M&T, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
20.	Assam	153.87	74.03	176279	Reforms, NFSM, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		1021.14	587.52	408972	Reforms, NFSM, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		385.25	198.95	201214	Reforms, NFSM, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	355.08	181.45	23971	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		253.07	104.54	29066	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		547.60	178.95	28526	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
22.	Manipur	269.74	106.75	48172	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		392.95	128.83	45179	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		376.35	71.95	21866	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
23.	Meghalaya	65.75	24.79	8641	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		127.41	-	6697	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		253.63	28.36	18019	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
24.	Mizoram	1046.62	920.70	6810	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		598.75	416.81	21177	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		200.23	92.59	24281	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ISOPOM, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
25.	Nagaland	178.64	15.00	27111	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		311.32	57.64	25569	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		293.38	110.38	29801	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
26.	Tripura	150.26	44.20	2326	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		273.84	177.76	33057	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		368.43	113.98	16819	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
27.	Sikkim	104.51	52.71	4502	Reforms, HMNEH, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		192.63	47.46	16011	Reforms, HMNEH, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		194.45	29.45	4070	Reforms, HMNEH, ICAR- KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
28.	Puducherry	15.45	2.97	11334	Reforms, Seeds, ICAR- KVK

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		27.03	3.89	6426	Reforms, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		41.09	6.80	7239	Reforms, Seeds, ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
29.	Uttarakhand	634.83	558.05	297594	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		526.99	153.46	66615	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		541.83	219.26	78475	Reforms, HMNEH, Seeds, M&T/PHT ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
30.	Delhi	1.64	-	1148	ICAR-KVK
	<b>2011-12</b>				
		1.19	-	2077	ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>				
		1.59	-	1589	ICAR-KVK
	<b>2010-11</b>				
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.32	-	1247	ICAR-KVK

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>2011-12</b>	3.81	-	1291	ICAR-KVK
	<b>2012-13</b>	6.60	-	2770	ICAR-KVK

**Statement-III***Extension Education Institutes (EEl)s*

Sl. No.	EEl	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilized	Farmers Benefitted
	<b>2010-11</b>			
1.	Assam	269.12	269.12	3484
	<b>2011-12</b>	338.00	338.00	3776
	<b>2012-13</b>	730.00	730.00	3229

*Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABCs)*

Sl. No.	ACABC	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilized	Farmers Benefitted
	<b>2010-11</b>			
1.	ACABC	850.0	763.54	3224
	<b>2011-12</b>	1100	1163.46	4015
	<b>2012-13</b>	922.50	1103.28	4439

Sl. No.	Manage	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilized	Farmers Benefitted
<i>MANAGE Training Programmes</i>				
<b>2010-11</b>				
1.	MANAGE training programmes	65.00	62.74	3633
<b>2011-12</b>				
		90.00	89.86	4090
<b>2012-13</b>				
		130.00	122.42	5581

#### Self dependence in production of pulses

†179. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has moved forward in the direction of becoming self-dependent with regard to production of pulses;

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

(c) whether production of pulses in the country has been considered sufficient to fulfil the requirement of the country during 2012-13; and

(d) if so, the quantum of production and demand assessed separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) The production of pulses in the country has increased from 14.20 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 18.45 million tonnes during the year 2012-13 (4th Advance Estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics). However, the Government of India has taken various initiatives to increase the production of pulses through area expansion and enhancement of productivity by implementing various crop development programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(c) and (d) The total production of pulses is estimated at 18.45 million tonnes

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during 2012-13. In addition, Government of India has imported 3.83 million tonnes of pulses during 2012-13 to fulfil the requirement of pulses in the country.

**Promoting financial inclusion of small farmers**

180. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy for promoting financial inclusion in rural and remote areas for small farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the emerging communication technologies are being used to provide new opportunities for rural banking and micro finance so as to benefit farmers;

(d) whether a feasible study on coupling of financial services with non-financial services like marketing and extension services has been conducted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The objective of Financial Inclusion is to extend financial services to un-served population of the country. With this objective and increasing the outreach of the banking sector, scheduled commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Local Area Banks (LABs) have been permitted to use the services of intermediaries in providing financial and banking services. They have also been permitted to engage individuals like retired bank employees, teachers, government employees, ex-servicemen, owners of kirana/medical/fair price shops etc. as Business Correspondent for achieving financial inclusion. To provide services through Information and Communications Technology (ICT) initiatives like Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF). Mobile Based Accounting system for SHGs, Tablet PC based Accounting system for SHGs, E-booking through Point of sales (PoS)/Handheld device, conversion of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) into smart card cum debit card have been undertaken.

(d) and (e) Measures taken for promoting financial inclusion already has provision

for engaging providers of non-financial services like marketing and extension services to be engaged as Business Correspondent for achieving financial inclusion.

### **Functioning of KVKs**

181. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country, State-wise and location-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more KVKs in various States of the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise;
- (d) the details of the activities undertaken and achievements made by these KVKs during the last three years and current year; and
- (e) the total fund provided by Government for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) There are 636 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country. The State-wise number and location/names of districts with KVKs are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government had approved for establishment of 667 KVKs till XI Plan, out of which 31 KVKs are remained to be set-up during Twelfth Plan. The State-wise names of the approved remaining 31 districts for setting up of new KVKs are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The activities of KVKs include on-farm trials and front-line demonstrations; training of farmers and extension personnel; extension activities to create awareness about improved agricultural technology; production of seed, planting material and livestock strains/fingerlings. In addition selected KVKs test soil and water samples of farmers associated with their activities. The achievements made by KVKs during last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) During the current year an amount of Rs.496.87 crore has been allocated to KVKs scheme.



**Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of the districts with KVKs*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of KVKs	Name of districts with KVK
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	Port Blair, Nicobar, North and Middle Andaman (Mayabunder)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34	Ananthpur, West Godavari, Warangal, Shrikakulam, Vizianagaram, Kadapa, Krishna, Nellore, Adilabad, Prakasham, Khammam, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Medak, Guntur, Ananthpur (2), Kurnool (2), Mahboob Nagar (2), East Godavari (2), Nalgonda (2), Warangal (2), West Godavari (2), Karim nagar (2), Guntur, Prakasam, Chittoor, Krishna
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	West Siang, West Kameng, Tirap, Lower Dibang Valley, Lower Subansiri, Papumpare, Upper Siang, East Kameng, Tawang, Lohit, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, Changlang, Anjaw.
4.	Assam	22	Sonitpur, Cachar, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Tinsukia, Karimganj, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Darrang, Jorhat, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Udalguri
5.	Bihar	38	Munger, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Begusarai, Saharsa, Nalanda, Banka, Patna,

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1	2	3	4
			Sheikhpura, Muzaffarpur, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Rohtas, Araria, Purnea, Katihar, Samastipur, Siwan, West Champaran, Jahanabad, Saran, Supaul, Gaya, Sheohar, Aurangabad, Lakhisarai, East Champaran, Kishanganj, Gopalganj, Buxar, Bhojpur, Nawadah, Kaimur, Jamui, Madhubani, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Arwal
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	Bilaspur, Surguja, Durg, Bastar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur, Kanker, Kavardha, Korea, Rajnandgaon, Narayanpur, Bijapur, Raipur, Sarguja
7.	Delhi	1	Ujwa (New Delhi)
8.	Goa	2	North Goa, South Goa
9.	Gujarat	28	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Anand, Ahemedabad, Dang, Surat, Navsari, Narmada, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Valsad, Kheda, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Kuchchh, Kuchchh (2), Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Tapi, Rajkot(2)
10	Haryana	18	Panipat, Kaithal, Jind, Hisar, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Mahendergarh, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Karnal, Gurgaon, Ambala, Rewari
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Kullu, Una, Mandi, Sirmaur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Lahaul and Spiti, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla, Solan

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1	2	3	4
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	Jammu, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Poonch, Leh, Pulwama, Srinagar, Gandarabal, Budgam, Kargil, Baramulla, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kathua, Kulgam, Shopian,Leh(2), Bandipura.
13.	Jharkhand	22	West Singhbhum, Dumka, Palamau, Pakur, Lohardanga, Giridih, Bokaro, East Singhbhum, Sahibganj,Chatra, Garwah, Dhanbad, Simdega, Latehar, Jamtara, Koderma, Deoghar, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Godda,Seraikela
14.	Karnataka	31	Raichur, Haveri, Bidar, Dharwad, Koppal, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Bagalkot, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Chamrajanagar, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Kodagu, Mysore, Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere, Ramanagram, Tumkur, Dakshin Kannada, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Chikkaballapur
15.	Kerala	14	Palghat, Kollam, Wynad, Kottayam, Kannur, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kasaragode, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki, Pathanamthitta
16.	Lakshadweep	1	Kiltab Island Lakshadweep
17.	Madhya Pradesh	47	Chhindwara, Jhabua, Sidhi, Shahdol, Khandwa, Tikamgarh, Seoni, Bhind, Rajgarh, Guna, Balaghat, Betul, Panna, Dhar, Dindori, Gwalior, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Morena, Sagar, Khargone,

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1	2	3	4
			Shajapur,, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jabalpur, Harda, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Dewas, Padaria, Chatarpur, Shivpuri, Neemuch, Mandla, Badwani, Umaria, Sheopur, Datia, Bhopal, Ratlam, Vidisha, Satna, Indore, Sehore, Raisen, Burhanpur, Ashoknagar
18.	Maharashtra	44	Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Gondia, Godchiroli, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Dhule, Nagpur, Nashik, Parbhani, Kolhapur, Buldana(1), Amaravathi(1), Amaravathi (2), Nanded, Solapur, Washim, Sindhudurg, Thane, Jalgaon, Beed(1), Satara, Pune, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Jalna, Hingoli, Nandurbar, Latur, Pune (2), Jalgaon, Akola, Satara (2), Beed (2), Buldana (2), Ahmednagar (2), Solapur (2), Nashik (2), Nanded (2), Auragabad (2)
19.	Manipur	9	Imphal West, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Chandel, Senapati, Bishnupur, Imphal East, Thoubal, Ukhrul
20.	Meghalaya	5	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
21.	Mizoram	8	West Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi, Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills
22.	Nagaland	9	Dimapur, Medziphema, Wokha, Mokokchung, Kohima, Tuensang, Mon, Zunheboto, Laongleng

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1	2	3	4
23.	Odisha	33	Koraput, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Balasore, Ganjam, Bargarh, Kandhamal (Phulbani), Kalahandi, Jaipur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bhadrak, Nabarangpur, Sundergarh, Sundergarh, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Rayagada, Nuapada, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Sonapur, Malkangiri, Deogargh, Jharsuguda, Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Mayurbhanj (2), Ganjam (2), Sundergerh (2)
24.	Puducherry	3	Karaikal, Pudducherry, Yanam
25.	Punjab	20	Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Nawanshahar, Roopnagar, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Muktsar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, Jalandhar, Mansa, Tarantaran, Barnala, Sahaibjada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)
26.	Rajasthan	42	Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Dhoulpur, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Karauli, Dungarpur, Banswara, Baran, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Pali, Tonk, Jaipur, Udaipur, Churu, Barmer, Hanumangarh, Barmer (2), Nagaur (2), Bikaner (2), Jodhpur (2), Churu (2), Jaipur (2), Jaisalmer (2), Alwar (2), Hanumangarh (2), Pratapgarh
27.	Sikkim	4	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim

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1	2	3	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	30	Salem, Cuddalore, Virdhachalam, Trichirappali, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Villupuram, Vellore, Thiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri, Kancheepuram, Shivangai, Namakkal, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Theni, Nilgiris, Tiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur, Tuticorin, Karur, Ariyalur
29.	Tripura	4	West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai, North Tripura
30.	Uttar Pradesh	68	Sahajahanpur, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Badaun, Ghaziabad, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Pilibhit, Baghpat, Moradabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bahraich, Ballia, Mau, Varanasi, Basti, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Sonbhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Azamgarh, Barabanki, Jaunpur, Chandauli, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mathura, Jhansi, Rai Bareli, Fatehpur, Aligarh, Kanpur (Dehat), Mainpuri, Mahoba, Etawah, Kannauj, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Kushinagar, Etah, Agra, Allahabad, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Chitrakoot, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Gazipur, Sidhauri, Kaushambi, Auraiya, Deoria, Mahamayanagar, Banda, Ambedkar Nagar, Sitapur

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1	2	3	4
31.	Uttarakhand	13	Champavat, Tehri Garhwal, Nainital, Chamoli, Haridwar, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Rudra Prayag, Udham Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Uttarakashi, Bageshwar
32.	West Bengal	18	Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, West Midnapur, Purulia, Burdhan, Birbhum, Bankura, South 24 Parganas
TOTAL:		636	

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory-wise list of 31 districts, where new KVKs are proposed to be set up*

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	KVK to be established in Twelfth Plan in the newly created districts approved during Eleventh Plan	Additional KVK to be established in Twelfth Plan in the larger districts approved during Eleventh Plan	KVK in the districts approved in Tenth and Eleventh Plan to be established during Eleventh Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	Dibang Valley, Kurung Kumey	2
2.	Assam	Baska, Chirang	-	North Cachar, Morigaon	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	Silvasa	1
4.	Daman and Diu	-	-	Daman, Diu	2
5.	Gujarat	-	Banaskantha,	-	1
6.	Haryana	Mewat,	-	Panchkula	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasai, Samba, Ramban, Kishtwar,	-	-	4
8.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh, Khunti	-	-	2
9..	Madhya Pradesh			Anuppur	1
10.	Maharashtra	-	Yavatmal	-	1
11.	Meghalaya			South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills	2
12.	Nagaland	Peren, Kaiphire	-	-	2
13.	Puducherry	-	-	Mahe	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Allahabad	Shravasti, Jyotiba Phule Nagar	3
15.	West Bengal		Murshidabad, Bardhaman	East Midnapor	3
TOTAL:					31

**Statement-III**

*Details of activities undertaken and achievements made by KVKs during last three years and the current year (2010-11 to 2013-14)*

Sl.No.	Activities	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	On-farm trials conducted (Number)	27734	29528	29428	33791
2.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (Number)	114554	101115	131000	171000



1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Farmers trained (in lakh)	15.23	14.68	17.38	14.88
4.	Extension Personnel trained (in lakh)	1.00	1.28	1.42	1.18
5.	Participants in extension activities (in lakh)	106.27	180.30	170.16	102.41
6.	Production of seed (in tones)	17398.2	29700.0	17400.0	15700
7.	Planting material produced (in lakh)	140.0	193.28	206.59	167.19
8.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced (in lakh)	360.00	49.85	117.46	102.53
9.	Soil, water, plant, manures samples tested (in lakh)	2.29	2.49	3.78	2.91
10.	Mobile agro-advisory messages provided to farmers (in lakh)	0.64	13.43	11.14	16.28

#### Payment of insurance claims

182. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from farmers about nonpayment/delayed payment of claims, under payment of insurance claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the details of the amount disbursed as crop insurance claims during the last three years and current year, crop-wise and State-wise, including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) All the admissible claims are settled/paid as per provisions of the schemes. However, some complaints from farmers are received from time to time. Some of the complaints are: delayed payment of claims, under payment of claims on account of incorrect submission of insurance proposals by banks; unrealistic assessment of crop loss due to large unit area of insurance etc. As far as possible, all the complaints are suitably addressed wherever feasible.

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

**Statement**  
*State-wise Crop Insurance Claims including Madhya Pradesh*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Khharif crops	Rabi crops	Khharif crops	Rabi crops	Khharif crops	Rabi crops	Khharif crops (tentative)	Rabi crops (tentative)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71666	3241	77899	6779	44802	9412	345	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	3	0	5	0	11	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	69	329	60	26	223	152	102	0
5.	Bihar	51854	33318	46259	9559	4228	9982	15560	7250
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12379	45	123	13	1261	4755	161	150

(Rs. In lakh)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Mizoram	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	5440	650	13876	476	69979	141	6368	544
27.	Puducherry	0	3	5	4	0	54	0	17
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	144308	15551	3787	27068	9862	47901	29629	5958
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
31.	Tamil Nadu	2304	10818	1224	22965	4559	2199	976	74111
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13571	3557	6375	4625	2562	1614	1176	128
34.	Uttarakhand	800	159	1296	47	407	267	2319	73
35.	West Bengal	1889	2001	1669	2701	3890	6846	1376	0
TOTAL:		472490	77331	183261	109793	218589	127643	107885	164216

N.B.: Zero stands for not implemented.

**New Pricing Policy for urea sector**

183. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of New Pricing Policy for urea sector;
- (b) by when Government is going to implement New Pricing Policy for urea sector, the specific time limit; and
- (c) whether Government has received comments from Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Commerce and Industry for New Pricing Policy for urea sector; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) was approved by CCEA in February, 2007 and made effective from 1.10.2006 till 31.03.2010. The provisions of Policy for Stage-III of NPS have been extended beyond the validity period of NPS-III *i.e.* 31.3.2010 till further orders. With the approval of PMO, a new GoM was constituted to look into all aspects relating to formulation of policy for the existing urea units beyond Stage-III of NPS, the meeting of which took place on 5th June, 2013. During the meeting, it was decided that further deliberations on the issues are required before formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme. Therefore, policy beyond Stage-III of NPS for existing urea units is under consideration of GOM, at present.

**Tactics employed by fertilizer companies for subsidy**

184. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether farmers are getting requisite benefit of subsidy on fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether some companies resort to tactics of gold plating *i.e.* indicating lower production capacity and on the basis of percentage production obtain huge subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;  
and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that the poor and marginal farmers get the maximum benefit of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The difference between cost of production/import of urea at Free on Road (FoR) basis at the retailer level and the MRP is paid by the Government to different urea units/importers as subsidy on urea. The MRP of urea is statutorily controlled by the Government, which is Rs.5360 per MT (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied) with effect from 1st November, 2012.

(ii) In order to ensure the balanced application of fertilizers, the Government of India introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010 for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers.

Under NBS policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of P & K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient (N, P, K, S) content. Under this policy, the Fertilizer Companies are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level.

(c) and (c) The production capacities of all the urea manufacturing units in the country had been reassessed by Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC), an attached office of Department of Fertilizers and the same were notified with effect from April, 2000. Subsidy is paid to the Urea Manufacturing units as per New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) and New Investment Policy dated 4th September, 2008, which do not provide any scope/incentive for gold plating.

(e) The subsidized fertilizer is made available to all farmers irrespective of their land holding.

#### **Fertilizer industry facing shortfall of funds**

185. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer industry is facing shortage of funds leading to shortfall in production, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the target set for production of fertilizers during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period and the requirement of fertilizers by farmers, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to revise the pricing policy for sale of fertilizers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. There has not been any shortfall in production of fertilizers due to shortage of funds.

(b) The zone-wise and State-wise demand projections of fertilizer nutrients from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 are annexed [See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 03]. The projected requirement of Urea, DAP and MOP by the end of Twelfth five year plan is around 34, 12.95 and 5.048 million Metric Tonnes (MMT) respectively.

As far as urea is concerned, it is expected that with announcement of New Investment Policy 2012, there will be indigenous capacity addition of around 7-8 million MT of urea through revival of closed units and Brownfield expansion projects of public and private sectors.

However, in case of P and K fertilizers because of non availability of indigenous raw materials, the country has to depend on the import for raw material or finish products. The country is fully dependent on import of Potash as there are no economically exploitable potash bearing minerals.

In phosphatic sector, though we are producing DAP, Complex Fertilizers and SSP, the raw materials for 'P' is mostly imported. India has limited quantity of rock phosphate of low grade which can only be utilized for production of SSP. This indigenous availability of 'P' is partially sufficient to meet the requirement of SSP industry. On the whole, the country is 90% dependent on import either in the finished products or raw materials.

(c) The policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS-III) was approved by CCEA in February, 2007 and made effective from 1.10.2006 till 31.03.2010. The provisions of Policy for Stage-III of NPS have been extended beyond the validity period of NPS-III *i.e.* 31.3.2010 till further orders. With the approval of PMO, a new GoM was constituted to look into all aspects relating to formulation of policy for the existing urea units beyond Stage-III of NPS, the meeting of which took place on 5th June, 2013. During the meeting, it was decided that further deliberations on the issues are required before formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme. Thus beyond stage-III of NPS is under consideration of GOM, at present.

**Black-marketing and rise in prices of fertilizers**

†186. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of prevailing black-marketing of fertilizers on large scale and the resultant price-rise of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government; and

(c) the State-wise details of demand and supply of fertilizers available with the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There are reports of alleged black-marketing from some quarters. The action in such cases is taken by the State Government. The State Governments are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions for violation of any of the provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 under Essential commodities Act 1955. Black-marketing activity is violation of FCO. And State Government can initiate penal action-including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence upto seven years imprisonment under ECA, besides cancellation of authorization letter. Under clause 6 of FCO, it is required that the dealer displays the stock position and price list of fertilizers at the premises. Department of Fertilizers has also advised/sensitized the State Government for gearing up enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to take appropriate action against the offenders, if any.

In addition to above, DOF has from time to time, written to the Chief Secretaries, Ministry of Home Affairs to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to check Black Marketing of fertilizers. Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation through weekly conference with representatives of State Government have been sensitizing and advising the State governments for keeping strict vigil on black marketing. These issues were highlighted during Zonal Conferences of Agriculture inputs for Kharif and Rabi 2013-14 season wherein representatives from all the States were present.

Urea prices fixed by the Government have remained unchanged from 01.04.2010 to 31.10.2012. However, *w.e.f.* 01.11.2012, the maximum retail price of urea has been

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



increased by rupees 50/-per metric tonne, raising it to rupees 5360/-per metric tonne (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and other local taxes).

The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy on Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on all subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. The Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) is fixed by fertilizer companies.

The NBS rates are decided by the Government in the last quarter of the year for the following year after taking into consideration all relevant factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw material and the prevailing exchange rate.

The prices of P&K fertilizer increased during the last two years due to fluctuation in the international prices of P&K fertilizers, depreciation of India Rupee, which are not under the control of the Government of India. During the current year, the prices of P&K fertilizers have reduced alongwith subsidy on P&K fertilizers.

The MRPs of various subsidized fertilizers during the last three years and current year (upto November, 2013) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Statement showing State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto October, 13) is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).



11.	14-35-14-0	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	23300	23300	23300	23300	23300	22009
12.	15-15-15-0	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	13000	15600	15600	15600	15600	15600	15600	15150	15150
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	11013	11013	11013	11013	11013	11013	11106	11106	10527
14.	20-20-0-0	5943	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	24450	24450	24450	18500	15561	15262	15262	15262
15.	28-28-0-0	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720	23905	23905	23905	23410	21907	21907
16.	17-17-17-0							17710	20427	20522	20572	20672	20672	22947	24013	24013
17.	19-19-19-0							18093	19470	19470	19470	NA	NA	0	0	0
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)*	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000	to 6300	6500	to 7500	6200-9900	9270	10300	18000	18000	18000	18000
19.	16-16-16-0			7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200							
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)			NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	24938	24938	24938	24938	24938	23875	23875	23875
21.	15-15-15-09			6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000	15000	NA	NA	0	0	0
22.	24-24-0-0			7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223	16223	18857	18857	17896	17896	17896
23.	13-33.-0-6					16200	17400	17400	17400	17400	17400					
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)					16000	18000	18000	21500	21500	21500	21500	21500	21500	21500	21500
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)					14900	18690	18300	18300	24800	24800	24800	24800	24800	24800	24800

MRP is exclusive of Taxes.

Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sl. No. 7, 23, 24, 25 are not under subsidy scheme presently.

Blank space/NA means not available in the market/not under subsidy scheme.

Excluded from NBS Policy

**Statement-II**  
*Statement showing State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14  
(upto October, 13)*

State	Year	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
		Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A&N Islands	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	28.50	30.38	29.95	11.00	10.39	10.36	6.60	6.08	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.88	10.39	6.60	4.43	3.82	22.30	25.71	23.58
	2012-13	32.50	29.39	28.51	12.30	6.80	6.48	6.60	3.35	3.14	22.50	18.16	17.59
	2013-14	19.75	22.44	21.35	8.00	4.00	3.56	3.75	1.81	1.68	14.00	11.16	10.08

**07.11.2013-FMS**

(Figures in LMT)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chhattisgarh	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.59	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.55	2.21	1.97
	2012-13	6.90	7.26	7.06	3.12	2.50	2.33	1.27	0.68	0.66	1.75	1.17	1.04
	2013-14	5.23	4.91	4.76	2.21	1.61	1.39	0.78	0.63	0.39	1.34	0.68	0.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2011-12	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2013-14	0.36	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.11	0.11
Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	1.46	1.20	1.19	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	1.46	1.50	1.44	0.85	0.55	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.75	0.59	0.56	0.38	0.35	0.29	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.36	1.10	0.65	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25	0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.08	0.52	0.47
	2012-13	2.70	1.98	1.98	1.25	0.54	0.54	0.35	0.03	0.03	1.29	0.26	0.26
	2013-14	1.81	1.29	1.21	0.60	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.43	0.12	0.11
Karnataka	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60	8.45	8.43	5.65	4.23	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45	8.75	9.39	9.07	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.33	16.40
	2012-13	15.00	14.64	14.46	8.90	4.19	4.04	5.65	2.76	2.67	14.40	9.67	9.40
	2013-14	9.90	10.89	10.39	5.59	3.71	3.23	3.43	1.77	1.65	8.76	7.25	6.24
Kerala	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35	0.42	0.41	1.55	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49	0.47	0.44	0.41	1.80	1.51	1.42	2.55	2.20	2.00



Lakshadweep	2012-13	2.05	1.36	1.36	0.45	0.30	0.25	1.94	0.89	0.88	2.51	1.61	1.53
	2013-14	1.26	0.86	0.85	0.22	0.22	0.17	1.19	0.62	0.59	1.62	0.97	0.84
	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.92	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
	2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86	10.95	11.00	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.32	4.67
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91	11.50	11.74	11.07	1.40	0.86	0.85	4.34	2.51	2.33
	2013-14	10.00	13.34	12.74	8.75	5.89	4.92	1.06	0.46	0.29	3.04	1.60	1.34
Maharashtra	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.33	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.50	12.22	6.40	4.25	3.99	18.30	20.85	19.74
	2012-13	28.00	23.40	22.92	15.60	6.97	6.59	6.25	3.24	3.14	19.00	13.28	12.80
	2013-14	17.29	17.91	17.09	10.19	4.28	3.26	3.32	2.29	1.87	11.20	9.04	7.89
Manipur	2010-11	0.49	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.50	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2012-13	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2010-11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2010-11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31

2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.91	0.84	3.14	3.46	3.12
2012-13	6.50	5.41	5.26	2.75	1.50	1.44	2.00	0.75	0.75	3.97	2.36	2.29
2013-14	4.75	4.73	4.51	1.81	1.06	0.95	1.04	0.73	0.62	2.61	1.20	1.11
2010-11	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.35	0.16	0.16
2011-12	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.13
2012-13	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.13
2013-14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.06
2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.01	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.97	0.70	1.05	1.03
2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.26	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43	8.80	9.10	8.71	1.06	0.35	0.35	1.48	0.44	0.42
2013-14	16.25	14.71	14.15	8.15	3.92	3.26	0.52	0.29	0.26	0.90	0.13	0.12
2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.18	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.91	7.30	7.16	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46	7.60	6.33	5.93	0.48	0.15	0.15	1.66	0.84	0.84
2013-14	8.75	9.23	8.79	4.13	4.18	3.64	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.95	0.18	0.17
2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Puducherry

Punjab

Rajasthan

Sikkim

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.19	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.90	6.84
	2011-12	11.50	10.48	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.26	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.57
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28	4.55	2.44	2.33	5.55	2.18	2.17	6.82	5.89	5.71
	2013-14	6.04	5.52	5.47	2.69	1.70	1.50	2.63	1.45	1.43	3.89	3.03	2.76
Tripura	2010-11	0.45	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.69	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.60	10.30
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.67	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.85	11.27
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56	18.15	21.67	20.85	3.50	1.47	1.31	11.48	6.73	6.62
	2013-14	33.75	34.46	31.16	12.65	9.32	6.85	1.30	0.73	0.66	7.50	2.34	1.79

Uttarakhand	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	8.57
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
	2012-13	2.45	2.51	2.45	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.57	0.33	0.32
	2013-14	1.45	1.69	1.59	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.33	0.19	0.19
West Bengal	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.63	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.03	4.76	4.00	3.04	3.02	9.00	8.96	8.13
	2012-13	13.50	14.02	13.87	5.25	4.34	4.25	4.25	2.18	2.16	8.28	8.01	7.90
	2013-14	6.54	6.26	5.78	3.40	1.17	0.90	1.79	1.17	1.02	4.93	3.75	3.01
TOTAL:	2010-11	290.80	284.61	282.25	120.92	113.06	112.86	47.81	39.82	38.90	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	315.43	307.25	301.58	123.58	96.80	92.22	47.82	22.07	21.34	111.39	79.64	77.29
	2013-14	182.33	183.68	173.89	79.54	49.15	40.00	24.30	14.38	12.40	67.50	45.26	39.35

**Revival of Talcher Fertilizer Plant**

187. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BIFR has de-registered the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited from BIFR in the recent past, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) alongwith GAIL (I) Ltd. have agreed to revive Talcher unit in Odisha; if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of revival plan prepared by these companies alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the number of employment opportunities likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in its hearing held on 27.06.2013 de-registered Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) from the purview of BIFR.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF), GAIL (India) Ltd. alongwith FCIL have agreed to revive Talcher unit in Odisha which was closed down in 2000. FCIL, CIL, RCF & GAIL have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 5th September, 2013 to revive Talcher Unit of FCIL in Odisha. The project promoters RCF, GAIL, CIL (and FCIL) would among themselves form two Joint Venture (JV) Companies JV-1 and JV-2. JV-1 will be primarily responsible for setting up the Upstream Coal Gasification and Gas Purification section on Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis after pre-qualifying technology supplier. GAIL will have majority stakes in JV-1 and will be the nodal agency for implementation. The combined stake of PSUs shall remain above 51% at all times. JV-2 would be responsible for setting up Ammonia-Urea, Nitric Acid-Ammonium Nitrate plants. Majority stake shall be held by RCF & CIL. RCF will be nodal agency for implementation of the downstream plants and off sites and utilities. Pre-project activities have been undertaken, so as, to facilitate preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR). The entire cost related to the activities for preparation of DFR shall be borne equally by GAIL, RCF and CIL. Overall project cost is estimated at Rs.9000 crore.

(d) Revival is expected to bring about 760 job opportunities at the site as per the Techno Economical Feasibility Report submitted by the consultant M/s Projects and Development of India Limited.

### **Shortage of urea**

188. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, consumption and availability of urea in the country during the last three years and current year State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether crop production in Uttar Pradesh and other States has been adversely affected due to shortage of urea;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has increased the price of urea in order to bring forward the sellers in tracking system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) A Statement on the State-wise production of urea during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I (See below).

A State-wise Statement on requirement, availability and sales (consumption) of urea during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) As can be seen from the Statement-II, the availability of urea in the country is adequate. Hence, the crop production in Uttar Pradesh and other States has not been affected due to shortage of urea.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Urea prices fixed by the Government has remained unchanged from 01.04.2010 to 31.10.2012. However, *w.e.f.* 01.11.2012, the maximum retail price of urea has been increased by rupees 50/-per metric ton, raising it to rupees 5360/-per metric ton.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise production of urea from 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14  
(April to October, 2013)*

('000' MT)

Name of State/Zone	Production			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April to Oct.)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	1655.6	1561.6	1565.3	849.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	379.4	379.4	379.5	223.5
Tamil Nadu	778.8	1108.4	919.2	506.3
<b>TOTAL (SOUTH ZONE):</b>	<b>2813.8</b>	<b>3049.4</b>	<b>2864.0</b>	<b>1579.5</b>
<b>WEST ZONE</b>				
Goa	396.8	365.4	385.6	186.6
Madhya Pradesh	1878.1	1913.8	1931.6	1235.7
Maharashtra	2124.5	2108.5	2335.7	1375.8
Gujarat	3329.1	3020.8	3788.8	2122.2
Rajasthan	2503.6	2531.9	2476.6	1420.3
<b>TOTAL (WEST ZONE):</b>	<b>10232.1</b>	<b>9940.4</b>	<b>10918.3</b>	<b>6340.6</b>
<b>EAST ZONE</b>				
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



1	2	3	4	5
Assam	285.0	278.8	390.7	147.3
TOTAL (EAST ZONE):	285.0	278.8	390.7	147.3
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>				
Haryana	470.0	500.3	413.8	274.6
Punjab	1031.5	986.3	865.7	579.6
Uttar Pradesh	7048.1	7229.2	7122.2	4329.7
TOTAL (NORTH ZONE):	8549.6	8715.8	8401.7	5183.9
GRAND TOTAL:	21880.5	21984.4	22574.7	13251.3

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto October, 13)*

(Figures in LMT)

State	Year	Urea		
		Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	28.50	30.38	29.95
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34
	2012-13	32.50	29.39	28.51
	2013-14	19.75	22.44	21.35

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00
Assam	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	1.63	1.46	1.46
Bihar	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94
	2011-12	20.75	18.17	18.12
	2012-13	21.50	21.10	21.01
	2013-14	11.85	10.52	9.94
Chandigarh	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30
	2012-13	6.90	7.26	7.06
	2013-14	5.23	4.91	4.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	2010-11	0.01	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2010-11	0.07	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.07	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.07	0.02	0.02
	2013-14	0.04	0.03	0.03
Goa	2010-11	0.06	0.06	0.06
	2011-12	0.07	0.05	0.05
	2012-13	0.07	0.04	0.04
	2013-14	0.03	0.03	0.03
Gujarat	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	13.95	11.65	11.32
Haryana	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38
	2011-12	19.75	19.46	19.15
	2012-13	20.00	21.01	20.34
	2013-14	10.00	10.29	9.83
Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	0.64	0.61	0.61
	2011-12	0.65	0.61	0.61
	2012-13	0.65	0.65	0.65
	2013-14	0.36	0.32	0.32

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27
	2011-12	1.46	1.20	1.19
	2012-13	1.46	1.50	1.44
	2013-14	0.75	0.59	0.56
Jharkhand	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.36
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16
	2012-13	2.70	1.98	1.98
	2013-14	1.81	1.29	1.21
Karnataka	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	9.90	10.89	10.39
Kerala	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49
	2012-13	2.05	1.36	1.36
	2013-14	1.26	0.86	0.85
Lakshadweep	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92
	2011-12	17.50	18.17	17.86
	2012-13	18.50	19.48	18.91
	2013-14	10.00	13.34	12.74

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1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	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	17.29	17.91	17.09
Manipur	2010-11	0.49	0.09	0.09
	2011-12	0.50	0.13	0.13
	2012-13	0.48	0.21	0.21
	2013-14	0.32	0.17	0.17
Meghalaya	2010-11	0.08	0.05	0.05
	2011-12	0.09	0.06	0.06
	2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.06
	2013-14	0.05	0.03	0.03
Mizoram	2010-11	0.02	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.11	0.04	0.04
	2013-14	0.08	0.05	0.05
Nagaland	2010-11	0.01	0.01	0.01
	2011-12	0.02	0.01	0.01
	2012-13	0.02	0.01	0.01
	2013-14	0.01	0.00	0.00
Odisha	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	4.75	4.73	4.51

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1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	2010-11	0.34	0.35	0.35
	2011-12	0.34	0.25	0.25
	2012-13	0.31	0.19	0.19
	2013-14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Punjab	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.26
	2012-13	26.40	29.05	28.43
	2013-14	16.25	14.71	14.15
Rajasthan	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.91
	2012-13	17.25	18.91	18.46
	2013-14	8.75	9.23	8.79
Sikkim	2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15
	2011-12	11.50	10.48	10.45
	2012-13	11.50	9.36	9.28
	2013-14	6.04	5.52	5.47
Tripura	2010-11	0.45	0.18	0.18
	2011-12	0.52	0.26	0.26
	2012-13	0.51	0.19	0.17
	2013-14	0.33	0.14	0.14

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05
	2012-13	60.00	63.31	62.56
	2013-14	33.75	34.46	31.16
Uttarakhand	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50
	2012-13	2.45	2.51	2.45
	2013-14	1.45	1.69	1.59
West Bengal	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	6.54	6.26	5.78
TOTAL:	2010-11	290.80	284.61	282.25
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77
	2012-13	315.43	307.25	301.58
	2013-14	182.33	183.68	173.89

**Availability and appropriate use of fertilizers**

189. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made by Government to ensure availability of adequate quantity of quality fertilizers throughout the country and their appropriate use;

(b) whether these efforts have helped small and marginal farmers in raising productivity of crops; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to remove imbalance in the use of N, P and K fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Before start of each cropping season *i.e.* Kharif and Rabi, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) conducts biannual Zonal Conferences to assess demand of fertilizers for the coming cropping season. Officials of Department of Agriculture of all the States, representatives of all the fertilizer companies, officials of FAI, officials of Ministry of Railways and Department of Fertilizers are participants in these biannual Zonal Conferences.

To ensure the availability of fertilizers in the country, Government has taken following steps:-

- (I) the month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
  - (II) On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing monthly 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](http://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 and 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.
- (b) Yes, as per data provided by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the yield of food grain productivity is rising. The details are given below:-



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Year	Yield of foodgrains (kg./hectare)
2007-08	1860.0
2008-09	1908.8
2009-10	1797.6
2010-11	1930.0
2011-12	2079.0
2012-13	2125.0

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Growth from 2007-08 to 2012-13 in 14.25%

The data on foodgrain productivity-farm size-wise (small and marginal farmer having land holdings of less than 2 hectares) is not maintained. However, the increase in yield of food gains depends, *inter-alia*, on irrigation status, cropping patterns, application of inputs including quality seeds, fertilizers.

(c) The steps taken by Government of India to promote balanced use of fertilizers are as below:-

(I) A Scheme named "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" has been under implementation since 2008-09 to promote balanced and judicious application of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures on soil test basis, Under the scheme, there is a provision to set up new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and new Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories besides strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories. The major components under the scheme are:

**(i) Strengthening of soil testing service**

- (a) Setting up/strengthening of Static/Mobile Soil Testing laboratories (STLs),
- (b) Trainings/Field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers,
- (c) Preparation of digital district soil maps.

**(ii) Promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management**

To improve and maintain soil health and productivity, Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of

chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers.

- (II) Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal has been sanctioned a project for preparation of Geo-Referenced Soil fertility maps including interlinking of soil fertility status with Soil Test Crop response (STCR) data to generate site specific recommendations in 19 major States (171 districts).
- (III) Customized Fertilizers: This Ministry has also been encouraging use of Customized Fertilizers with an objective to promote site specific nutrient management so as to achieve maximum fertilizer use efficiency. These customized fertilizers are multi-nutrient carrier designed to contain macro and micro nutrients and use soil and crops specific formulated on the basis of Soil testing results. This Ministry has notified 25 such fertilizers under FCO, 1985 till date.
- (IV) Fortified Fertilizers: In order to encourage the use of micro nutrients, this Ministry also encourages use of fortified fertilizers, which contain the various micro nutrients such as zinc, boron etc. alongwith NPK.

#### **Setting up of Broadband Nigam Limited**

190. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is setting up Broadband Nigam Limited in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a Special Purpose Vehicle *viz.* Bharat Broadband Network Limited for executing the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project. The Bharat Broadband Network Limited has been incorporated on 25.02.2013 and is presently a functional entity.

**Disconnecting inactive subscribers by telecom companies**

191. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:  
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telecom companies, including MTNL and BSNL in each State, have disconnected inactive subscribers to save costs in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, telecom company-wise, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir. The disconnection of inactive numbers is done with the objective of efficient utilization of scarce numbering resources and not for the purpose of saving costs. This is in line with the TRAI's Regulation regarding deactivation of numbers due to non-usage.

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

**Guidelines on spectrum price**

192. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telecom companies have sought clear guidelines on the spectrum price; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government made a reference to seek the recommendations on the reserve price of spectrum in 1800 MHz, 900 MHz, and 800 MHz bands from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

TRAI made its Recommendations dated 9th September, 2013 on 'Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum' and also provided its response dated 23rd October, 2013. TRAI has recommended the reserve price of spectrum in 1800 MHz for all the

22 service areas and reserve price for 900 MHz band in three service areas namely Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. No reserve price has been recommended for 800 MHz band by TRAI.

The matter of reserve price of spectrum is under consideration of the Government.

**Proposal to make use of BSNL and MTNL services mandatory**

193. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoT has moved a proposal making it mandatory for Government offices and PSUs and their officials to use MTNL and BSNL mobiles, landlines, broadband and other telecom facilities to bridge the losses suffered by MTNL and BSNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would improve the quality of network signals, call drop rates and other services provided by MTNL and BSNL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited ( MTNL). Department of Telecommunications has circulated a draft Note for inter-ministerial consultations on 30.10.2013. Proposing preferential treatment to BSNL and MTNL services in Central Government Ministries/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Autonomous Bodies to enhance the revenues earned by BSNL and MTNL.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors Quality of Service (QoS) of Cellular Mobile services and Basic Telephone services, against the notified QoS standards, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. As per the performance monitoring reports submitted

by services providers for Mobile and other services for the quarter ending 30.06.2013, the QoS provided by BSNL and MTNL falls short of prescribed benchmarks in some respects only. BSNL and MTNL are, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by TRAI.

Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. BSNL and MTNL are constantly endeavoring to improve their Quality of Service, through steps detailed below:

- Close monitoring of network operation through IT (Information Technology) enabled systems.
- Introduction of CDR (Call Detail Record) based billing, commercial and fault repair services.
- Introduction of effective Network Management System.
- Measures like BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) additions, capacity augmentation and upgradation, optimization of radio network and drive tests.

**Request of Association of Mobile Operators to share spectrum**

194. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:  
SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last two auctions of 2G spectrum have failed because the Department of Telecommunications had knowingly helped to surface cartelization by telecom firms in the country;

(b) whether Association of Mobile Operators has requested Government to accord permission to share the spectrum issued to them among themselves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on these operators including penalty charged on operators for violation of licence agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some of the Telecom Service Providers had written on the issue of sharing of Spectrum. Issues raised by them included, among others, that sharing

should be permitted across all operators, spectrum holding and technologies; that there should be no one-off fee for spectrum sharing; review of the maximum period of sharing, etc.

The Telecom Regularity Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation dated 11.5.2010 on spectrum Management and Licensing Framework recommended, among others, on the issue of spectrum sharing by Telecom Service Providers. Government considered these recommendations and further TRAI recommendations of February 08, 2011, clarifications of May 03, 2011 and response dated November 03, 2011 etc. and announced the broad guidelines for sharing of 2G spectrum, *vide* Press Statement dated 15.02.2012 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, Government has also taken a decision on the rates of Spectrum Usage Charges in case of sharing of spectrum by Telecom Service Providers.

***Statement***

*Press Information Bureau*

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

15 February, 2012 17:22 IST

**Press Statement of Shri Kapil Sibal issued today**

Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Communications and Information Technology held a Press Conference here today. Following is the text of Statement given by Shri Sibal.

Text

"Recommendations of TRAI on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework' of May 11, 2010 alongwith its further recommendations of February 08, 2011, clarifications of May 03, 2011 and response dated November 03, 2011 were considered by the Telecom Commission. After consideration of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission, the Department of Telecommunications has taken following decisions:

1. No more UAS licences linked with spectrum will be awarded.

2. All future licences will be Unified Licences and allocation of spectrum will be delinked from the licence. Spectrum, if required, will have to be obtained separately. A final view on implementation of the Unified License Regime would be taken after receipt of detailed Guidelines and Terms and Conditions from TRAI for Unified Licence including migration path for all existing licence(s) to Unified Licence.
3. In the event of any auction of spectrum pending finalisation of the Unified Licensing Regime, UAS licence without spectrum may be issued which could be subject to a requirement to migrate to Unified licence as and when the regime is put in place. Detailed guidelines for such UAS licence without spectrum would be finalised after receipt of recommendations of TRAI in this regard.
4. There will be uniform licence fee across all telecom licenses and service areas which will progressively be made equal to 8% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in two yearly steps starting from 2012-13.
5. The licence fee and spectrum usage charges payable by each such licensee shall be on actual AGR, subject to a minimum presumptive AGR. This minimum figure would be reviewed by TRAI every year.
6. A decision on the recommendation to bring IP-I Service Providers under licencing regime, who are currently unlicensed passive infrastructure providers, has been deferred for further examination.
7. A rapid comprehensive techno-economic study will be carried out by DoT to examine issues relating to increase in coverage and tele-density in rural areas while at the same time ensuring sustained quality of service and also to examine the adequacy of USOF mechanism alone to achieve these objectives and the need for augmenting USOF schemes with appropriate direct incentivisation of TSPs for rural rollout.
8. The validity of existing (UAS & CMTS and Basic services) licences may be extended for another 10 years at one time, as per the provisions of the extant licensing regime with suitable Terms and Conditions so as not to imply automatic continuance of existing license and related conditions including quantum and price of any spectrum allocated.

9. On extension, the UAS licensee will be required to pay a fee which will be Rs. 2 crore for Metro and "A" Circles, Rs. 1 crore for 'B' circles and Rs. 0.5 crore for 'C' circles. This fee does not cover the value of spectrum, which shall be paid for separately. While extending the licence, the licensee shall be assigned spectrum only upto the prescribed limit or the amount of spectrum assigned to it before the extension, whichever is less. Spectrum assigned by the Government to the licensee in excess of the Prescribed Limit shall be withdrawn.
10. The need for refarming of spectrum is accepted in-principle. Further steps will be taken after receipt of TRAI's recommendations in this regard.
11. The prescribed limit on spectrum assigned to a service provider will be 2×8 MHz/2×5 MHz for GSM/CDMA technologies respectively for all service areas other than in Delhi and Mumbai where it will be 2×10 MHz 2×6.25 MHz. However, the licensee can acquire additional spectrum beyond prescribed limits, in the open market, should there be an auction of spectrum subject to the limits prescribed for merger of licences.
12. Decisions on all matters relating to One Time Spectrum Charge including pricing of spectrum in cases of M&A and Spectrum Sharing will be taken separately.
13. Spectrum usage charges were revised in 2010 by the Government and the matter is *sub-judice*. Further action will be taken by DoT after the matter is decided by the court.
14. The broad guidelines in respect of intra-service area merger of CMTS/ UAS licences will, *inter-alia*, include:
  - (i) For determination of market power, market share of both subscriber base and Adjusted Gross Revenue of licensee in the relevant market shall be considered. The entire access market will be the relevant market for determining the market share, and will no longer be classified separately as 'Wire line' and 'Wireless'.
  - (ii) Merger upto 35% market share of the resultant entity will be allowed through a simple, quick procedure. However, there may be a need to consider cases of merger beyond 35% market share in certain



circumstances without breaching the 25% cap on GSM spectrum/ 10 MHz for CDMA spectrum holding in any service area. Recommendation of TRAI that such cases will be considered upto a market share of 60% has been taken note of. In order to ensure clarity on the circumstances and extent to which merger above 35% limit would, be permissible, detailed transparent criteria will be prescribed/adopted after receipt of TRAI's recommendations and after due consultation with the appropriate authorities.

- (iii) Consequent upon the merger of licences in a service area, the total spectrum held by the Resultant entity shall not exceed 25% of the spectrum assigned, by way of auction or otherwise, in the concerned service area in case of 900 and 1800 MHz bands. In respect of 800 MHz band, the ceiling will be 10 MHz. In respect of spectrum in other bands, relevant conditions pertaining to auction of that spectrum shall apply.
- (iv) If, as a result of the merger, the total spectrum held by the resultant entity is beyond the limits prescribed, the excess spectrum must be surrendered within one year of the permission being granted. Government may prescribe the band which will be required to be surrendered in accordance with spectrum refarming policy to be announced separately.
- (v) The substantial equity and cross holding of the Resultant entity shall be in conformity with the provisions of the UAS licence.
- (vi) The duration of licence of the resultant entity in the respective service area will be equal to the higher of the two periods on the date of merger. This does not however entitle the resultant entity to retain the entire spectrum till the expiry of licence period.
- (vii) In case of renewed validity beyond the original validity of any of the merged entity, holding of spectrum in 800/900 MHz band shall be subject to the applicable spectrum refarming guidelines to be announced in future w.e.f the deemed date of extension of merging entity having lesser validity of licence at the time of merger or the date of spectrum refarming guidelines whichever is later.

- (viii) Issues related to spectrum price, to be paid by the resultant entity, would be decided separately. The same shall also apply in case of renewal of wireless operating licence, post merger.
- (ix) On the merger of the two licenses, the AGR of the two entities will also be merged and the license fee will be therefore levied at the specified rate for that service area on the resultant total AGR. Similarly, for the purpose of payment of the spectrum charge, the spectrum held by the two licensees will be added/merged and the annual spectrum charge will be at the prescribed rate applicable on this total spectrum. However, in case of holding of spectrum for various technologies by the entity subsequent to Merger, spectrum charges and license fee etc. or any other criterion being followed by the licensor shall be applicable as in case of any other UAS/CMTS licensee.
- (x) Existing provisions in the UAS licence relating to Lock-in period for sale of equity/merger shall continue.

15. Broad guidelines for sharing of 2G spectrum (800/900/1800 MHz bands) will, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Spectrum sharing will be permitted but in each case, it will be in the same licence service area and will be with the prior permission of the licensor. A simple automatic approval process will be put in place for this purpose.
- (ii) Permission for Spectrum sharing will be given initially for a period of 5 years. Government may renew the permission for a further one term of five years, on terms to be prescribed.
- (iii) Spectrum can be shared only between two spectrum holders both of which are holding spectrum either in 900/1800 MHz band or in 800 MHz band.
- (iv) Total quantum of spectrum, as a result of the spectrum sharing, shall not exceed the limit prescribed in case of mergers of licences.
- (v) In respect of spectrum obtained through auction, spectrum sharing will be permitted only if the auction conditions provide for the same.

- (vi) Parties sharing the spectrum will be deemed to be sharing their entire spectrum for the purpose of charging
  - (vii) Both the parties shall fulfil individually the roll out obligations as well as the QoS obligations prescribed under the licence.
  - (viii) Spectrum usage charges will be levied on both the operators individually but on the total spectrum held by both the operators together. In other words, if an operator 'X' having 4.4 MHz of spectrum shares 4.4 MHz of spectrum of another operator 'Y', then both 'X' and 'Y' will be liable to pay spectrum usage charges applicable to 8.8 MHz of spectrum.
  - (ix) Spectrum sharing would involve both the service providers utilising the spectrum. Leasing of spectrum is not permitted.
  - (x) Decision on matters related to pricing of spectrum, post sharing, would be taken separately.
  - (xi) Spectrum sharing will not be permitted among licensees having 3G spectrum.
16. Spectrum trading will not be allowed in India, at this stage. This will be re-examined at a later date.
17. For efficient management of available spectrum, TRAI may undertake regular spectrum audit. TRAI may carry out review on the present usage of spectrum available. In both the cases, TRAI may make recommendations to the Government.
18. The judgement of the Supreme Court pronounced on 2nd February, 2012 cancelling 122 licenses has implications for some of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission. Such recommendations are being examined further with reference to legal and other aspects and decisions in this regard will be announced later.

#### **Granting more powers to TRAI**

195. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to grant more powers to the Telecom Authority of India (TRAI) enabling it to act like a Civil Court; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The powers of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) are contained in the TRAI Act, 1997. As per Sections 12 and 13 of TRAI Act, 1997, TRAI is empowered to call for information, conduct investigations and to issue directions in relation to the affairs of any service providers under its jurisdiction including inspection of books of accounts or other documents of such service providers. A proposal for amendments to the TRAI Act is under consideration of Government.

#### **Capping mobile phone tariffs**

196. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the subscribers are preferring lower charging networks as against better service providers;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to cap the lower end of the mobile phone tariffs to restrict the price war in the industry, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India proposes to introduce simplified telecom tariffs and bring transparency in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to protect the interest of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for telecommunication access services is under forbearance except for National Roaming and Rural Fixed Line Services. Service providers offer tariff schemes which are beneficial for different consumer classes depending on their usage profile. There may be several factors which influence a potential consumer to choose a particular network like the availability of tariff schemes suited to his usage profile and his perception about the quality of service of any particular service provider etc.

(b) Regulation of tariff for providing telecom services in India is mandated to

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* TRAI Act, 1997. Currently there is no proposal in TRAI to cap the lower end of mobile tariff.

(c) and (d) TRAI has, in the past, issued several regulatory guidelines to simplify and bring transparency in tariff offers. Important steps taken by TRAI to protect the interests of consumers and enhance transparency in tariff offers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

### *Statement*

#### **Important Steps taken by TRAI to protect the interests of consumers and enhance transparency in tariff offers:**

1. Protection has been given against hike in tariff as per which no tariff item in a tariff plan shall be increased during six months from the date of enrolment of a consumer into that plan. Further, no such hike is permitted during the promised validity period. In case of lifetime plans the tariff protection extends to the entire licence period of service provider.
2. With a view to remove confusion in respect of tariff plans marketed as having 'Lifetime Validity' the Authority issued regulatory guidelines *vide* Telecommunications Tariff Order (TTO) 43rd Amendment notified on 21st March, 2006. Any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered as having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the current license or renewed license. The service providers were told to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license.
3. It has been mandated through several Directions that no chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent.
4. Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing *vide* Direction dated 29th June, 2005.
5. Direction dated 1st September, 2008, and 48th Amendment to TTO notified on 1st September, 2008 mandate several transparency measures including the following:

- (a) Tariff information to be provided in vernacular language also.
- (b) Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available) restricted to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year. Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted.
- (c) Straight tariff reductions are to be passed on to consumers without any precondition.
- (d) The service providers shall not insist on recharge between periods lesser than six months in lifetime plans for remaining connected during the promised lifetime validity period.

6. Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation (TCP) 2012

TRAI has issued Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation on 06.01.2012 with a view to streamline tariff offers and enhance transparency in the provision of service. The main features of the Regulation as amended from time to time, are:

- Categorization of vouchers as—Plan vouchers, Top up vouchers, Special tariff vouchers and Combo Vouchers-with colour bands for easy identification.
- Minimum Font size for printed matter on physical vouchers—*not less than 8 Pt.*
- Providing usage details to pre-paid subscribers after every call/data usage.
- Itemized usage of account within 30 days at cost of Rs. 50.
- Providing information to pre-paid subscribers on activation of plan/top-up/ST vouchers.
- Improved transparency in provision of Premium Rate Services by prior information about charges.

7. Direction on publication of Tariff plans

TRAI has issued a Direction on publication of Tariff plans on 16th Jan., 2012. This Direction is aimed at enhancing transparency in telecom tariff offers and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual

requirement best. Service providers are to publish all tariff plans in a service area for prepaid and postpaid subscribers in the given format in one regional and one English newspaper at an interval not more than six months. Full details are to be made available at Customer care centre, PoS, website in the given format with a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison.

8. Direction on preventing misleading advertisements

TRAI has issued a Direction on preventing misleading advertisements on 26.03.2012. This Direction is intended to further improve transparency in telecom tariff advertisements and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. It has been mandated that advertisements published by service providers are transparent and non-misleading and unambiguous, disclose all material information in unambiguous manner and contain the website address and customer care number of the telecom access service provider. The advertisements issued in vernacular languages should contain all the mandatory disclosures in the same vernacular language. In addition, the service providers have to maintain an advertisement register which must include a specimen of every tariff related advertisements, and carry out internal audit to ensure that they are complying with all aspects of this Direction and to report compliance to the Authority on half yearly basis.

9. Review of Processing Fee

The 53 Amendment to the Telecommunication Tariff Order has mandated that the Processing Fee levied on top-up vouchers shall not exceed 10% of Maximum Retail Price or three rupees, whichever is less. In order to ensure that small value vouchers do not disappear from the market, the Authority through the 50th Amendment has mandated that service providers have to ensure availability of top-up vouchers of Rs.10/-denomination at their points of sale.

10. Guidelines on deactivation of SIMs

*Vide* TCPR (Sixth Amendment) issued on 21.02.2013, TRAI has prescribed guidelines on deactivation of SIMs. These guidelines include:-

- (i) The mobile connections of prepaid consumers shall not be deactivated for any period of non-usage less than 90 days;

- (ii) There shall be no deactivation if the balance in prepaid consumer account is Rs.20/-or more;
  - (iii) An 'Automatic Number Retention Scheme' shall be implemented for prepaid consumers on payment of reasonable charges;
  - (iv) A consumer whose connection is deactivated shall be given a grace period of 15 days within which he can reactivate the same number;
  - (v) Consumers shall be transparently communicated the terms and conditions of deactivation of SIMs due to non-usage;
  - (vi) A Safe Custody Scheme has been mandated for postpaid consumes and during the period of safe custody consumers need not pay monthly rental.
11. TTO 53rd Amendment dated 20.04.2012 has mandated every service provider to offer to the subscribers at least one prepaid and one postpaid tariff plan with pulse tariff of one second for local and national long distance calls.
12. TTO 55th Amendment dated 17.06.2013 has reduced the ceiling tariff for various types of calls while roaming. In addition, the service providers have been mandated to offer special tariff plans for roaming (RTP and RTP-FR). The subscribers can avail partially free roaming or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges, by subscribing to these plans.
13. Ensuring Quality of Service
- (i) TRAI has been monitoring quality of service provided by Service Providers against the benchmarks laid down by TRAI for the various quality of service parameters through Quality of Service Regulations issued from time to time, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.



- (ii) To further strengthen the quality of standards TRAI had issued "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2012 on 8th November, 2012 for financial disincentives on those service providers who fail to meet the prescribed Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and The Quality of Service of Broadband Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012, on 24th December, 2012 for financial disincentive on Broadband Service operators for non-compliance with the benchmark for the Quality of Service Parameters.
  - (iii) In order to protect the interest of consumers relating to metering and billing TRAI has issued the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006, which has mandated yearly audit of the metering and billing system of the service providers through qualified empanelled auditors. The service providers are required to submit an audit report duly certified from the empanelled auditors by 30th June of every year. The service providers are also required to file with TRAI by 30th September of every year action taken report on the deficiencies pointed out in the audit reports by the auditors.
  - (iv) To address the problem of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) effectively, TRAI had issued The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 on 1st December, 2010. In order to further strengthen the regulatory framework and to address various implementation issues, several amendments to the regulations and directions have been issued by TRAI, from time to time.
14. The framework for redressal of grievances of telecom consumers was reviewed to improve the effectiveness of complaints redressal for the telecom consumer by the service provider. TRAI had notified the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulation 2012 on 5th January, 2012. These regulations provide for Establishment of a Complaint Centre with a toll-free "Consumer Care Number", two-tier complaint redressal mechanism, registering of by giving a unique docket number, a two member Advisory

Committee in each of the service areas by the service provider comprising of one member from consumer organization registered with TRAI, publishing of Citizen's Charter and setting up of a Web based complaint monitoring system etc.

15. TRAI has issued The Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund Regulations, 2007 on 15th June, 2007, to enable the service providers to transfer unrefunded money of customers lying with them to Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (TCEPF). The income received from the fund is utilised to undertake programmes to educate consumers, to conduct studies in the field of telecommunications and holding seminars, workshops etc. on the subject of consumer welfare and for educating consumers.
16. TRAI has been registering consumer organisations for having an interface with the telecom consumers through regular interaction with these consumer organisations. In this regard TRAI has issued the "Registration of Consumer Organisations Regulations" on 21st February, 2013, for strengthening the framework for interaction with the consumer organisations.

#### **Green energy utilisation in mobile towers**

197. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of TRAI recommendation for renewable green energy utilisation in mobile towers;
- (b) whether private sector has been successful in executing their recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the major difficulties faced by telecom companies in implementing these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation on dated 12.04.2011 "An approach towards Green Telecom", emphasized saving of fossil fuels by use of Renewable Energy Technology and reduction in carbon emission in Telecom sector. On the basis of TRAI recommendations, DOT issued following broad directions on 23/01/2012

for greening of the telecom sector and to achieve the desired reduction in carbon emission using Renewable Energy Technology (RET) solutions and energy efficient equipments.

- (i) At least 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power (Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) + Grid power) by 2015; Further 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power by 2020. Carbon emission reduction targets have been specified for the Telecom mobile network as well.
- (ii) The total power consumption of each Base Transceiver Station (BTS) should not exceed 500W by the year 2020.
- (iii) Service providers should evolve a 'Carbon Credit Policy' in line with the carbon credit norms with the ultimate objective of achieving a maximum of 50% over the carbon footprint levels of the Base Year in rural areas and achieving a maximum of 66% over the carbon footprint levels of the Base Year in urban areas by the year 2020.
- (iv) Service providers to aim to Carbon emission reduction targets for the mobile network at 5% by the year 2012-2013, 8% by the year 2014-2015, 12% by the year 2016-2017 and 17% by the year 2018-2019.

(b) Some progress has been made. DoT undertook 20 Pilot projects in the year 2010-11 in USOF ph-I sites using Green Energy (SPV and SPV-wind hybrid) to examine the Technical feasibility, viability issues with support from USOF and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). Based on the outcome of these pilots, 400 RET projects were executed by Telecom operators with support from MNRE. The Telecom Industry has executed a further around 2217 RET projects on RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) model. Many operators are working on scaling of these efforts.

(c) The major difficulties faced by telecom companies in implementing these recommendations are:

- (i) The Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) for providing Renewable Energy Technology (RET) power is high. The industry looks at financial support/ Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from Government. MNRE indicated that it

is not in a position to extend the subsidy to telecom towers because of paucity of funds.

- (ii) The Telecom installations are scattered and operation and maintenance of RET installations is a challenge.

**Enhanced spectrum usage by private telecom company**

198. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an undue benefit of Rs. 187 crore has been given to Vodafone by DoT because of not levying an enhanced spectrum usage charge for using 3G spectrum in circles where it had not bought any spectrum, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role of the officers of DoT, including Member Finance to ensure that telecom pay all taxes and levies due to the Government on time; and

(c) the action being proposed by Government on officials of DoT and to recover the losses from Vodafone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir. In regard to 3 G intra circle roaming agreement DoT has issued demand notice for levying penalty against M/s Vodafone which has been challenged before TDSAT.

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

**E-literacy plan**

199. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a plan to e-literate one person in each of the 10 lakh homes to be identified;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure to be followed for identification of homes for the purpose alongwith the annual expenditure on the plan;

(c) the details of the items identified for further promotion and development of domestic electronics and the IT enabled services in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make India a global hub for electronic system design and manufacturing to meet the growing global demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Information Technology 2012 includes an objective to make at least one individual in every household e-literate. The Government is in the process of preparing a scheme towards this goal. The details of the scheme are under finalization.

(c) The Government has announced two policies *viz.* National Policy on Electronics 2012 (NPE 2012) and National Policy on Information Technology 2012 (NPIT 2012). The NPE 2012 envisions to create a globally competitive electronics design and manufacturing industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market. The NPIT 2012 envisions to strengthen and enhance India's position as the global IT hub and to use IT and cyber space as an engine for rapid, inclusive and substantial growth in the national economy. As part of these policies, several actionable strategies have been identified as mentioned in these policies.

(d) The details of steps taken by Government to make India a global hub for electronic system design and manufacturing is given in the Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*Steps taken by the Government to make India a global hub for  
Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)*

1. Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
2. The National Policy on Electronics 2012 has been notified with a vision to create a globally competitive ESDM industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market.
3. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme to provide world-class infrastructure for attracting investments in the ESDM Sector has been notified by the Government.
4. A Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme to offset disability and attract investments in ESDM Industries has been notified.
5. "In principle" approval has been accorded for establishing two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in India.

6. Scheme for mandatory registration of identified Electronic Products for meeting specified safety standards has been notified.
7. The indirect tax structure has been rationalized to the extent feasible given that 217 tariff lines covered under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of WTO are exempted from basic customs duty.
8. Under the Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, approved units are allowed duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on export activities, CST reimbursement and excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available goods, as per the Foreign Trade Policy.
9. Under the Focus Product Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy, exports of listed electronic products are entitled to duty credit scrip equivalent to 2%/5% of FOB value of exports.
10. For the promotion of Research and Development (R&D), a weighted deduction of 200% of expenditure incurred on in-house R&D is available in terms of Section 35(2AB)(1) of the Income Tax Act.
11. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for International Patents in Electronics and IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management.

**Immigration Reforms Bill passed by Senate of US**

200. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recently passed Immigration Reforms Bill by the Senate has provisions which badly hit Indian companies operating in the US; and
- (b) how India looks at it and the measures proposed to be taken to protect Indian technics and companies operating in the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The United States Senate has passed Bill No. S.744, "The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernisation Act 2013". Indian IT industry has raised

a number of concerns over some measures in the Bill relating to skilled non-immigrant visas (H-1B/L-1 type visas). These measures are applicable on the basis of the H-1B and L-1 usage of the company, and it is apprehended that H-1B and L-1 visas dependent companies may face, as a result of proposed new measures, more onerous requirements including higher wages; enhanced audit by U.S. agencies; non-displacement guarantee/Additional recruitment notice requirements; and higher visa fees.

Since a majority of Indian IT companies operating in the US are H-1B/L-1 dependent, the proposed new measures, if enacted as law, will affect the existing business model of Indian IT companies in the United States.

The concerns of Indian IT companies over these new measures have been raised with the US side. India's concerns have been conveyed to the U.S. side at Ministerial levels during the recent meetings of Homeland Security Dialogue in May 2013, Strategic Dialogue in June, 2013, and at the CEOs Forum in July, 2013 by Home Minister, Finance Minister, Commerce and Industry Minister and External Affairs Minister. Prime Minister also raised this issue with the US President in their meeting in Washington DC on 27 September, 2013 and requested that the U.S. Administration should work with the U.S. Congress to address concerns of the Indian IT industry. U.S. officials have acknowledged the contribution of our IT industry to the two economies and our bilateral trade relations and have been sympathetic towards their concerns.

#### **Revival of BSNL and MTNL**

201. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had set up a Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the matter of reviving and revitalising loss making public sector units BSNL and MTNL;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the GoM in this regard;
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto;
- (d) whether Government proposes to withdraw the facilities extended to employees of MTNL and BSNL in view of losses; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). GoM has met on 12.06.2013, 01.08.2013 and 12.09.2013. The recommendations made by the GoM so far are as follows:

- (i) Payment of pension to the employees of MTNL at par with BSNL.
  - (ii) Surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum by BSNL (in six licensed service areas) and MTNL (both Delhi and Mumbai) and refund of amount paid by BSNL and MTNL for such spectrum.
  - (iii) Waiver of unpaid portion alongwith the interest of Notional Loan of Rs. 7500 Crore given to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as part of the Capital structure of BSNL at the time of its formation.
- (c) The above recommendations of the GoM are being placed before the Cabinet for approval.
- (d) and (e) No, Sir. Government proposes to revive and revitalize BSNL and MTNL through various short term, medium term and long term measures so that BSNL and MTNL become financially strong entities in the competitive telecom services sector.

#### **Broadband subscribers target**

202. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is lagging behind the target of reaching 175 million broadband subscribers by 2017, and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to maintain the pace to reach its goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The definition of Broadband was revised by notification of Government dated 18th July, 2013. The revised definition includes wireless broadband connections also whereas the earlier



definition was limited to wireline 'always on' connection. The speed has been increased from 256 kbps to 512 kbps. As a result of this, the expansion of broadband through wireless medium would be facilitated and captured in revised data.

The initiatives taken by Government to reach its goals are as below:

- (i) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): The optical fibre has predominantly reached State capitals, districts and blocks, at present. NOFN is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.
- (ii) Roll out obligations of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services requires, service provider to provide 3 G and BWA services within the service area as per the conditions of their licence by 2015. It is expected that roll out of 3 G and BWA services in rural areas would lead to a growth in broadband subscription.

#### **Financial condition of BSNL and MTNL**

203. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial condition of BSNL and MTNL has deteriorated in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is having any revival package for MTNL and BSNL; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have incurred losses since 2009-10. Details of the profits/losses incurred by BSNL and MTNL during the last five years as per their audited Statement of accounts are as follows:

(in Rs. crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
BSNL	(+)575	(-)1823	(-)6384	(-)8851	(-)7884
MTNL	(+)211	(-)2611	(-)2802	(-)4110	(-)5321

The principal reasons for the rising losses of BSNL and MTNL are due to sharp decline in revenue and increase in expenditure. The reasons for the decline in revenue are as follows:

- Fixed wireline to mobile wireless substitution.
- Stiff competition in mobile wireless sector.
- Payment towards 3G and Broadband Wireless Access spectrum charges.
- Decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in mobile wireless sector.

The principal reason for the increase in expenditure is mainly due to large legacy workforce as a result of which employee expenses are currently at around 50% of revenues for BSNL and 103% for MTNL

(c) and (d) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term measures for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL. The GoM has held meetings on 12.06.2013, 01.08.2013 and 12.09.2013. The recommendations made by the GoM so far are as follows:

- (i) Payment of pension to the employees of MTNL on the pattern of BSNL.
- (ii) Surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum by BSNL (in six licensed service areas) and MTNL (both Delhi and Mumbai) and refund of amount paid by BSNL and MTNL for such spectrum.
- (iii) Waiver of unpaid portion alongwith the interest of Notional Loan of Rs. 7500 Crore given to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as part of the Capital structure of BSNL at the time of its formation.

The above recommendations of the GoM are being taken to the Cabinet for approval.

**Use of NIC e-mail service for official work**

204. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all its employees to stop using Google's G-mail for official communication and have instructed them to stick to the official e-mail service provided by National Informatics Centre (NIC), and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the move intends to increase security of confidential Government information after revelations of widespread cyber-spying by the US, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir. However, a draft e-mail policy is being formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

**Financial performance of BSNL**

205. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial performance of BSNL in recent years has been very alarming and in last fiscal its losses were staggering at around ₹ 8,198 crore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make it profit-making?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in financial distress and has been incurring losses in the last four years commencing 2009-10. In the year 2012-13, BSNL incurred loss of Rs. 7884 Crore as per its audited accounts.

(b) Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL. The GoM has met on 12.06.2013, 01.08.2013 and 12.09.2013. The recommendations made by GoM so far for BSNL in respect of some short term measures for the revival of BSNL are as follows:

(i) Surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum by BSNL (in six licensed service areas) and refund of amount paid by BSNL for such spectrum.

- (ii) Waiver of unpaid portion alongwith the interest of Notional Loan of Rs. 7500 Crore given to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as part of the Capital structure of BSNL at the time of its formation.

The above recommendations of the GoM are being placed before the Cabinet for approval.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL periodically. BSNL has taken the following steps to improve its financial position:

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of mobile.
- Augmentation of mobile capacity in Phase-VII by 15 Million.
- Weekly meeting with Franchisees/Retailers and Sales teams of BSNL at district level.
- Fixing of target to sales team and ensuring delivery of material.
- Fixing and monitoring retailer manager wise target.
- Special camp to interact with customer willing to port out for their retention by sorting out their problems.
- Opening new sales channels in rural areas through agreement with Postal department to increase rural reach.
- Aggressively push smart devices bundled with 3G Data plans as well as wireless broadband with 3G data cards.
- Sustained Focus on Value Added Services catering to various segments of the society.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

#### **Demand and supply of electronic goods**

206. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestically manufactured electronic goods are not sufficient to cater to the needs of the domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of import of such electronic goods during the last two years and the current year, year-wise, goods-wise and its monetary worth; and

(c) the details of the R&D undertaken in electronic industry to augment production and supply of quality goods, on par with what is available in developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Industry led Task Force set up in 2009 reported that the demand of electronics in India is projected to grow USD 400 billion by 2020 whereas the production is expected to increase to USD 104 billion by 2020.

(b) There are hundreds of electronic items covered under the above relating to various verticals like Medical electronics, Automotive Electronics etc. The details regarding demand and production of individual electronic products are not maintained by DeitY. However, the data regarding large volume imports of electronic items is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The details of R&D being undertaken by electronic industry is not maintained by this Department. However, the Department has undertaken R&D in electronics under various schemes including R&D Funding Scheme, Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme, ICT&E R&D innovation Framework 2013. Some of the technologies developed through funding from DeitY are:

- (i) Wireless Traffic Control System (WiTraC)
- (ii) Medical Linear Accelerator (Linac)
- (iii) Ethernet Router

**Statement**

*The data regarding large volume imports of electronic items*

**Import Data in crores of rupees** (Rs. Crores)

ITCHS	Item Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April- September)
1	2	3	4	5
85171290	Telephones for Cellular Networks or for other Wireless Networks	25189.87	22461.18	16643.94

1	2	3	4	5
85177090	Other parts of Telephone/Telegraphic apparatus	12256.17	15156.22	7137.89
85414011	Solar Cells/Photovoltaic Cells whether or not assembled in module/panel	6541.00	4494.90	2312.78
84713010	Personal Computer (Laptop, Palmtop, etc.)	6512.33	8527.09	6796.99
85423100	Monolithic Integrated Circuits-Digital	5736.58	6626.76	3084.22
85176290	Videophone	4514.66	5150.98	3288.15
84715000	Digital Processing Units	3201.85	3870.82	2269.48
85176990	Other apparatus, for carrier/Digital Line System	3152.49	3589.45	1523.70
84733010	Parts and accessories of Microprocessors	3095.91	3139.45	1695.84
84717020	Hard Disc Drives	2752.17	3622.75	1603.01
85171210	Push Button Type Telephones	2525.96	3373.97	1260.82

#### **Cases registered under IT Act**

207. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a case under IT Act was registered in Maharashtra and if so, the outcome of that case;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that a case of similar nature was registered in Jammu and Kashmir also and if so, the outcome of that case; and

(c) the reasons for different treatment given to these two cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) As per the data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 919 and 54 cases have

been registered under Information Technology (IT) Act in Maharashtra and J&K, respectively during the last three years. States apply the laws uniformly depending upon the facts and other evidences in the case. However, no specific incident of different treatment being given in different States with reference to the cases under IT Act has been reported to the Government.

### **Impact of telecom towers on human health**

208. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the impact of telecom towers on the health of people living in the vicinity thereof;
- (b) if not, whether Government is planning to conduct an impact assessment study on the health of the people living close to the towers;
- (c) whether it is a fact that incidence of cancer has increased manifold after the intensive use of mobile phones;
- (d) whether Government has issued any guidelines for setting up telecom towers for mobile service providers in a populous locality; and
- (e) the international standards in fixing a telecom tower for mobile services in an inhabitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) World Health Organization (WHO) in its Fact Sheet No. 304, May 2006 on Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health (Base Stations and Wireless Technologies) has concluded that considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF Signals from base stations and wireless networks caused adverse health effects. From all evidence accumulated so far, no adverse short or long term health effects have been shown to occur from the RF Signals produced by based stations.

There is no conclusive evidence available so far to establish adverse effect on human health due to Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiations emitted from mobile phone. The review of available study literature does not establish conclusive evidence on the safety or risk of radio frequency EMF radiation emitted from mobile phone

particularly with regard to cancer. Studies are on going to find out adverse health effects of radio frequency Electromagnetic Field from mobile phone use, if any.

However, Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) under Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Expert Committee/Task Force in September, 2013, to evaluate the R&D proposal on the possible impact of EMF radiation exposure from mobile towers and handsets on life (humans, living organism, flora and fauna and environment) and related initiatives.

(d) Department of Telecommunications has issued advisory guidelines for State Governments for issue of clearance for installation of mobile towers effective from 01.08.2013.

(e) WHO has recommended that "National authorities should adopt international standards to protect their citizens against adverse levels of RF fields. They should restrict access to areas where exposure limits may be exceeded." WHO has referred to the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) which has prescribed the levels limiting EMF emission from Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) as safe for general public. DoT adopted the EMF radiation limits prescribed by ICNIRP in 2008 which was further reduced to 1/10th of the safe limit prescribed by ICNIRP with effect from 01.09.2012. All telecom service providers have to comply with these prescribed limits of EMF radiation from mobile towers.

### **National Optical Fibre Network project**

209. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress under the National Optical Fibre Network project, including the number of Gram Panchayats connected to the Broadband network so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has missed the October, 2013 deadline;

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

(d) the time period within which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Bharat Broadband Nigam Limited (BBNL), the Special purpose vehicle constituted for implementation



of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) has implemented three pilot projects covering Gram Panchayats (GP). Details are as under:

- (i) Arain block, District Ajmer, Rajasthan State-by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) linking 30 Gram Panchayats (GPs).
- (ii) Parvada block, District Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh-by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) linking 15 GPs.
- (iii) Panisagar block, District North Tripura, Tripura State-by RailTel linking 15 GPs.

The pilot projects were completed on 15.10.2012.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) implemented a project to provide user services through NOFN fibre in the above three Blocks as under:

- All three Blocks and 60 GPs provided with 100 mbps connectivity.
  - 195 institutions including schools, Public Health Center (PHC), District Knowledge Centre (DKC), Government Offices etc. connected with 10 Mbps bandwidth at each location.
  - All locations were provided with computers , printer, UPS and webcam.
  - A Portfolio of services was identified and provided. Services included e-learning, e-medicine, Common Service Center (CSC), MeeSeva and other G2G, G2C and B2C services.
  - One operations manager was deployed at each Block level to manage the IT services upto Panchayat level.
- (iv) Survey Work for all 2,50,000 GPs has been entrusted to 3 Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The quantum of work entrusted to BSNL is 1,73,910 GPs/421 Districts, PGCIL is 36,047 GPs/89 Districts, RailTel is 35,791 GPs/120 Districts. Survey work has now been completed for over 2,35,000 GPs and validation has been completed for 415 Districts covering 3,424 Blocks and 1,50,000 GPs.
  - (v) Right of Way (RoW) agreement has been signed with all States and UTs except Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

- (vi) Tender for procurement of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and accessories has been finalized on 31.10.2013.
- (vii) Tender for Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Network (GPON) and Solar Power equipment has been opened and tender evaluation is in progress.
- (viii) Tenders for PLB ducts and accessories have been issued by the 3 CPSUs for a significant percentage of units to be covered under phase-I. Bids of some of the tenders have also been opened.
- (ix) Tenders for trenching and laying are in various stages of finalization and evaluation.
- (x) BBNL has accorded approval for floating of tender for Network Management System (NMS) test bed to be set up at Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT) premises at Bengaluru.

(b) and (c) The Following difficulties were encountered in project implementation causing a delay in adhering to time limit specified by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure for completion of the project.

- (i) The project is of widely dispersed across the country and require to reach fibre to unreached areas which are rural and remote. The existing fibre (OFC) across the country of all operators is of the order of about 10 lakh km. Of these the three CPSUs—BSNL have laid over 7 lakh km over the last 15 years whereas NOFN itself envisages laying about 5 lakh km of fibre.
- (ii) The existing manufacturing capacity of OFC across the country is 7 lakh km which led to problems in procurement that would be resolved through phasing of implementation.
- (iii) The work execution capacity of CPSUs (mainly BSNL) over the last few years has been maximum in the range of 50,000-60,000 km per year to scale up implementation to significantly higher numbers has posed problems.
- (iv) As a prerequisite project entails obtaining and signing tripartite MoU (GOI, BBNL and State Government) with respective State Governments prior to work commencement. MoUs have been signed with 25 States and 4 UTs on four different occasions. MoU with remaining 2 States and 2 UTs is under way.

(d) It is estimated that the project implementation will be completed by 30.09.2015.

### **Shortage of storage facilities**

210. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of tonnes of foodgrains go waste due to shortage of storage facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto indicating the quantum of value of foodgrains procured and damaged alongwith the total storage capacity available and utilized in the last three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to construct new godowns and improve the existing ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No sir. No cases of wastage of foodgrains specifically due to shortage of storage facilities have been reported.

The total storage capacity available with FCI as on 31.10.13 is 384.17 Lakh MT which includes covered, CAP, owned and hired capacity. Besides, the State agencies have a storage capacity of 379.18 lakh MT (Covered capacity-215.57 LMT and CAP-163.61 LMT) for storage of central pool stocks. Thus, the total storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies for Central Pool Stocks is 763.35 lakh MT (Covered capacity-567.20 Lakh MT and CAP-196.15 Lakh MT). As on 16.11.2013 the foodgrains stock in central pool were 490.79 LMT and the storage capacity available (with FCI and State Agencies) for the same is 763.35 Lakh MT. Thus, there is no shortage of storage capacity.

However, a meager quantity of foodgrains became Non-Issuable/damaged due to various reasons such as:

(i) Due to natural calamities like cyclone/flood and heavy rains.

- (ii) Storage damage.
- (iii) Transit damages.
- (iv) In some cases due to negligence of officials/officers, for which suitable disciplinary action against defaulters, where ever found guilty, are invariably taken.

Quantum and value of Non-issuable foodgrains for last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity of Non-issuable (Lakh MT)	Value (Rs. Crores)
2010-11	0.063	3.62
2011-12	0.033	1.68
2012-13	0.031	2.57

The quantum of foodgrains procured during the last three years is as under:

(figure in Lakh MT)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Coarse grain	Total
2010-11	225.13	341.44	1.28	567.85
2011-12	281.44	350.6	0.36	632.40
2012-13	381.48	340.14	0.72	722.34

It may be seen from the above two tables that only a negligible quantity of food grains has been damaged with respect to the quantity procured.

The total storage capacity available with FCI and utilized in the last three years is given as under:

As on	Storage Capacity available with FCI (Lakh MT)	% age utilization during year
March, 2010	288.36	80% (2010-11)
March, 2011	316.10	80% (2011-12)
March, 2012	336.04	82% (2012-13)
March, 2013	377.35	78%
		(2013-14 upto Oct., 2013)

However, utilization on effective capacity was higher as some of the capacity was under repair/unusable condition *e.g.* the effective utilization during 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) is 80%. Considering the operational difficulties under which FCI has to operate, BICP has prescribed the storage capacity utilization norm of the godowns to be 75%. However, capacity utilization has been often exceeding 80% depending upon stocks level.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal to construct new godowns by FCI for 610860 MT capacity during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) (534640 MT NE and 76220 MT Others) under plan scheme on Storage Construction Programme of Ministry of CAF&PD, Deptt. of F&PD, Government of India. The details of State-wise capacity to be created are given as under:

Name of State	Proposed Capacity in MT
Assam	347000
Arunachal Pradesh	17230
Manipur	40410
Meghalaya	35000
Mizoram	20000
Nagaland	15000
Tripura	45000
Sikkim	15000
Odisha	10000
Maharashtra (Goa)	20000
Kerala	35000
Himachal Pradesh	11220
TOTAL:	610860

An action plan to upgrade the physical infrastructure of all the godowns to bring them to well define acceptable National standard has been framed. 80 depots have been identified to be upgraded during the financial year 2013-14. The process of up-gradation includes replacement of outlived ACC/CGI sheets roofing with the pre-coated

profile sheets, replacement of damaged bituminous road with cement concrete road, resurfacing of worn out bituminous surface of road and improvement of boundary wall etc. The detail of budget allocated to Zones/Regions during FY 13-14 for up-gradation is as under:

Up-gradation of depot except cement concrete road	Rs.84 crores
Replacement of damaged Bituminous with CC road	Rs.75 crores

As on 31.10.2013, 17 nos. depots have been upgraded and work in other depots are in progress and at various stages. It is likely that the targets shall be met fully at the end of current financial year.

**Moreover, following steps are being taken for construction of new godowns through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode:**

1. **PEG Scheme:** With regard to requirement of additional storage capacity in the country, Government of India/FCI has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in the year 2008 and 2009 for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, CWC and SWCs. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. In this regard, the construction cost is borne by above Investors and FCI will pay guaranteed hiring charges for this storage capacity *i.e.* for 10 years in case of Pvt. Investors and 9 years in case of CWC, SWC and other State agencies.

Based on recommendations of State Level Committees (SLCs), a capacity of 203.76 lakh MT has been approved for construction of godowns at various locations in 19 States by High Level Committee (HLC). Out of this, tenders have been sanctioned for a capacity of 111.11 lakh MT to private investors and a capacity of 7.51 lakh MT and 29.28 lakh MT have been allotted to CWC and SWCs respectively for construction of godowns on their own land (total capacity sanctioned/allotted 147.90 LMT). A capacity of 78.91 lakh MT has already been completed.

FCI has ensured construction of modern scientific godowns only under PEG Scheme. For this purpose, technical specifications have been mentioned in the MTF (Model Tender Form) itself. Inspections of these godowns are conducted at various stages of construction so that there is no deviation from the specifications mentioned.

2. **Augmentation/modernization of Storage facilities in the form of SILOS:**

In its meeting held on 07.02.2012, EGoM approved the proposals for the creation of 20 lakh MT capacity in the form of Silos throughout the country. These 20 LMT Silos would be created against the capacity approved/storage gap already assessed under the PEG Scheme. The Board of Directors of FCI in its 344th meeting held on 20.03.2012 finalized the State-wise distribution of capacities of 20 lakh MT of Silos. On the recommendations of State Level Committees (SLC) on location of Silos, Board of Directors of FCI in the meeting held on 19.07.2012 has approved the locations of Silos as under:

Sl. No.	State	Silo capacity in MTs	Approved locations
1.	Bihar	2,00,000	Kaimur, Buxar, Bhagalpur, Bettiah. (50,000 MT each)
2.	Haryana	3,00,000	Bhattu, Jind, Karnal, Palwal, Rohtak, Sonapat. (50,000 MT each)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000	Sehore, Jabalpur, Raisen, Vidisha, Guna, Hoshangabad, Ujjain. (50,000 MT each)
4.	Punjab	4,00,000	Barnala, Chhehreatta, Patiala, Jalalabad, Kilaraipur, Sangrur, Dhuri, Batala. (50,000 MT each).
5.	West Bengal	2,00,000	Rangapani, Malda, Dankuni, Mecheda. (50,000 MT each)
6.	Assam	50,000	Guwahati (Changsari) and Dibrugarh. (25,000 MT each)
7.	Kerala	50,000	Ernakulam and Calicut. (25,000 MT each)
8.	Maharashtra	1,00,000	Pune, Nagpur (50,000 MT each)
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000	Jaunpur, Kannauj, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Basti, Deoria (50,000 MT each)
10.	Gujarat	50,000	Between Palanpur (Banaskantha) and Siddhapur (Patan)
Total		20,00,000	

The silos would be set up with Railways Siding Facility in all the States. M/s CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solution Ltd. the project consultant for 20 LMT Silo Project in the country had submitted draft RFQ, RFP and Concession agreement. The same has been approved by the Ministry and the e-tender inviting bids under DBFOO model for a total capacity of 17.50 Lakh MT capacities in 36 locations across 9 States of India has been launched by C&MD, FCI on 21st November, 2013.

### **Spiralling prices of fruits and vegetables**

211. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether prices of fruits and vegetables registered a sharp increase in the country during the last three months;

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to check spiralling prices of vegetables and fruits in the country, particularly against hoarders and middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) According to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the prices for fruits and vegetables rose from 44.00% in August, 2013, to 49.10% in September, 2013 but declined to 45.78% in October, 2013. The details are as below:-

Commodity Group	August, 2013	September, 2013	October, 2013
Fruits and Vegetables	44.0	49.1	45.8
Vegetables	81.0	89.4	78.4
Fruits	8.3	13.5	15.9

Source: WPI, DIPP.

Increase in prices of vegetables and fruits could be due to several factors such



as demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportation and problems in storage and weather conditions.

(c) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices both in domestic and international markets are analysed, and based on this decisions are taken to contain price rise.

Measures taken to contain the price rise of fruits and vegetables are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement-III Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 35 (Part c)]

#### **Domestic and export price of onion**

212. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the total onion production during 2011-12 and 2012-13;
- (b) the total export of onion during 2011-12 and 2012-13;
- (c) whether export prices of onion is less than the sale price in domestic market; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The details are as follows:

Crop year	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Exports (April-March) (Lakh tonnes)
2011-12	175.11	15.53
2012-13	163.09	18.23

(c) and (d) The details are as follows:-

Year	Export Price (Rs. in kg)	Domestic Retail Price (Rs. in kg)
2011-12	13.15	8-20
2012-13	11.80	14-57

Source: DGCIS and State Civil Supplies Departments

Increase in prices of vegetables could be due to several factors such as demand-supply mismatch, increase in cost of inputs, cost of transportation and storage problems and weather conditions.

### **Production of pulses**

213. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether import of pulses is likely to decline during the ensuing year in view of the increased production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand and import of pulses during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the estimates for the ensuing year;

(c) the likely impact of increased production/demand on the prices during the ensuing year; and

(d) the steps taken for safe storage of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the 1st Advance Estimates of Foodgrains Production released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), the targeted production of pulses is 19 million tonnes and the 1st Advance Estimates of Kharif Pulses is 6.01 million tonnes for 2013-14. The demand for pulses as projected by the 12th Plan Working Group on Foodgrains of Ministry of Agriculture, is around 21.77 million tonnes, implying a shortfall in domestic availability which may necessitate imports.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The gap between demand and supply, changes in international prices of pulses and changes in consumption pattern are mainly responsible for changes in the domestic prices of pulses.

(d) As consumption of pulses has been more than domestic production, there has been no need for storage of pulses.

**Statement**

*Details of production, demand and import of pulses*

**Production, demand and import of pulses (2009-10 to 2013-14)**

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production	Imports	Demand for Pulses@
2009-10	14.66	3.51	18.29
2010-11	18.24	2.70	19.08
2011-12	17.09	3.36	19.91
2012-13	18.45**	3.84	20.90
2013-14	19.00&	1.42^	21.77

(upto Sept., 13)

Note- \*\*4th Advance Estimates 2012-13.

&1st Advance (Targets).

^Figures for Apr., 13 to Sept., 13 are provisional.

@Demand Projections from Working Group of Planning Commission for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) and Twelfth Plan (2012-17).

(Source: DAC, DGCIS)

**Construction of new godowns in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to construct new godowns for foodgrains at different locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh to strengthen Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also proposes to increase storage capacity of the existing locations in the State, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of the State Level Committee (SLC), a capacity of 4.51 LMT has been approved for construction of godowns in Andhra Pradesh by the High Level Committee (HLC) at various locations the details of which is given in the Statement (See below). Out of this a capacity of 3,16,000 MT has been sanctioned to private investors and a capacity of 55,000 MT and 30,000 MT has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) respectively for construction of godowns on their own land. Thus, the total sanctioned/allotted capacity is 4.01 LMT, out of which a capacity of 1,99,800 MT has already been completed. As on date there is no proposal under consideration for the enhancement of storage in the existing storage premises.

*Statement*

*The details of the godowns to be set-up at following locations  
in Andhra Pradesh*

**Andhra Pradesh**

Location	Capacity (in MT)
1	2
Amadalavalsa	20000
Tekkali	16000
Karimnagar	50000
Nekkonda	50000
Bicavolu-B.B.Puram	30000
Palakkolu	30000
Huzur Nagar	31000
Bobbili	6000
Dwarapudi-Anaparthi	5000

1	2
Gudiwada	0
Bapatla	0
Chirala	10000
Mypadu Road	15000
Kothagudam	0
Janagoan	10000
Nagireddypalli/Bhongir	50000
Nizamabad	60000
Bodhan	20000
Sultanabad	38000
Gadwal	10000
TOTAL:	451000

**LSPEF claims to CONFED**

†215. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making Levy Sugar Price Equalization Fund (LSPEF) claims to CONFED; and

(b) the reasons for not redefining levy sugar margin for the last eleven years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Levy Sugar Price Equalization Fund (LSPEF) claims are submitted by the CONFED to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for payment. The FCI has informed that the claims submitted by CONFED have been paid and no claim of CONFED is currently pending with FCI as on date.

(b) The levy sugar margins for the years 1999-2000 to 2010-11 have already

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been revised and communicated to the State Government *vide* letters dated 16.04.2013, 31.07.2013 and 13.08.2013. The margins could not be revised earlier due to non-submission of supportive documents by CONFED. However, the State Government has communicated that the margins so fixed are not acceptable to them.

### **International prices of wheat**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat in the international market during current year is being estimated lower than the economic cost of wheat by Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government has now invited tenders at lower prices in order to sell Indian wheat in the international market; and

(d) if so, the prices at which tenders have been invited in the current year and how less these prices are *vis-a-vis* economic cost of wheat in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) International prices of wheat fluctuate depending upon various factors, such as, variety of wheat and its source, international demand and supply situation, price competitiveness etc. The base price of wheat which was kept at US\$ 300 per ton during the previous year for export has been reduced to US\$ 260 per ton considering international prices, demand and supply and the appreciation of US Dollar against Indian Rupee. The rates obtained in the international tenders in November, 2013 are in the range of US\$ 284.70 to US\$ 289.90 per ton, with the weighted average price of US\$ 286.81 or about ₹ 17,888/- (@ 1 US\$= ₹ 62.37) per ton. However, this cannot be compared with the economic cost of wheat as the export is from fresh crop while economic cost includes apart from Minimum Support Price (MSP) various incidental charges including interest on funds blocked and storage charges for holding the stocks of wheat for one to two years.

### **Import of onions**

217. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that onion was recently imported by Government agencies and others to tide over its shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the countries from where onion was imported and at what rate; and

(c) how these prices compared with the prevailing prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) To meet the deficit in domestic supply, a quantity of 80,41,379 kgs. of onion was imported during 2013-2014 (upto September, 2013) from Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Pakistan and Thailand as shown below:

**Onion Imports (Upto September, 2013)**

Country	Qty. (kg)	Value (INR)	Unit Price (Rs. Per Kg)
Afghanistan TIS	6613179	127478630	19
China P RP	896000	29774687	33
Egypt A RP	289200	9860438	34
Pakistan IR	133000	4320765	32
Thailand	110000	3614322	33
Total:	8041379	175048842	22

Source: DGCIS

(c) The import prices of onion during the year 2013 (upto September, 2013) were in the range of Rs.19 to 34 and the month-end retail prices in the country from major reporting centres during the months of September-November, 2013 were in the range of Rs.25-80.

**Price rise of onion**

218. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government assurances, the price of onion is still beyond the reach of common man;

(b) whether NAFED had predicted shortage of onion around July, 2013 to enable Government to build up onion stocks; and

(c) by when the new crop of onion is expected to arrive in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The enhanced market arrivals have had a positive impact on the prices of onion in recent weeks. The retail prices of onion which were in the range of Rs.46-80 in October, 2013 declined to Rs.25-79 in November, 2013.

(b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the decrease in arrivals and increase in the prices of onion in the wholesale mandis of Nasik and Azadpur, NAFED had extended an offer to State Governments for its services for sourcing onion from producing mandis at no profit no loss basis in the month of June, 2013.

(c) The Kharif season crop of onion (October-December) is arriving in the markets from major onion growing States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The arrivals started increasing from November onwards and this will be followed by the late Kharif crop (January-March) and Rabi crop (March-June).

#### **Procurement of foodgrains by FCI**

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

(a) the quantum of wheat and paddy produced in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana every year and the percentage thereof procured by FCI;

(b) whether FCI manages to procure only 40 per cent of total wheat and paddy produced in Uttar Pradesh and the remaining 60 per cent is sold by farmers in the market, thereby subjecting them to exploitation;

(c) whether Government would bring about any constitutional amendment to procure wheat and paddy of farmers with 100 per cent guarantee to save them from exploitation; 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 quantum

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of wheat and paddy produced and quantity procured by FCI is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Procurement of wheat and paddy for central pool is done partially by FCI directly from farmers while the major quantity is procured by State Government agencies on behalf of FCI.

As per data available the total percentage of procurement of wheat and paddy (in terms of rice) against the production in last three years in Uttar Pradesh is as follows.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rice	21.30	23.94	15.86
Wheat	6.02	11.54	16.71

Since, as per data available with the Ministry of Agriculture, the marketable surplus of wheat in 2010-11 was 66.99% and for rice 76.20%; there is definitely a good quantity of these commodities being sold by the farmers in the market. In order to prevent any distress sale by the farmers, Government has asked State Government to take following steps to strengthen procurement operations:

- (i) Infrastructures for cleaning, drying, sieving the foodgrains and weighment facility to be provided at the purchase centres.
- (ii) Campaign, publicity and advertisement about uniform specifications and MSP be given in radio, TV etc. and hoardings describing the above are placed at the purchase centres.
- (iii) Handbills/pamphlets be also distributed to farmers for their awareness.
- (iv) Shelters and drinking water facilities are provided to farmers.
- (v) Where the farmers and cooperative societies are registered, the information about date and time for bringing the produce at the centre are also given to the farmers through SMS.
- (vi) Electronic payments to the farmers.
- (vii) Registers for recording the reason for rejection of stocks.

Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing mandis depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers.

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

**Statement**

*Production and procurement of wheat and paddy, by FCI in Punjab,  
Haryana and Uttar Pradesh*

(Quantity in lakh tons)

RMS	2011-12			2012-13		
	Quantity produced	Quantity procured by FCI	Percentage of procurement by FCI	Quantity produced	Quantity procured by FCI	Percentage of procurement by FCI
<b>Wheat</b>						
Haryana	69.28	8.27	11.9%	86.65	9.48	10.9%
Punjab	109.58	16.64	15.2%	172	19.35	11.3%
Uttar Pradesh	300	0.72	0.2%	302	0.24	0.1%
<b>Paddy (in terms of rice):</b>						
<b>KMS</b>						
Haryana	56.1	0.00	0.00%	59.3	0.1	0.169%
Punjab	156.7	1.84	1.17%	169.8	5.8	3.417%
Uttar Pradesh	209.3	0.03	0.01%	214.2	0.01	0.005%

**Modernisation of PDS**

220. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernisation of Public Distribution System (PDS) has come to a grinding halt due to the Food Security Act; 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) No, Sir.

Strengthening and streamlining of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. Further, the National Food Security Act, (NFSA), 2013 also provides for progressively undertaking reforms in the TPDS which *inter-alia* comprise application of information and communication technology tools including end-to-end computerisation, leveraging "aadhaar" for unique identification, full transparency of records, etc.

### **Implementation of Food Security Act in Goa**

221. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Goa has started implementing Food Security Act; and
- (b) if so, the details as to how implementation is being carried out?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

### **Inept procurement facilities for paddy**

222. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to inept procurement facilities, a large number of paddy farmers in rice producing States had to sell their produce in distress at low rates for the last two years *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14;
- (b) if so, the reasons for lack of Government procurement facilities for paddy; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to break the cartel of millers who push paddy prices down to their benefit, especially in Madhya Pradesh?

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

- (b) Question does not arise.

To strengthen the Government procurement facilities for paddy, following Steps has been taken by Government at purchase centres:

- (i) Infrastructures for cleaning, drying, sieving the food grains and weighment facility to be provided at the purchase centres.
- (ii) Campaign, publicity and advertisement about uniform specifications and MSP be given in radio, TV etc. and hoardings describing the above are placed at the purchase centres.
- (iii) Handbills/pamphlets be also distributed to farmers for their awareness.
- (iv) Shelters and drinking water facilities are provided to farmers.
- (v) Where the farmers and cooperative societies are registered, the information about date and time for bringing the produce at the centre are also given to the farmers through SMS.
- (vi) Electronic payments to the farmers.
- (vii) Registers for recording the reason for rejection of stocks.

Large number of Temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers.

{c) Madhya Pradesh being a DCP State has adopted e-uparjan initiative for computerized transparent monitoring system for procurement, movement and storage of foodgrains which is farmer friendly and has helped in eradicating the middleman and cartel of millers in Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Wastage of foodgrains in West Bengal**

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

- (a) the details of foodgrains wastage in West Bengal during last three years, foodgrain-wise; and
- (b) the shortage of storage facilities in West Bengal and the action taken by the Central Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No wastage of foodgrains in West Bengal has been reported. However, some quantities of foodgrains have become non-issuable in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) in West Bengal due to various biological and operational factors during the last three years. Foodgrain-wise details are as under:

Year	Quantity of non-issuable foodgrains (in tons)		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
2010-11	23	899	922
2011-12	103	374	477
2012-13	0	45	45

(b) The total storage capacity available with FCI (owned as well as hired) in the State of West Bengal is 10.90 Lakh tons as on 31.10.2013. Besides, State Agencies in West Bengal have a capacity of 4.55 Lakh tons for storage of central pool stocks.

To augment the storage capacity, Government has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage capacity through Private Entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Under the scheme, construction cost is borne by private investors and FCI pays guaranteed hiring charges for this storage capacity for 10 years. Similarly, for capacities constructed by CWC/SWCs/other State agencies, 9 years guarantee is given by FCI.

District wise storage gap was calculated in each State by the State Level Committees (SLCs) to meet their consumption/procurement requirements. Accordingly, based on recommendations of SLC, a capacity of 6,43,600 tons has been approved for construction of godowns in West Bengal and a capacity of 1,20,180 tons has been sanctioned/allotted. Out of this, a capacity of 26,000 tons has already been completed.

For proper and safe storage of foodgrains to avoid damage/non-issuable foodgrains during storage, instructions have been issued to all the State Governments and FCI. FCI, on its part, has issued instructions to all the field units to ensure maximum utilization of the existing capacity. Besides, they have been delegated with powers to hire storage capacity from CWC, SWC, State Agencies and Private Parties for storage of foodgrains as per their requirement in view of the procurement and urgent storage needs.

#### **Price rise of edible oil**

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

(a) the details of quantum and value of import of edible oil since, 2011;

(b) whether it is a fact that edible oil prices have increased on quarterly basis since 2011;

(c) if so, the details of quarterly prices since, 2011 till 2013 and the reasons for the rise in prices;

(d) the measures Government has taken to control the rising edible oil price; and

(e) the measures Government has taken to lessen country's import dependency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of quantum and value of import of edible oils since 2011 is given below:

Edible Oil Year (Nov-Oct)	Import of Edible Oils (in lakh tons)	Value (in Crore Rs.)
2010-11	72.42	39140.89
2011-12	99.43	53415.70
2012-13 (upto Sept., 13)	96.35	48595.45

*Source:* DGCI&S Kolkata (M/o Commerce and Industry).

(b) and (c) The prices have shown fluctuating trend since 2011 and a quarterly Statement of the prices of the major edible oils in the country for the period is given in the Statement (*See* below). The price rise can be attributed to various factors including import dependency, increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of oilseeds and festival season demands, etc.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to control the rising edible oil prices include:

- Continuation of the ban on export of edible oils till further orders except for certain exemptions.
- Reasonable import duty structure on edible oils.
- Allowing State Governments to impose stock limits on edible oils and oilseeds.

(e) The measures taken by Government to lessen country's import dependency includes implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds,

Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in major oilseed and Oil Palm growing States. Further, in order to strengthen the Oilseeds Production Programme, the ongoing scheme of ISOPOM is being restructured into National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) during Twelfth Plan with support for additional interventions such as Varietal Specific Targetted Seed Production, supply of machinery and tools for Oil Palm and provisions for recognition/awards to better performing States and farmers. In addition, a sub-scheme namely Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE), is also under implementation in Oil Palm growing States from 2011-12 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

**Statement**

*Quarterly Statement of the prices of major edible oils in the country*

Period	2010-11 (Rs. per Quintal)	2011-12 (Rs. per Quintal)	2012-13 (Rs. per Quintal)
1	2	3	4
<b>Mustard Oil</b>			
Nov.-Jan.	6693	8135	9778
Feb.-April	7094	8804	9677
May-July	7261	9244	9158
Aug.-Oct.	7647	9772	9062
<b>Groundnut Oil</b>			
Nov.-Jan.	8482	9976	12452
Feb.-April	8604	10802	12498
May-July	9088	11598	12230
Aug.-Oct.	9624	12117	11740
<b>Soyabean Oil</b>			
Nov.-Jan.	6381	7473	8028
Feb.-April	6941	7797	8067
May-July	7039	7977	7966
Aug.-Oct.	7148	8142	7842

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1	2	3	4
<b>Sunflower Oil</b>			
Nov.-Jan.	7246	8371	8953
Feb.-April	7880	8565	9190
May-July	7990	8693	9145
Aug.-Oct.	7986	8810	9223
<b>Palm Oil</b>			
Nov.-Jan.	5785	6421	6276
Feb.-April	6133	6711	6278
May-July	6032	6955	6303
Aug.-Oct.	6035	6891	6650

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*Source:* Department of Consumer Affairs.

#### **Ban on export of coconut oil**

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

- (a) whether export of edible oils including coconut oil is banned in India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether coconut producers all over the country including Union Territory of Lakshadweep have been affected adversely by the said ban;
- (d) if so, whether some demands have been received by Government to withdraw this ban; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Sir, even though export of edible oils is banned in general, there are certain exemptions. Export of Coconut oil is permitted, without restrictions, from all Electronic Data Interchange

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(EDI) Ports and through all Land Custom Stations (LCS) on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders. Similarly export of certain other categories of edible oils is permitted subject to following conditions namely:

- Edible oils in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs with a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 1400 per ton.
- 10,000 tons of Organic edible oils per annum with certain conditions and
- Edible oils produced out of minor forest produce

(c) to (e) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

#### **Proper utilisation of foodgrains stocks**

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

(a) the steps taken by Government since remarks of the apex court that Government has failed to check starvation and malnutrition in the country in spite of having huge stocks of foodgrains;

(b) whether there is a policy to distribute overflowing stocks in godowns to those who are starved;

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

(d) the policy being adopted in regard to distribution of foodgrains; and

(e) whether there is a mechanism in place, particularly since verdict of the apex court, to distribute excess foodgrains in godowns instead of allowing them to rot and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The Government of India has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna, Emergency Feeding Programme, etc.

In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions contained in its order dated 14.5.11 and 14.9.11 and on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice

(Retd.) Wadhwa, appointed by the Supreme Court, the Government of India allotted 23.69 lakh tons of foodgrains during 2011-12 and 21.21 lakh tons of foodgrains during 2012-13 for distribution to the additional BPL and AAY families in the poorest districts across the country in addition to the TPDS allocation for these years. During 2013-14, the Government of India has so far allocated 559.71 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS and OWS.

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) has come into force and the State Governments and UT Administrations have to implement the Act within a period of 365 days *i.e.* upto 04.07.2014. A total of 2/3rd population of the country as per 2011 census will be covered under TPDS under the Act. As per NFSA, total allocation of foodgrains is likely to be approximately 614.3 lakh tons for TPDS and OWS.

In addition, the Government is also implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations like National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). All these schemes/programmes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

#### **Price rise of essential commodities**

227. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any assessment and analysis of the causes for rise in the prices of essential commodities and failure of the steps taken to control the same;

(b) the steps taken by Government during last two years and the current year to control price rise alongwith the success achieved therein;

(c) whether any committee has been formed by Government to study the issue of price rise and suggest measures to control the same; and

(d) if so, details of recommendations made by the said committee and status of action taken by Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous

basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices both in domestic and international markets are analysed, and based on this decisions are taken.

Rise in the prices of essential commodities are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply related to demand, rising transportation cost, adverse weather conditions and improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits. With a view to insulate the vulnerable sections of society and consumers, Government has initiated several measures on the prices front to improve the availability of essential commodities. The steps in operation 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 at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

The Wholesale Price Index shows that in October, 2013 the rate of inflation for cereals like wheat, pulses, milk, sugar and edible oils declined while the rate of inflation for rice, vegetables, fruits, egg, meat and fish rose when compared to the corresponding month of October, 2012.

(c) and (d) There is a Cabinet Committee on Prices and Committee of Secretaries to review the price situation and suggest corrective measures. In addition, a Working Group on Consumer Affairs comprising a few State Chief Ministers and Central Ministers was constituted in 2010 who submitted its report in 2011 giving *inter-alia* the following recommendations:

Increasing competition in Agriculture Produce Markets; improving Agro-Infrastructure; integrate warehousing/cold chain infrastructure with spot and future market; establishment of dedicated central body for collecting, analyzing and dissemination of information on market; and better implementation of amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The recommendations pertain to a number of Departments/Ministries. Necessary follow up actions have been taken by the concerned Departments/Ministries.

#### **Applicability of consumer laws on sale through electronic media**

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

(a) whether Consumer Protection Laws are applicable to the advertisement and sale through TV, Electronic Media and Internet; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to implement Consumer Laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are applicable to all goods and services including advertisement and sale through TV, Electronic Media and Internet.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Implementation of Food Security Act**

229. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented provisions of the Food Security Act all over the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to the implementation, the existing allocation to some States, including Tamil Nadu, has been reduced, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to amend some provisions of this Act, to protect such States against reduced allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and 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 National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), to replace the National Food Security Ordinance (NFSO), was notified on 10th September, 2013. The Act is deemed to have come into force on 5th July, 2013, *inter-alia* from the date on which NFSO came into force. The Act however provides that State Governments may, as soon as possible, but within such period not exceeding three hundred and sixty-five days, after the commencement of the Act, identify the eligible households for coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

So far allocation of foodgrains under NFSA, in respect of number of beneficiaries reported to have been identified by the State Government, has been made to Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

(b) to (d) As per the State-wise coverage under TPDS and foodgrains entitlements prescribed in the Act, allocation of foodgrains to 18 States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, is estimated to be lower than what they receive under existing TPDS. To address this, it is already provided in the Act that if annual allocation of foodgrains to any State

under the Act is less than the average annual offtake for last three years under normal TPDS, the same shall be protected. In view of the above, no amendment in the Act is required.

### **Implementation of revised rates by FCI**

230. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has pleaded for issuing instructions to F.C.I. for immediate ending of discrimination and for implementation of revised rates *w.e.f.* 1 April, 2002 to APSWC as was done in case of all other State Warehousing Corporations and the Central Warehousing Corporation, in conformity with the mutually agreed terms and conditions of the existing agreement;

(b) if so, whether immediate action could be taken in this respect and whether FCI could be directed to honour the existing contract for the rest of the guarantee period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) FCI had hired godowns through APSWC under seven year guarantee scheme. The storage charges applicable were Rs.1.79 per bag/month *w.e.f.* 01.04.2002 at mutually agreed terms (as per the prevailing CWC rates). Consent letter from Government of Andhra Pradesh was received wherein Government of Andhra Pradesh had agreed to accept the rate of 1.79 per bag per month for the entire guarantee period with effect from 01.04.2002. As such, there was no subsequent enhancement extended to those godowns during seven year guarantee period.

Further, the storage charges payable by FCI to CWC are fixed on yearly basis on the recommendations of the Chief Advisor (Cost), M/o Finance for the stocks kept under yearly reservation. These rates are also extended to SWCs where the godowns are at par in services, specifications and preservation of stocks with that of CWC, which have to be verified by the concerned GM (Region)/ED (Zone) through an inspection committee before these rates are extended to the SWCs for similar services in each case.

### **Release of fund to Markfed**

231. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Markfed, the Nodal Agency has furnished all the information and documents for approval of final economic costs for 2003-04; 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for not issuing necessary instructions to approve final economic costs and for release of ₹ 54.54 crores to Markfed, to enable for release of food credit from the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether Government would release the said amount immediately; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh and its agency (Markfed) has furnished audited accounts and annual report for finalization of procurement incidentals of Coarsegrains (Maize) for KMS 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. On the basis of such documents/information, rates of KMS 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been finalized. As per final rate, the final due amount for the above said years has already been released to AP Markfed by Food Corporation of India.

#### **Import of edible oil**

‡232. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of edible oil in the country is met with the imported edible oil;

(b) the average percentage of annual demand of the country being met by the imported oil;

(c) the percentage of average increase in the demand for consumption of edible oil in the country; and

(d) whether Government would consider on the import of oilseeds instead of edible oil to create opportunities of employment in the country and to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 50% of domestic demand of edible oils is met through Imports.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The annual increase in the consumption, taking 3 year average of period from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (edible oil year-November-October) was around 11%.

(d) There is no restriction on import of oilseeds and the industry is free to import the same subject to existing import duties and phyto-sanitary regulations.

**Price rise of onions and tomatoes**

233. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflation measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 7.32 per cent in October, 2013, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether vegetable prices shot up 78.4 per cent year-on-year in October, 2013, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether prices of onions and tomatoes rose by annual 278.2 per cent and 122 per cent respectively over October last year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps Government has initiated to arrest price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The rate of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index was 7.0 per cent during October, 2013.

Rise in the prices of essential food articles are due to several factors such as shortfall in domestic supply relative to demand, rising transportation cost, adverse weather conditions, and insufficient logistics and storage facilities coupled with improvement in income and living standards with resultant changes in dietary habits.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The reasons are as given above.

(d) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices are analysed, and based on this measures are taken to contain price rise and increase availability of essential items .

Measures taken to contain the price rise are given in the Statement.

[Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 35 (Part c)]

**Price rise of vegetables**

234. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetables particularly onions and tomatoes have increased throughout the country in the recent past and have become beyond the reach of common man;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to keep check on their prices so that these are available to people at affordable prices; and

(d) whether Government would ban the export of onions to bring down its crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the last six months show that the rate of increase in prices of vegetables as a whole which was at 5.21% in May 2013 became 89.37% in September, 2013, but declined to 78.38% in October, 2013. During this period the prices of potato declined while the prices of other vegetables like onion and tomato increased.

Prices have risen recently due to extended rain in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for onion and Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka for tomato which has reduced the market arrivals. The increased demand due to festival season has further added to the price rise.

(c) Government monitors the Wholesale/Retail prices of select essential commodities which include vegetables like potato, onion and tomato through data obtained from 57 Reporting Centres across the country on a continuous basis. The prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices both in domestic and international markets are analysed and based on this appropriate policy interventions are arrived at. Measures taken to contain the price rise are given in the Statement.

[Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 35 (Part c)]

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.



**FPIs in Bihar**

†235. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) established in Bihar so far and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has prepared any plan to establish more FPIs in Bihar and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The data on number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) established in the country including Bihar is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI). However, Ministry had assisted number of food processing units in the State of Bihar during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and 2012-13 and 2013-14 of Twelfth Five Year Plan as spillover/pending liabilities under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries implemented during Eleventh Plan. Under the above scheme, grants-in-aid of Rs. 388.14 lakhs has been released to 20 units during Eleventh Plan. Another Rs. 47.02 lakhs has been released to 3 more units during Twelfth Plan *i.e.* 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 30.11.2013) in Bihar.

The above said scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries has been subsumed in the National Mission on Food Processing (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) implemented by States/UTs during the 12th Plan (*w.e.f.* 01.04.2012).

(b) MoFPI does not set up food processing units on its own. However, in order to promote the food processing sector in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. The salient features of the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) are: (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The following schemes are implemented under NMFP during the remainder of Twelfth Plan (2013-17):

- (i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products.
- (iii) Scheme for setting up/modernisation/expansion of Abattoirs (to be implemented *w.e.f.* 2014-17).
- (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD)
  - (a) Creation of Infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology.
  - (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).
  - (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC).
  - (d) Training at recognised Institutes and sensitization cum awareness programme.
- (v) Scheme for Promotional Activities
  - (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops.
  - (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys.
  - (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs.
  - (d) Advertisement and Publicity.
- (vi) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas.
- (vii) Modernisation of Meat Shops.
- (viii) Reefer Vehicles.
- (ix) Old Food Parks.

All the State/UT Governments have been empowered under the Mission to receive the applications, sanction and release of grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries. State

Governments have powers to decide location of projects and beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material. A Statement indicating State-wise allocation and release of funds during 2012-13 and 2013-14 under NMFP is given in the Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise allocation of funds and amount of grant-in-aid released to State/UT Governments by Government of India (GOI) for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of GOI share		Funds released by GOI	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(a) States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.24	11.58	10.68	0.00
2.	Bihar	11.42	9.07	8.565	2.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.88	5.91	5.91	0.00
4.	Goa	3.66	2.15	2.745	0.00
5.	Gujarat	11.15	8.83	8.3625	0.00
6.	Haryana	5.92	4.16	4.44	2.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.09	3.42	3.8175	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	6.91	6.75	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	7.09	5.20	5.3175	0.00
10.	Karnataka	11.11	8.79	8.3325	3.83
11.	Kerala	6.23	4.44	4.6725	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.27	11.61	10.7025	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	16.51	13.61	12.3825	0.79
14.	Odisha	9.24	7.12	6.93	0.00
15.	Punjab	6.16	4.37	4.62	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	14.77	12.06	11.0775	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	10.40	8.16	7.80	0.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20.03	16.75	15.0225	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	5.23	3.54	3.9225	0.00
20.	West Bengal	10.60	8.33	10.82	0.00
Total:		200.00	156.00	152.87	8.99

**(b) North-Eastern States:**

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.20	2.70	3.15	0.00
2.	Assam	5.47	3.97	4.1025	0.00
3.	Manipur	3.79	2.29	2.8425	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	3.80	2.30	2.85	0.00
5.	Mizoram	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00
6.	Nagaland	3.71	2.21	2.7825	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.58	2.08	3.06	0.00
8.	Tripura	3.74	2.24	2.805	0.00
Total:		32.00	20.00	24.375	0.00

**(c) UTs:**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.64	1.77	1.98	0.00
2.	Chandigarh*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00

<i>Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred</i>		[9 DEC., 2013]		<i>Questions set for the 757 6th December, 2013</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	2.28	1.06	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu*	2.26	1.02	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	2.73	1.97	2.0475	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	2.25	1.01	1.6875	0.00
7.	Puducherry	2.30	1.11	1.725	0.00
TOTAL:		16.74	9.00	7.44	0.00

\*UTs which have not taken funds for preparatory activities/advance action and also for NMFP main scheme.

Summary of funds released under NMFP:

- (a) During 2012-13 = Rs. 184.685 crores (Rs. 152.87 crores + Rs. 24.375 crores + Rs. 7.44 crores).
- (b) During 2013-14 = Rs. 8.99 crores.

#### **Boost to food processing sector during Twelfth Five Year Plan**

236. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has called a meeting of State Government Ministers to discuss ways to give boost to the food processing sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has worked out ways to energise the sector by addressing the problems faced by State Governments in using Plan funds since many State Governments have not been able to utilize the funds allocated in 2012-13 properly; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has planned to hold a conference of State Food Processing Ministers to discuss the ways to give boost to the food processing Sector.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan

(2012-13). The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. All the State Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release grant-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries under the NMFP. States also have flexibility in selection of location of projects as well as beneficiaries, to harness the potential of value addition by using locally grown raw material.

The NMFP scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the States in the ratio of 75:25 (Government of India: States) except for North-Eastern States, where the ratio would be 90:10 (Government of India: States). All the UTs are funded by Government of India on 100% grant basis.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) had released Rs. 184.68 crores to States/UTs during 2012-13 to implement NMFP. A Statement indicating State-wise details of funds allocated and released during 2012-13 under the NMFP is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry had been continuously interacting with State/UT Governments through meetings, video Conferences and letters to expedite the utilization of funds released under NMFP during 2012-13.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of fund allocated and released  
during 2012-13 under NMFP*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation for 2012-13			Amount released during 2012-13		
		Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total	Preparatory activities	Main scheme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(a) States:</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.50	12.74	14.24	1.125	9.555	10.68
2.	Bihar	1.50	9.92	11.42	1.125	7.44	8.565
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.50	6.38	7.88	1.125	4.785	5.91

Written Answers to Starred  
and Unstarred

[9 DEC., 2013]

Questions set for the 759  
6th December, 2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	1.50	2.16	3.66	1.125	1.62	2.745
5.	Gujarat	1.50	9.65	11.15	1.125	7.2375	8.3625
6.	Haryana	1.50	4.42	5.92	1.125	3.315	4.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	3.59	5.09	1.125	2.6925	3.8175
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	7.50	9.00	1.125	5.625	6.75
9.	Jharkhand	1.50	5.59	7.09	1.125	4.1925	5.3175
10.	Karnataka	1.50	9.61	11.11	1.125	7.2075	8.3325
11.	Kerala	1.50	4.73	6.23	1.125	3.5475	4.6725
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	12.77	14.27	1.125	9.5775	10.7025
13.	Maharashtra	1.50	15.01	16.51	1.125	11.2575	12.3825
14.	Odisha	1.50	7.74	9.24	1.125	5.805	6.93
15.	Punjab	1.50	4.66	6.16	1.125	3.495	4.62
16.	Rajasthan	1.50	13.27	14.77	1.125	9.9525	11.0775
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.50	8.90	10.40	1.125	6.675	7.80
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.50	18.53	20.03	1.125	13.8975	15.0225
19.	Uttarakhand	1.50	3.73	5.23	1.125	2.7975	3.9225
20.	West Bengal	1.50	9.10	10.60	1.125	9.695	10.82*
TOTAL:		30.00	170.00	200.00	22.50	130.370	152.87

\*100% of GOI share released to West Bengal during 2012-13.

**(b) North-Eastern States:**

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	2.70	4.20	1.125	2.025	3.15
2.	Assam	1.50	3.97	5.47	1.125	2.9775	4.1025
3.	Manipur	1.50	2.29	3.79	1.125	1.7175	2.8425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Meghalaya	1.50	2.30	3.80	1.125	1.725	2.85
5.	Mizoram	1.50	2.21	3.71	1.125	1.6575	2.7825
6.	Nagaland	1.50	2.21	3.71	1.125	1.6575	2.7825
7.	Sikkim	1.50	2.08	3.58	1.50	1.56	3.06
8.	Tripura	1.50	2.24	3.74	1.125	1.68	2.805
TOTAL:		12.00	20.00	32.00	9.375	15.00	24.375

**(c) UTs:**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.25	1.39	2.64	0.9375	1.0425	1.98
2.	Chandigarh*	1.25	1.03	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1.25	1.03	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu*	1.25	1.01	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	1.25	1.48	2.73	0.9375	1.11	2.0475
6.	Lakshadweep	1.25	1.00	2.25	0.9375	0.75	1.6875
7.	Puducherry	1.25	1.05	2.30	0.9375	0.7875	1.725
TOTAL:		8.75	8.00	16.74	3.75	3.69**	7.44

\*UTs which have not taken funds for preparatory activities/advance action and also for NMFP main scheme.

\*\*Does not include Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu.

Summary of funds released under NMFP during 2012-13:

(a) For preparatory activities = Rs. 35.625 crores.

(b) For NMFP main scheme = Rs. 149.06 crores.

Total grant-in-aid released = Rs. 184.68 crores.



**FPIs in the country**

237. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete measures have been taken in the last three years by Government to improve food processing industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how is the Government making food processing industry globally competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has taken following new measures in last three years to improve food processing industries in the country:-

- (i) The Ministry has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan to be implemented through State/UT Governments. Some of the ongoing schemes of the Ministry have been subsumed in the NMFP in addition to the new components. The major objective of the scheme is decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation of State/UT Governments. This will not only provide better outreach for the schemes of the Ministry but also allow the Ministry to focus on policy issues relating to food processing sector.
  - (ii) Investors' portal has been launched for dissemination of State specific information to the potential investors to attract investment to this sector.
  - (iii) A booklet on "Opportunities in Agri Business"-State profile-has been released to provide information, particularly to investors about infrastructure facilities for setting up food processing units, availability of raw materials, marketing infrastructure, sector specific State agencies and fiscal incentives in a user friendly mode.
- (c) The Ministry is implementing following schemes for making food processing industry globally competitive:-
1. Scheme of Mega Food Parks aims to provide excellent infrastructure for food processing sector along the value chain, especially for perishable like

fruits and vegetables. This is aimed at making food processing economically more viable and generate large employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas.

2. Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure aims to encourage setting up of cold chain facilities to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without break from the farm gate to the consumer.
3. Scheme of Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs provides for induction of private capital, better technology, backward and forward linkages. The scheme also provides for implementation of projects preferably under PPP mode with the involvement of local bodies and has the flexibility for involvement of private investors/exporters on a BOO/BOT/JV basis.
4. Technology upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries is being implemented for setting up of new units, upgradation and modernization of technology of the existing units in the food processing sector.
5. Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex, R&D and Other Promotional Activities is being implemented to create infrastructure of food testing laboratories in the country to establish quality monitoring system for food processing, implement HACCP/ISO 22000, ISO 14000/GHP/GMP and other quality management systems and to promote research and development for innovative products and process etc.
6. Scheme for Human Resource Development is being implemented to augment the supply of trained manpower/personnel at all levels for food processing sector.

#### **Cold storage requirement in the country**

238. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cold storage requirement in the country is 61.13 million tonnes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cold storage capacity in the country at present is only 29 million tonnes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a huge gap; and the steps taken by Government to fill up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) As per the study conducted by National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) in December, 2010, the cold storage requirement in the country was estimated at 61.13 million tonnes and as per the data of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, cold storage capacity in the country was 30.38 Million MT as on 30.10.2012 thus leaving a gap of 30.75 Million MT.

(c) Cold storage/cold chain infrastructure is a capital intensive industry. Therefore, substantial investment has not taken place in this sector. With the objective of providing incentive to create integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities in the Country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is provided @50% of the total cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works in general areas and @75% in difficult areas *i.e.* North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Department of Commerce in the Government of India and State Governments are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. The various other incentives provided by the Government to promote this sector are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of various other incentives provided by the Government to the cold chain sector*

1. Under Section 35-AD of the Income tax Act 1961, deduction for expenditure incurred on investment is allowed if this investment is wholly and exclusively for the purpose of (i) setting up and operating a cold chain facility; and (ii) setting up and operating warehousing facility for storage

of agricultural produce. This deduction is allowed to the extent of 150% provided the taxpayer has commenced its business on or after 01.04.2012.

2. Government has extended Project Imports' benefits to Cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all goods related to Food Processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty of 5%.
3. All refrigeration machineries and Parts used for installation of cold storage, cold room or refrigerated vehicle, for the preservation, storage, transport or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat under Tariff Head: Chapter 84 are exempted from Excise Duty.
4. Construction, Erection, Commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including Cold storages for such purposes are exempted from Service tax.
5. Capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity has been made eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. The cold chains and post-harvest storage has been recognized as an infrastructure sub-sector.

#### **Lok Adalats**

239. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Lok Adalats organized in different States/Union Territories during the last three years and the number of cases disposed off by them in the same time, State-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to make Lok Adalats more effective?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) which has been constituted by the Central Government under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, has been organizing

Lok Adalats through the State Legal Services Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees, throughout the country. NALSA has repeatedly addressed the State Governments for establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats for public utility services which aim at settlement of disputes arising in the public utility services, namely, transport, post, telegraph or telephone, supply of water, light, system of public conservancy or sanitation, service in hospital or dispensary or insurance. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/directions by NALSA through their National Plan of Action 2013-14 to the effect that Lok Adalats must be made familiar to the community at large. They have also been asked to organize Lok Adalats on the petitions received by the State Women's Commissions. NALSA has provided mobile vans to the State Legal Services Authorities to organize awareness camps and they have been asked to organize Mobile Lok Adalats at pre-determined places using the mobile vans as also one day camps for creating legal awareness alongwith it.

**Statement**

*The details of number of Lok Adalats organized and number of cases disposed off by these Lok Adalats during the last three calendar years viz. 2010, 2011 and 2012, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	Number of Lok Adalats organised during each of the last three years		Number of cases disposed off
1	2	3		4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	14,272	90,770
		2011	15,921	81,704
		2012	15,298	1,97,615
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2010	70	530
		2011	20	100
		2012	10	100
3.	Assam	2010	292	41,629
		2011	47	4,099
		2012	50	4,631

766	<i>Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Questions set for the 6th December, 2013</i>	
1	2		3	4
4.	Bihar	2010	4,086	1,59,412
		2011	4,478	26,515
		2012	4,653	47,733
5.	Chhattisgarh	2010	940	9,877
		2011	957	6,597
		2012	978	6,787
6.	Goa	2010	78	461
		2011	99	711
		2012	115	801
7.	Gujarat	2010	9,940	4,35,489
		2011	10,266	3,65,078
		2012	10,411	1,74,197
8.	Haryana	2010	1,701	50,941
		2011	2,979	66,668
		2012	8,068	90,251
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2010	359	2,848
		2011	449	10,992
		2012	356	5,114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010	333	16,582
		2011	516	13,774
		2012	569	10,883
11.	Jharkhand	2010	273	7,684
		2011	344	38,897
		2012	372	39,157

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1	2	3	4	
12.	Karnataka	2010	14,414	93,803
		2011	29,470	1,79,494
		2012	14,581	1,00,446
13.	Kerala	2010	3,005	25,179
		2011	3,272	25,301
		2012	3,533	27,023
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2010	1,688	8,26,231
		2011	1,432	14,18,503
		2012	1,470	28,23,756
15.	Maharashtra	2010	3,470	1,19,958
		2011	3,454	4,57,425
		2012	2,887	5,97,123
16.	Manipur	2010	13	723
		2011	6	93
		2012	4	77
17.	Meghalaya	2010	18	493
		2011	19	474
		2012	11	245
18.	Mizoram	2010	28	33
		2011	27	55
		2012	20	64
19.	Nagaland	2010	37	195
		2011	44	248
		2012	58	276

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768	<i>Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Questions set for the 6th December, 2013</i>	
1	2		3	4
20.	Odisha	2010	1,110	2,10,933
		2011	698	2,40,367
		2012	804	1,85,163
21.	Punjab	2010	480	40,663
		2011	721	68,283
		2012	645	2,10,284
22.	Rajasthan	2010	13,441	1,29,914
		2011	23,078	6,73,010
		2012	26,440	4,34,276
23.	Sikkim	2010	163	409
		2011	139	713
		2012	172	950
24.	Tamil Nadu	2010	5,469	39,039
		2011	5,188	79,714
		2012	4,966	78,291
25.	Tripura	2010	270	15,302
		2011	334	13,527
		2012	185	20,158
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2010	4,335	6,62,029
		2011	4,220	6,56,476
		2012	4,284	7,42,669
27.	Uttarakhand	2010	126	91,228
		2011	142	47,327
		2012	155	34,484



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1	2	3	4	
28.	West Bengal	2010	2,175	34,329
		2011	1,323	28,473
		2012	1,462	3,71,153
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2010	2	161
		2011	4	2,129
		2012	6	4,571
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	2010	1,711	49,201
		2011	965	32,841
		2012	835	43,005
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2010	2	209
		2011	3	144
		2012	5	172
32.	Daman and Diu	2010	1	50
		2011	3	140
		2012	3	57
33.	Delhi	2010	1,123	1,45,362
		2011	1,165	1,53,656
		2012	1,260	1,63,573
34.	Lakshadweep	2010	54	14
		2011	84	27
		2012	64	10
35.	U.T. Puducherry	2010	169	5,700
		2011	284	10,092
		2012	141	1,266

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**Use of regional language in judicial proceedings of High Courts**

240. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation to approach Hon'ble Supreme Court again to review its earlier decision for use of regional language of concerned State in judicial proceedings of concerned High Court; and

(b) whether Government has approached the hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard during the last six months and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Since the Supreme Court on more than one occasion expressed its opinion not to accept the proposals for use of regional languages in High Courts, the Government would like to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court.

**Bifurcation of Supreme Court**

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

(a) the action taken by Government as on date on the recommendation of the Law Commission to bifurcate Supreme Court in various Zones to reduce heavy burden on Supreme Court and also for speedy disposal of long pending cases before it; and

(b) the number of posts of judges in Supreme Court lying vacant as on date and the action taken by Government to fill these vacant posts?

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

(b) As on 03.12.2013, against the sanctioned strength of 31 Judges (including Chief Justice of India) of the Supreme Court, 30 Judges are in position leaving only one vacancy.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993, read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India.

### **Delimitation of Constituencies**

242. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last delimitation of Assembly and Lok Sabha Constituencies undertaken;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the constituencies, Muslims have been rendered ineffective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and corrective action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Election Commission of India has informed that the last delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies was undertaken on the basis of 2001 census figures published by the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India and the Delimitation Act, 2002 as amended. The Delimitation Orders were issued by the Delimitation Commission in the year 2008. The Delimitation Orders came into effect on 19.02.2008 in respect of 22 States and on 20.03.2008 in respect of Tripura and Meghalaya.

(b) and (c) No complaint regarding Muslims being rendered ineffective in any of the constituencies has come to the notice of the Government. Under the existing law, there is no provision in the Constitution or in the Delimitation Act, 2002 to reserve seats in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies for any community other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **Creation of Indian Judicial Service**

†243. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a Bill in Rajya Sabha to constitute an Indian Judicial service; and

(b) if so, by when; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (b) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been support in favour of AIJS by 11th Law Commission in its 116th Report, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7th April, 2013. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

#### **Unorganised retail business**

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

(a) whether Government knows that India's huge unorganised retail business provides livelihood security to lakh of self-employed people;

(b) if so, the percentage of organised and unorganised sectors in retail business in India;

(c) the percentage of population in the country dependent upon retail business for their livelihood;

(d) whether the entry of Foreign Direct Investment has severely affected/will further affect the livelihood of the aforesaid people engaged in unorganized small scale retail; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan proposed by Government for tackling such a situation and providing relief to small/unorganised retail traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As retail trade is a State subject and the organized retailers register their shops/malls with the concerned authorities in State/Union Territory, no official data is being maintained centrally. However, according to a 2008 study on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector" conducted by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), the growth of organized retail will enhance the employment potential of Indian economy.

(e) The Government is fully aware of the concerns of all stakeholders on the impact of organized retail on small retailers and vendors and fully recognizes the need for ensuring that they are not adversely affected by the growing organized retail. This issue will also be examined by the High Level Group on Internal Trade constitute by the Government.

### **Corruption in judiciary**

245. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that corruption in judiciary is in large scale in the country;
- (b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to remove this evil;
- (c) the status of the proposal to set-up All India Judicial Service; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to bring fairness, transparency and accountability in judicial system?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Representations alleging corruption in judiciary are received in the Government from time to time. As per the established "in-house mechanism" for the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of Judges of their Courts. Administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

(c) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been support in favour of AIJS by 11th Law Commission in its 116th Report, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was recently placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

(d) With a view to enforce greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the higher judiciary, the Government has moved the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehavior and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

Besides, the procedure of appointment of Judges in the Higher Judiciary has also been reviewed. To bring better transparency and accountability in the selection process, proposal for establishment of Judicial Appointment Commission (JAC) through Parliament Legislation has been considered. A Bill in this regard has been introduced in the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on 29th August, 2013.

#### **Pendency of cases in courts of West Bengal**

246. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in courts in West Bengal alongwith the details thereof;

(b) the strength of judges and vacancies of each court and efforts made by Government to fill up such vacancies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for judicial reforms to improve the judge population ratio, the current ratio and the ideal ratio?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the information made available by High Court of Calcutta, 5,33,454 Civil Cases and 20,60,144 Criminal Cases were pending in various subordinate courts in the State of West Bengal as on 31.12.2012. In High Court of Calcutta, 3,15,444 Civil Cases and 46,687 Criminal Cases were pending as on 31.12.2012.

(b) The sanctioned strength of judges in subordinate courts in the State of West Bengal was 933 and 95 posts of judges were vacant as on 31.12.2012. The sanctioned strength of judges in High Court of Calcutta is 58 and 9 posts of judges are vacant as on 30.11.2013.

The High Court of Calcutta has intimated that guidelines given in Malik Mazhar Sultan's Case are being followed. A Committee of Judges has been constituted to monitor

and oversee the selection process for filling up the posts of judges in subordinate courts of West Bengal. The initiation of proposal for appointment of judges in the High Courts is undertaken by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. The Central Government can process the cases only after receipt of the proposals from the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court to fill the vacant posts. However, as a proactive measure, Central Government keeps reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts periodically to initiate proposals well in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months.

(c) In All India Judges' Association case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21st March, 2002, on a comparative assessment of the position in other countries directed that there should be 50 judges for a million population in the country. Further, the Supreme Court, in its order dated 1st February, 2012, in the case of Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others, has, *inter-alia*, asked the Law Commission to evolve a scientific assessment for creation of additional courts. Currently the judge population ratio in the country is around 15 judges/judicial officers per million population.

In the Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, the State Governments were, *inter-alia*, asked to create new posts of judicial officers at all levels with requisite staff and infrastructure in consultation with concerned High Courts.

#### **Report of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms**

247. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms aims to dispose of pending cases in three years;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Mission has been able to achieve its goal;

(c) whether the Mission's Report has pointed towards inordinate delays in investigation and prosecution of criminal cases against influential persons; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government on this report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the Judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency and

delay, the Central Government has set up the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011. The Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, suggesting re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and laying emphasis on human resource development. The result of various steps being undertaken by the National Mission would reflect on the improvement in justice delivery in due course of time. However, it may be mentioned here that the increasing trend of pendency of cases in Subordinate Courts has been checked and the overall pendency of cases in these Courts has declined from 2.77 crore cases in 2010 to 2.68 crore in 2012. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16).

(c) and (d) As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Law Commission of India has submitted a report on Expedious Investigation and Trial of Criminal Cases against Influential Public Personalities to Hon'ble Court in WP (C) No. 341/2004, *Virender Kumar Ohri Vs Union of India and others*. The matter is presently *Sub-Judice*.

**Committees for protection/security of women lawyers and  
women staff in courts**

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

(a) whether there had been a demand from various sections that for protection/security of Apex Court's (SC) women lawyers and other women staff in the court's complex, committees to deal with such complaints be setup in the court complex itself;

(b) whether an initiative in the matter has since been taken in the Apex Court, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the status of such committees in other courts of the country to help bring confidence among women staff/lawyers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



**Defective selection of Board Members of IPAB**

249. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial and institutional independence of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) has been compromised in view of the congenital defects in selecting the Board Members particularly the technical/non-judicial members; if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the reasons behind these congenital defects in selecting the Members of the Board which was created to replace the work of High Court in disputes pertaining to intellectual property?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Judicial transparency**

†250. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to bring transparency in the functioning of judiciary, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is in favour of making videography of judicial proceedings of courts compulsory; and

(c) whether Government is engaged in discussions with the higher judiciary in this regard; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) With a view to enforce greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the higher judiciary, the Government has moved the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehavior and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Government is of the view that Audio Video recording of court proceedings would lead to greater transparency and contribute to better case management. The matter was discussed in the fifth meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms held on 7th November, 2013. There was unanimous support in the Council for introduction of audio and video recording of court proceedings and it was felt that such recording be implemented in subordinate courts to begin with.

### **Restoration of people's faith in judiciary**

251. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had stated during January, 2012 that people's faith in judiciary was dwindling at an alarming rate, posing thereby a very grave threat to constitutional and democratic governance of the country;

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

(c) the number of judgements delivered in the Supreme Court but kept pending for delivery to the respective States and Union Territories during 2009, 2010 and 2011; and

(d) the details of measures to be undertaken by Government to put an end to this miserable and deplorable situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court has expressed its concern on the huge pendency of cases in various courts of the country in some of its judgements in the recent past. 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 computerisation, 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.

Judgements and orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are reported in various Law Reports. Copies of the Judgements and Orders of the Supreme Court are also available on-line at Supreme Court's website.

#### **Incentives to States for clearing backlog of pending court cases**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that various High Courts in the country have shown a lot of improvement in clearing backlog of cases;
- (b) if so, the details of the progress made, State High Court-wise during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government provides certain incentives or additional facilities in the matter to individual States to help make fast progress in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Institution, disposal and pendency of cases in various Subordinate Courts and High Courts in the country during the last three years is given below:-

**(i) Subordinate Courts**

Year	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
2010	1,80,04,311	1,76,59,558	2,77,51,181
2011	1,79,78,676	1,85,96,866	2,69,86,307
2012	1,81,49,248	1,81,97,153	2,68,89,203

**(ii) High Courts**

Year	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
2010	18,64,975	16,77,863	42,49,344
2011	19,47,009	17,84,282	43,22,200
2012	19,07,033	17,86,170	44,34,191

The High Court-wise pendency position during the period mentioned above is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Central Government has set up the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011. The Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, suggesting re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and laying emphasis on human resource development.

The Central Government has allocated Rs.5,000 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/councillors, 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 on 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. 80.00 crore per annum from the Thirteenth Finance Commission Award for morning/evening/shift courts.

**Statement**

*High Court-wise pendency position during the last three years*

Sl.No.	High Court	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	967910	1005527	1008679
2.	Andhra Pradesh	198084	198214	210101
3.	Mumbai	351297	362885	341969
4.	Calcutta	334901	347154	362131
5.	Delhi	60054	61212	62352
6.	Gujarat	89640	82232	76009
7.	Gauhati	53735	53255	52873
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45581	49541	55597
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	69887	82223	82306
10.	Karnataka	222138	172088	183852
11.	Kerala	122986	128777	124061
12.	Madras	448168	473736	500374
13.	Madhya Pradesh	216526	229336	248157
14.	Odisha	280991	301314	332910
15.	Patna	127875	118964	119191
16.	Punjab and Haryana	232919	243666	251120
17.	Rajasthan	292490	281306	292551
18.	Sikkim	45	67	63

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	18275	19263	20187
20.	Chhattisgarh	55377	50163	47751
21.	Jharkhand	60465	61277	61957
TOTAL:		42,49,344	43,22,200	44,34,191

### **Railway operations in Uttarakhand**

‡253. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of Railways in Uttarakhand are being carried out by various divisions/circles at present;

(b) if so, whether due to the presence of many divisions/circles, expansion of Railways is getting affected in the State;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any request/suggestion to included Uttarakhand in the Northern Railway;

(d) if so, the details of action taken regarding its inclusion in Northern Railway; and

(e) if no action is taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Railway operations in the State of Uttarakhand fall under Moradabad Division of Northern Railway and Izatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Zones and Divisions on Indian Railways are not based on the State or District boundaries. The jurisdiction of a Zone/Division is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements, without any regional consider-

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ations, keeping in view the geographical contiguity of the divisions forming a zone; smooth movement of traffic operationally; with a view to provide better control and to improve the efficiency of the system. The suggestion to bring all the Railway lines in the State of Uttarakhand under Northern Railway, when examined in the light of the above, has not been found feasible.

#### **Renewal of railway tracks**

254. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways replace the old tracks in the railway network in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the norms laid down for this purpose;
- (c) the targets set and achieved for track renewal during the last three years, year-wise, zone-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to complete track renewal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Track renewal is a continuous activity, which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track become due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual which are as under:

- (i) Incidence of rail fractures/failures
  - (ii) Wear on rail
  - (iii) Maintainability of track to prescribed standards
  - (iv) Expected Service Life in terms of Gross Million Tonnes carried
  - (v) Plan based renewals
- (c) Track renewal targets and achievement year-wise and zone-wise during last three years, are as under:

Railway	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved (upto Oct., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Railway	270	253	221	196	244	201	208	76
Eastern Railway	138	190	189	197	207	207	260	109
East Central Railway	212	213	177	196	200	221	213	158
East Coast Railway	28	36	40	44	71	90	100	95
Northern Railway	738	654	651	714	627	634	552	282
North Central Railway	256	286	251	248	257	301	290	155
North Eastern Railway	117	134	134	117	112	102	80	31
Northeast Frontier Railway	71	84	70	85	76	76	75	37
North Western Railway	119	133	71	59	58	78	24	24
Southern Railway	125	155	107	170	133	134	128	57



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Central Railway	285	335	299	331	285	393	281	177
South Eastern Railway	99	190	134	190	156	192	162	116
South East Central Railway	63	81	86	90	84	96	102	57
South Western Railway	142	102	110	127	117	106	140	40
Western Railway	230	327	238	278	194	218	204	92
West Central Railway	257	292	222	258	179	247	181	105
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>3465</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>3296</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>1611</b>

(d) Track renewal is taken up for long as well as for short patches according to need. Works are sanctioned every year as per needs. Sanction for approximately 5243 km. for track renewal (in Complete Track Renewal Units) are available as on 01.04.2013. Out of this, track renewal of 3000 km has been targeted for completion during 2013-14. Upto October, 2013, progress of 1611 km has been achieved. As per norms, works of track renewals are to be completed within two to three years of sanction. This, however, also depends on budget availability.

Track renewal works are prioritized accordingly to the need and funds availability keeping in view safe train operation as the topmost priority.

### **Commercial utilization of surplus railway land**

255. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the locations/sites identified by the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial utilization/development of surplus railway land and the revenue likely to be generated as a result thereof, zone-wise;

(b) the present status thereof in respect of each of the locations/sites identified for the purpose;

(c) whether RLDA has shortlisted/finalized developers for the purpose and if so, the details thereof alongwith the rates offered and the revenue likely to be earned; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by Railways for commercial utilization of surplus land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) 55 locations/sites have been identified by the Rail Land Development Authority as amenable for commercial utilization/development. Details of these sites including revenue potential and present status are as under:

Sl. No	Zonal Railway	No. of sites	Station (Division)	Site particulars	Area in site (Ha)	Approx. site potential (Rs. in crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central	3	Thane (Mumbai)	—	0.80	23	Assigned to Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation for development.
			Mulund (Mumbai)	New goods shed	2.86		
			Bhandup (Mumbai)	PWI store depot area	3.86		
2.	East Central	2	Gaya (Mughal Sarai)	Gautum Budh Institute	0.57	4.62	Developer Fixed
			Raxaul (Samastipur)	On station approach Road	1.20		Consultancy study completed
3.	East-Coast	1	Visakhapatnam (Waltair)	Daba Gardens (Ambedkar circle)	0.20	11	Tenders opened.
4.	North East	2	Izzatnagar (Izzatnagar)	Shahamatganj	14.68	44	Consultant appointed
			Izzatnagar (Izzatnagar)	Cluttervuck-ganj	55.27		Consultant appointed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	North Central	2	Gwalior (Jhansi)	Kampoo Kothi	0.60	32.27	Consultancy study completed
			Gwalior (Jhansi)	Gola Ka Mandir	1.30		Developer Fixed
6.	Northeast Frontier	1	Siliguri (Katihar)	Burdwan Road	1.20	7	Bids opened and discharged.
7.	Northern	8	Delhi (Delhi)	Old steam loco shed Sarai Rohilla	15.50	2420.51	Developer Fixed
			Badli (Delhi)	Near Badli Station	0.70		Consultancy study completed
			Amritsar (Ferozpur)	Near Railway Colony No.2	0.25		Consultancy study completed
			Amritsar (Ferozpur)	A' Block Railway Colony	1.26		Consultancy study completed
			Chandigarh (Ambala)	Plot No. 14	23.51		Consultancy study completed
			Katra (Ferozpur)	Plot No. 15	3.52		
			Brar Square (Delhi)	Katra	4.28		Architectural consultant fixed.
			Nizamabad (Hyderabad)	New Delhi	5.20		Consultancy study completed
8.	South Central	6	Nizamabad (Hyderabad)	Nizamabad Railway Station	0.24	140.4	Consultancy study completed

Secunderabad (Hyderabad)	Near Moulali flyover	8.90	Consultancy study completed
Vijaywada (Vijaywada)	Near Rly. Hospital	0.15	Bids invited. No bids received. Re-bidding under process.
Aurangabad (Nanded)	Part of old ITDC Hotel	3.90	Bid discharged. Re-bidding under process.
Guntakal (Guntakal)	In Rly Colony	0.02	Consultancy study completed
Secunderabad (Hyderabad)	On road to ZTS at Moulali	0.60	Consultancy study completed
Chennai (Chennai)	Kakkapalam, Padi, 5 kms from ICF	2.10	49.85 Bids re-invited.
Metropolitan Transport Project (Chennai)	Built up/air space at Metro stations	2.20	Consultancy study completed
Esplanade (Chennai)		0.10	Consultancy study completed
Salem (Salem)	2 plots at Salem market station	0.33	Consultancy study completed
Nagapatinam (Tiruchirapalli)	1 plot at station	0.13	Consultancy study completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Pattukoti (Tiruchirapalli)	3 plots at station	0.80		Land documentation completed.
10.	South-Western	2	Bangalore city (Bangalore)	On platform road	1.01	77.9	Developer Fixed.
			Bangalore Cantt.	Bangalore (Bangalore)	1.71		Consultancy study completed
11.	Western	6	Rajkot (Rajkot)	Old Surendra Nagar Station	24.69	2674	Consultancy study completed
			-do-	Rajkot-Lakhajinagar Section	2.89		Consultancy study completed
			-do-	MORBI-Workshop	3.35		Consultancy study completed
			Mumbai (Mumbai)	Bandra (East)	4.50		Process of demarcation completed and issue of property card is underway.
			Rajkot (Rajkot)	Morbi-Store	1.85		Consultant appointed.
			Jamnagar (Rajkot)	Old station area	1.00		Tender re-invited.
12.	South-East Central	2	Raipur (Raipur)	On Highway opp. Zone-III/BMY	91.00	-	Consultancy study completed

13. Kolkata Metro	14	Raipur (Raipur)	Urkura-Wagon Repair Shop	137.00	Consultancy study completed
		Tollygunj station	Air space over station	0.59	14.95 Consultancy study completed
		Bansdroni Station	Adjacent to the Bansdroni station building.	0.30	Consultancy study completed
		Chandni Chowk station	Dispersal building.	0.03	NOC not given by Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
		New Garia Station	Air space over New Garia Station	0.90	
		Between Central Station and M.G. Road	Air Space Central Stn. At Eden Hospital-2	0.08	
		Central Station	52 A&B CR Avenue	0.48	
			53 CR Avenue Air Space	0.47	
			53 CR Avenue Ground Space	0.03	
			56 CR Avenue	0.30	
			57 CR Avenue	0.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				At Eden Hospital exits of Central Station	0.09		
				Opposite Eden Hospital (85B CR Avenue exits of Central Station	0.06		
				Between Shyam Bazar and Shova Bazar	0.08		
				Between Tollyganj and Ravindra Sarovar	0.03	Consultancy study completed	
					428.75	5499.5	
				TOTAL:	55		



(d) Indian Railways have approx. 11.25 lakh acres of land. About 90% of this land is under railways operational and allied usages. The total vacant railway land at present is about 1.10 lakh acres. The vacant land is mostly in the form of narrow strips along tracks and is also essential for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure. The vacant railway land is utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways and include projects like doubling, traffic facilities, Rail Coach and Component factories, etc. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources through Rail Land Development Authority, set up through the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2005 to undertake commercial development of that vacant railway land/air space subject to extant rules/instructions governing such use, as amended from time to time.

#### **Privatisation of railway routes**

256. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to discuss threadbare about privatisation of railway routes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commissioner of Railway Safety can handle only the tracks and nothing more in the event of privatisation of some of the railway routes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to set up a regulator to monitor traffic, tariff and safety on the trains in the event of privatisation; and

(d) if so, the views of Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Before privatisation of rail routes, various aspects have to be considered.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Before privatisation, there is need to devise systems of traffic monitoring, tariff setting and safety.

**Corruption in sale-purchase of tickets**

†257. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an apprehension of bungling of lakhs of rupees in sale-purchase of train tickets;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether a change is required in the existing railway-management to put a check on such type of scams; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government for changing the management in 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, regular checks are conducted by Commercial and Vigilance Wings of Railways in the areas of reservation, ticket booking and on trains etc. and officials found responsible are taken up, if any irregularity is detected.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Ongoing railway projects**

258. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: 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 ten years ago but could not be completed for shortage of funds; and
- (b) the total funds already invested and total funds required for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. 103 number of projects sanctioned more than 10 years ago *i.e.* 2003-04 or before are still under various stages of execution.

(b) Total anticipated cost of these 103 projects is Rs. 103979.65 cr. against which expenditure of Rs. 50796.31 cr. has been incurred upto March, 2013. Total of Rs. 53,183.34 crore is required to complete these works.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Shortcomings in signalling system**

259. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest CAG report has revealed serious shortcomings in the signalling system of Railways with old equipments, standardisation, monitoring and maintenance being the weak points;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether key performance indicators SIPT were found to be within tolerance limit in only six out of the 16 zonal Railway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to replace the old and ageing assets through upgraded modern signalling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. CAG has made an attempt to understand and appreciate the complexities and intricacy of the fail safe Signalling System provided on Indian Railways for train operation. The Signalling System has consistently given required inputs to provide high level of safety in train operation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The performance parameter SIPT {Signal Incidences Per Thousand ZISTUS (Zonal Integrated Signal and Telecommunication Units)} has been specified averaging for Indian Railways as a whole. Separate apportionment for each Railway is neither attempted nor feasible on account of large variation between systems deployed on different railways. However, Signal Incidences Per Thousand ZISTUS reduces from 13.19 to 4.61 during the period 2003-13 on Indian Railway, which indicates improved performance.

(d) Steps taken in the last decade during 2003-13 is as under:

Provision of Signalling System	Progress during CSP
1	2
Panel Interlocking/Electronic Interlocking/ Route Relay Interlocking	1438+926=2364 Stations

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1	2
Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling	2298 Stations
Track Circuiting	11883 locations
Block Proving Axle Counter	3680 sections
Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates	3661 Gates
Automatic Signalling	1056 RKms.
Light Emitting Diode Signals	4666 stations
Data Loggers	4109 stations
Integrated Power Supply	4174 stations
Intermediate Block Sigg.	276 stations
Second Distant Signal	66 stations

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**Measures for upgrading passenger services**

260. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures proposed to be taken to upgrade passenger services during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of specific measures proposed to be taken to ensure comfortable journey for passengers travelling by ordinary second class in Mail and Express trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Upgradation of passenger services on Indian Railway is on-going process and to this end the Twelfth five year plan *inter-alia* envisages the following:

- (i) Enhancing accommodation in trains by augmenting the composition of services on popular routes to 24/26 coaches in order to generate additional capacity.
- (ii) Enhancing average speed of trains by replacing conventional stock with fast moving coaching stock as well by enhancing sectional speeds.

- (iii) Introducing tailored services to meet the sector-wise and segment-wise requirements of the passengers including non-stop services and services with higher accommodation.
- (iv) Development of alternate terminals to decongest the existing terminals.
- (b) More and more Linke Holfmann Busch (LHB) design second class non-AC coaches with superior ride index are being inducted in mail and express trains.

In order to meet the peak rush in ordinary second class, unreserved special trains are being run especially during Chhat, Diwali, Summer Holidays etc.

Access to unreserved ticketing is being enhanced through the expansion of UTS (Unreserved Ticketing System) network and through sale of unreserved tickets through JTBS (Jansadharan Ticket Booking Sevaks) and through ATVMs (Automatic Ticket Vending Machines).

#### **Hike in passenger fares**

261. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has raised passenger fares of various trains recently; and if so, the details thereof, class-wise;
- (b) the reasons for increase in passenger fares by Railways for second time after railway budget;
- (c) whether passenger fares in unreserved class has also been increased, and if so, the details thereof and the reasons and rationale for the same;
- (d) whether Government would roll back increase in fares of unreserved class which cater to the travel needs of lowest strata of society, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) In the Railway Budget for 2013-14, the

proposal to implement Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC)-linked tariff revision, (bi-annual) in sync with movements in fuel cost in either direction was introduced. Initially, the proposal was implemented in the case of freight tariffs only from 01.04.2013, and passenger fares were kept out of the purview of FAC-linked revision at that time, primarily on grounds that these had been revised upwards after a hiatus of ten years only recently, *i.e.* effective from 22nd Jan., 2013. Subsequently, on the similar principle, passenger fares have been revised from 07.10.2013.

There is no increase in either Second Class Ordinary (Suburban) fares or Second Class Monthly Season Ticket (MST) fares. Passenger Fares for Second Class Ordinary (Non-Suburban) are up by a maximum of ₹ 5/- in select distance slabs, while in the other distance slabs, there was no change in existing fares. In all other classes, the revised fares are only about 2% higher than the existing fare.

(d) and (e) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the passenger fare structures is an on-going process. Presently, there is no proposal for reviewing the fare structure.

#### **Train accident at Dhamara Ghat railway station**

262. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37 people were run over and killed by Saharsa-Patna Rajya Rani Express at Dhamara Ghat railway station while crossing the track, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and released so far for kin of victims, victim-wise;

(c) the details of persons killed/injured by trains' runover during last three years, zone-wise;

(d) whether incidents of run over have increased during recent years due to absence of proper announcement system in Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) It is not a fact that 37 people were run over

and killed by Saharsa-Patna Rajya Rani Express at Dhamara Ghat railway station on 19.08.2013 while crossing the track. As a matter of fact, 28 persons were killed and 09 were injured in this incident.

On 19.08.2013 at 08.33 hrs., Train No. 55533 Up (Madhepura-Samastipur Passenger) and at 08.48 hrs., Train No. 55566 Dn. (Samastipur-Saharsa Passenger) reached Dhamara Ghat railway station. Both these trains were stopped there to give precedence to Train No. 12567 Rajya Rani Express. Some passengers got down from the above trains on non-platform side. In the mean time at about 08.50 hrs, Train No. 12567 Rajya Rani Express was passing through Dhamara Ghat Railway Station. The Loco Pilot after passing Home signal, which was on curvature, saw some persons standing on the track and applied emergency brakes. However, by the time train stopped, 28 persons got run over and 09 persons got injured. In his preliminary report, the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) Northern Circle has concluded that the said unusual occurrence occurred due to negligence of persons, reportedly going towards 'Katyayani Temple' on the railway track of line No. 2 of Dhamara Ghat railway station.

(b) Crossing of railway track is considered as trespassing under the provisions of Railways Act, 1989. Railways are liable to pay *ex-gratia* for death/injury of a passenger in train accidents/untoward incidents as defined under sections 124/124A the Railways Act, 1989. Hence, as per rules the victims are not entitled to any *ex-gratia*. However, Minister of Railways had announced an enhanced *ex-gratia* of an amount of Rs.5,00,000/- each to the next of kin of the deceased, Rs.1,00,000/- each for grievously injured persons as a special case. Out of the 28 people who lost their lives, dependents of 27 people have been paid with Rs.5,00,000/- each. In one case dependent is still to submit the heir certificate. Out of the 05 people who have met with grievous injuries, 4 have been paid Rs.1,00,000/- each. However, the said amount could not be paid yet to 01 person due to late submission of his application and same is under process. Railway has also paid Rs.500/- each to 4 people who had received simple injuries.

(c) The number of persons killed/injured by run over by trains during last three years, zone-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) No incident of run over due to absence of proper announcement system in railways has been reported over Indian Railways during the recent years.

**Statement**

*The number of persons killed/injured by run over by trains during the  
years 2010, 2011 and 2012 Zone-wise are as under.*

Railway	No. of persons killed/injured by run over by trains					
	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured	No. of persons killed	No. of persons injured
Central	2211	479	1920	465	2000	463
Eastern	1096	211	1790	330	1745	277
East Central	606	42	799	31	1029	21
East Coast	535	25	621	60	426	57
Northern	2715	165	2602	172	2078	186
North Central	253	173	372	272	658	229
North Eastern	176	33	266	170	660	116
Northeast Frontier	387	8	458	17	467	9
North Western	832	102	953	137	768	123
Southern	1687	15	1735	4	2138	14
South Central	500	52	708	80	823	94
South Eastern	213	20	266	16	624	27
South East Central	299	28	333	29	464	72
South Western	138	154	166	190	532	195
Western	1224	1356	1418	1321	1435	1620
West Central	506	17	566	19	489	20



**Findings of CAG report**

263. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a recent report of CAG, in at least 50 per cent of trains in the country, cockroaches and rats have been found;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether CAG has also observed that 5 per cent of foods served in trains were found adulterated and substandard and due to non-implementation of mechanised cleaning system, platforms and tracks were found to be filthy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and
- (e) the measures Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To ensure that unadulterated and hygienic food is served to Railway Passengers, regular food samples are lifted by notified Food Safety Officers and Designated Officers under Food Safety and Standard Act-2006 who send the food samples to the notified National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories all over the country according to the guidelines and instructions of Food Safety and Standard Authority of India for testing of any adulteration of food.

It is continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. However, some complaints regarding serving substandard eatables/food items and lack of hygienic conditions in Rajdhani/Shatabdi and other long distance trains have been received. To improve quality of catering service in trains, a mechanism for monitoring has been put in place. In case of deficiency/

irregularities in services, punitive action like imposition of fine, warning, suitable advice and termination of contracts etc. are taken under the new catering policy.

Improvement in the standard of cleanliness on Indian Railways is a continuous process. Indian Railways take various steps to improve the cleanliness of stations and have outsourced cleanliness related activities like mechanized cleaning, rag picking, garbage disposal, one time cleaning etc. on contract basis to improve the cleanliness standard in railway stations. Public toilets at major railway stations have been brought under the 'Pay and Use' scheme with the participation of the private sector. These measures have helped Indian Railways in ensuring cleanliness at railway stations and maintenance of toilets. Inspections are conducted regularly by service improvement groups nominated to monitor cleanliness at the railway stations and take remedial measures.

Rules under the Railways Act 1989 have been notified under a Gazette Notification to penalize persons affecting cleanliness and hygiene in railway premises with fines not exceeding ₹ 500/-. The purpose of levying fines is to reduce the activities affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway premises.

Railways have also planned to progressively provide washable aprons with waterjet system on such platform lines where trains stop for longer duration on the morning hours.

### **Iron ore export scam**

264. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a test audit by CAG, Railways have suffered a loss of at least ₹ 17,000 crore due to scam in iron ore export;

(b) if so, the details of persons against whom cases have been registered and were arrested in this regard, so far, zone-wise;

(c) whether Government would recover the losses suffered by Railways from fraudsters;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of penalties imposed and recovered, so far;

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether connivance of railway officials have also been reported in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (f) CAG has reported that Railways have suffered a loss of about Rs.17,000 Crore for transportation of Iron Ore. The instances of cases reported by Audit, which are related to non furnishing of requisite documents and misleading declaration by the consignors/consignees, are voluminous. Each and every case reported by the Audit is being examined and validated against available records at field level. Hence the extent of the fraud, if any, can only be commented upon after the exercise is completed. Demand-cum-Show Cause Notices have also been served on those who *prima facie* appear to have submitted misleading declaration regarding the end use of Iron ore. Parties in turn have filed Writ Petitions against the Demand-cum-Show Cause Notices in the Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata. Presently the matter is *sub-judice*. Further, Railways have raised Rs.8,70,48,72,927 against M/s Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited and Rs.73,63,64,327 has been realized so far.

#### **Rail Tariff Authority**

265. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently approved constitution of the Rail Tariff Authority (RTA) to develop and implement an integrated and dynamic pricing mechanism for train passengers and freight services;
- (b) if so, the terms and reference of the Authority;
- (c) whether Government has decided to phase out subsidy on passenger fare; and
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to ensure that common man is not affected due to this, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The modalities of constituting a Rail Tariff Authority, and related issues, are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) At present there is no such proposal.

**Metro rail project between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar**

266. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have kept the option open to share the underutilised corridor with the State Government for the purpose of Metro Rail Project between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such options are being kept open on date.

The area of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar contains a few already heavily utilized sections like Ahmedabad-Sabarmati, Ahmedabad-Kankariya, Vasta-Ahmedabad, Sabarmati-Sanand etc. Besides these, some other sections operating in the region are likely to reach saturation level in future due to impending Gauge Conversion, Doubling etc., which will lead to change in traffic pattern.

Western Railway has already informed the Government of Gujarat about the non-feasibility of this proposal.

**Monetary pressure on railway exchequer**

267. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of productivity linked bonus for 78 days and the hiked payment of 10 per cent dearness allowance against the expected 8 per cent had put monetary pressure on the railway exchequer, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are hoping to get the promised gross budgetary support of ₹ 26,000 crore, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Sufficient provisions exist in the budget

to meet expenditure on Productivity Linked Bonus and 2nd installment of Dearness Allowance.

(b) ₹ 27,102 cr has been provided to Ministry of Railways as Gross Budgetary Support. This includes ₹ 26,000 cr as Capital from General Exchequer.

### Pending railway projects

268. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of railway projects are pending in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the project-wise status of ongoing/pending railway projects, especially in Assam;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in completing them and the cost escalation as a result thereof;

(d) the project-wise details of the funds allocated and spent; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to complete these projects at the earliest so as to prevent further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 01.04.2013, 368 railway projects covering a length of 36387 km. at a cost of Rs.243269 crore are under various stages of execution.

(b) to (e) Details of projects falling fully/partly in Assam indicating length, cost, outlay and overall financial progress is as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of project	Length (in km.)	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)	Outlay	Overall financial progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>New Line (NL)</b>					
1.	Bogibeel bridge with linking lines between Dibrugarh and North Bank line (46 km.)	73	4500	340.00	61.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Dudhnoi-Mendhipathar (19.75 km.)	19.75	175.43	40.00	77.20
3.	Harmuti-Naharlagun (earlier Harmuti-Itanagar) (20 km.)	20	406.4	60.00	71.93
4.	Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.617 km.)	30.617	165.82	1.00	0.69
5.	New Moynaguri-Jogighopa NL with GC of New Mal-Moynaguri Road and New Changrabanda-Changrabanda (3 km.)	260	1655.81	140.00	69.83
6.	Teteliya-Byrnihat (21.50 km.)	21.5	385.2	50.00	39.75
<b>Gauge Conversion (GC)</b>					
1.	Katakhal-Bhairabi (84 km.)	84	218.36	15.00	54.26
2.	Lumding-Silchar incl. Migrendisa-Dittockchera (198 km.), ext. Badarpur-Bairagram (44 km.) and new Material Modification (MM) for GC of Baraigram-Dulabchera with bypass at Karimganj (29.40 km.) and Karimganj-Maishashan (10.30 km.)	482.73	4255.37	375.00	80.22
3.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon NL alongwith Branch lines and new MM for Chalsa-Naxalbari (16 km.) NL	433	1418.21	1.00	72.87
4.	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers (510.33 km.)	510.33	2232.5	425.00	66.64
<b>Doubling (DL)</b>					
1.	Lumding-Hojai Patch Doubling (44.92 km.)	44.92	246.07	2.00	0.20
2.	New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Rangiya (142 km.)	142	1798	0.10	0.00

Railway has huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources as a result funds are thinly spread prolonging period of execution.

Apart from fund constraints, following factors also contribute to delay in execution of projects:-

- (i) Delays in land acquisition and forestry clearances;
- (ii) Adverse law and order condition and other market forces;
- (iii) Failure of contracts;
- (iv) Technological changes, improved standard of construction and other changes in scope of work due to change in traffic pattern etc. which could not be anticipated at the time of sanction of project.

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 SPV 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. Security, land acquisition and environment issues are also taken up with State Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forest for early approvals.

#### **Passenger load on Banihal-Qazigund-Baramulla DMU**

269. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of without ticket travel on Banihal-Qazigund-Baramulla DMU reported during the last three years;
  - (b) whether the DMU generally remains overloaded due to heavy rush of passengers;
  - (c) the number of accidents reported on this sector during the last three years;
- and

(d) whether Government would increase the capacity and frequency of trains to meet the demand of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The number of cases of ticketless travel detected on Banihal-Qazigund-Baramulla Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) are as under:-

Year	Cases of ticketless travel detected
2011-12	630
2012-13	755
2013-14 (upto October, 2013)	621

(b) DMU trains on Banihal-Quazigund-Baramulla sections are highly patronized, resulting in overcrowding at times.

(c) During last three years, only one consequential train accident has been reported on this sector.

(d) Augmentation and increase in frequency of services on Indian Railway is an ongoing process subject to operational feasibility and available resources.

#### **Survey for railway lines in J&K**

270. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to conduct survey for extension of railway lines to Pahalgam, Kupwara, Rajouri and Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the progress made on the survey; and

(c) the expected date of completion of such survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Details of the surveys for extension of Railway lines to Pahalgam, Kupwara, Rajouri and Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:-



Survey	Completed in	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	ROR	Remarks
Jammu-Rajouri-Poonch new line (223 km)	2010-11	13612.81	(-)4.61%	Since the cost of the project is high and the funding issue could not be sorted out, the project has not been taken up.
Baramulla-Kupwara new line (39 km)	2011-12	628.29	(-)7.48%	Since the cost of the project is high and the funding issue could not be sorted out, the project has not been taken up.
Anantnag-Pahalgam new line	Survey taken up.			Target date of completion has not been fixed.

#### **Derailment of Mangala Express**

271. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Mangala Express derailed recently near Nashik which led to death of three passengers and injury to many others;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the efforts Railways have made to ensure passenger safety in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) On 15.11.2013 at 06.20 hours, while the Train No. 12618 Up Nizamudin-Ernakulam Mangala Lakshadweep Express was on run between Ghoti and Igatpuri stations of Bhusawal division of Central Railway, its train engine and 13 coaches derailed out of which 3 coaches capsized. In this accident, 3 passengers lost their life, 10 passengers suffered grievous injuries and 13 suffered simple injuries. A statutory inquiry into the above accident is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS)/Central Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its report is awaited.

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. Measures taken by Indian Railways to prevent derailments are as under:

- (i) Upgradation of track structure consisting of Pre Stressed Concrete (PSC) sleepers, 52 kg./60 kg. high strength rails for higher axle loads and high density routes; new construction and replacement is done with PSC sleepers only.
- (ii) Long rail panels of 260 meters/130 meters length to minimize number of welded joints to avoid rail fractures,
- (iii) Upgradation of Alumino Thermit Welding and increased use of Mobile Flash Butt Welding,
- (iv) Use of modern diagnostic aids like Ultrasonic Rail Flaw Detectors (USFD) for testing of rails to detect flaw,
- (v) Use of Rail Grinding Machines to enhance safety against rail fractures.
- (vi) Progressive mechanization of track maintenance using sophisticated machines to provide safe and efficient output,
- (vii) Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) alongside tracks to detect unsafe movement of flat wheels over the track,
- (viii) Regular patrolling of railway tracks at vulnerable locations including night patrolling and winter patrolling,
- (ix) Special Safety Inspection Drive at regular intervals.

#### **New railway line projects**

272. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during financial years 2010-11 to 2013-14 Government had announced for 5431 kilometers new rail line projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has already spent more than ₹ 1897 crore on feasibility survey reports and DPR on this announcement; and

(c) whether reports confirm that out of 54 of these new line projects, half are loss making and cannot be taken for consideration, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Out of a total of 301 surveys completed during the period 2010-11 to 2013-14 at cost of Rs.75.31 crore, 263 nos. of surveys (87.38%) are unremunerative with rate of return less than 14%.

### **Under construction railway projects**

†273. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under construction railway projects are running decades behind their schedule;

(b) if so, the projects that are under construction since more than a decade and the total amount spent thereon till March, 2013; and

(c) the dates by when the construction work of each project was supposed to have completed originally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2013, Railways have 368 ongoing projects under New Lines, Gauge Conversions and Doubling having a throw forward of about Rs.1.78 Lakh Crore with limited availability of resources. As a result, funds are thinly spread out thus prolonging period of completion. 103 number of projects sanctioned more than 10 years ago *i.e.* 2003-04 or before are still under various stages of execution. Total amount spent on these 103 projects is Rs.50796.31 cr. upto March, 2013. Due to huge throw forward and limited availability of resources, deadline for every project is not feasible to be fixed. Completion time of projects are decided annually depending upon availability of resources and progress made on individual project.

### **Railway safety**

274. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have not been able to utilise the total railway safety fund in the last three years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of accidents occurred during last three years;

(c) whether there were inquiries and reports submitted, and if so, the details of action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of safety related vacancies in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Utilisation of Railway Safety Fund *vis-a-vis* the Budgetary allocation in the last three years is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure	% age utilization
2010-11	1700	1101	65
2011-12	2000	1329	66
2012-13	2000	1584	79

As can be seen, the percentage utilisation of funds over the years is steadily increasing. The utilisation of Safety Fund depends on cooperation from the State Governments in executing their portion of the works in time relating to Road Over/Under Bridges and Level Crossing works. Some reasons for under-utilisation of the budget allocation are:

- Delay in sanctioning their portion of Road Safety works in their annual Budget by the State Governments.
- Inadequate fund allocation by the State Government for their portion of works.
- Delayed submission of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) and Cost Estimates by the State Government.
- Frequent changes made by the State Government in alignment of road approaches to Rail Bridges.
- Non-availability of encumbrance free land for construction of road approaches to Rail Bridges.

- Delay in giving consent by the State Governments to close the level Crossings after commissioning of Bridges.

However, the annual expenditure in these three years is higher than the share received by Railways from the Central Road Fund.

(b) Number of consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 93, 77 and 68, respectively.

(c) Each and every train accident is inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by Departmental Enquiry Committee depending upon severity of the accident. Every inquiry gives its findings about the cause of the accident, fixes responsibility and suggests measures to prevent accidents. The recommendations of the inquiry committees are examined for compliance, if feasible, and disciplinary action is initiated against the delinquent official found responsible.

(d) The number of safety related vacancies on Indian Railways as on 01.04.2013 is 1,42,311 (provisional), which is 19.89% of the cadre of Safety categories.

#### **Sanctioning missing link projects**

275. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Railways would consider sanctioning of the Rupsa-Burhamara to Chakulia (35 kms), Bansapani-Barbil (15 kms) and Barasuan-Bansapani/Nayagada (40 kms) missing links?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Buramara-Chakulia (50 kms) new line has already been sanctioned as a Material Modification with upgrading of Rupsa-Buramara (75 kms) to Rupsa-Bangriposi Gauge Conversion project and work is entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., who has already completed the bankability study. Examination of bankability study has been taken up.

Surveys for new line between Banspani-Bimlagarh-Barsuan (52 Kms) and Banspani-Barbil (18 kms) have already been completed and the examination of Survey reports has been taken up. Decision to sanction the projects is taken up after scrutiny of survey reports.

**Funds allocated to Tamil Nadu**

276. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Tamil Nadu, project-wise, during this financial year; and

(b) how much funds are lying unutilised alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However, an outlay of Rs.826.45 crore has been provided for new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Utilization of funds takes place throughout the year and funds remaining unutilized would be known only after completion of the year.

**Food served in trains**

‡277. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite increasing the fares of Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains, there is reduction in the quantity of food served in these trains and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government considers it rational, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The menu and tariff of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto express trains is included in the ticket fare and have been recently revised on 09.10.2013. The rationale for this revision is largely due to the fact that the menu and tariff had not been revised since 1999 whereas the cost of raw material, Wholesale Price Index (WPI), index cost of services have increased manifold. Also with a view to provide variety *vis-a-vis* cost and to reduce wastage, certain items like salad, one teabag, fruit juice etc. have been curtailed from the menu while food items/quantity like flavoured milk, honey sachets etc. have been added. The emphasis is on quality and not only on quantity.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Eco-friendly green-toilets**

278. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that train tracks face massive corrosion due to release of human soil and other waste on them during journeys;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the same and find alternate waste storage and sanitization methods;

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Kakodkar and Pitroda Committees and whether eco-friendly green-toilets proposed as a potential replacement therein, have been tested?

(d) if so, from when they shall be installed in trains; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether bio-toilets designed by DRDO recently under trial, have been approved for usage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The general corrosion in the train track happens due to aggressive environmental conditions and especially so in the coastal areas due to salinity, in the tunnels, cuttings and yards due to dampness, and in sidings where corrosive goods are handled. Corrosion of rails and fittings also takes place due to toilet droppings from passenger trains.

(b) To prevent release of human soil on to the tracks, environment friendly bio-toilets are now being provided in mainline coaches progressively. Besides, waste from train enroute is being collected in garbage bag and disposed off during cleaning at nominated clean train stations where limited mechanized cleaning of identified trains is being done by on-board cleaning staff under on board housekeeping scheme (OBHS) on select trains.

In addition, following measures are being taken to protect the rails from corrosion due to above reasons.

(i) The corrosion resistant rails Nickel-Chromium-Copper (NCC) rails and Copper-Molybdenum (Cu-Mu) rails have also been developed and are under trial in different Zonal Railways.

- (ii) Anti-corrosive bituminous painting of rails and greasing and sealing of liner contact area is being done on identified corrosion prone areas.
- (iii) A study on rail corrosion due to micro organisms and remedial measures, has been entrusted to Centre for Electro Chemical Research Institute (CECRI)/Karaikudi through an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) and CECRI/Karaikudi entered into in the month of February, 2012. The study is in progress.

(c) to (e) Kakodkar Committee has made a number of recommendations in its Report including therein that toilets either with no discharge or with harmless discharge, should be introduced in all the 43000 coaches within next five years. Sam Pitroda committee has recommended adoption of Green toilets on all passenger trains. Indian Railways (IR) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in March, 2010, for joint technology development of DRDO's bio-digester based bio-toilets. The first train equipped with IR-DRDO bio-toilets was inducted in January, 2011 on trial basis. The results of these trials were encouraging from the point of view of environment-friendliness. A total of 6128 bio-toilets have since been installed in 2347 coaches till October, 2013.

#### **Foreign Direct Investment**

279. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in various sectors of railway projects; and
- (b) if so, the details of the plan prepared by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been initiated for making suitable changes in the existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy for allowing FDI in building Rail Infrastructure.

#### **Request for railways linkages**

280. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether any State Government, including Government of Gujarat, has submitted any request for development of railway linkages in the influence area of DMIC; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Railways thereon?

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.

#### **New technology for accident-free train travel**

281. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are to adopt new technology to make accident-free train travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the type of technology adopted with the current status of its implementation and the funds allocated to each such technology during the last three years and current financial year; and

(c) whether Railways have fixed any time-frame for implementation of each such technology throughout the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New technologies being considered to prevent collisions on Indian Railways include:

- (i) Anti Collision Device (ACD)
- (ii) Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS)
- (iii) Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)
- (iv) Vigilance Control Device (VCD)

- (v) Fog Safe Device (FSD)
- (vi) Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC)
- (vii) Induction of superior crashworthy coaches of LHB design
- (viii) Use of fire retardant material in coaches
- (ix) Wheel Impact load Detector (WILD)
- (x) Increased use of superior Flash Butt Welding technology in place of Thermit Welding of rails
- (xi) Use of improved Ultrasonic Flaw Detector (USFD) equipments to identify weak spots/defects in rails not visible to naked eye, etc.

The above systems are under various stages of trials and implementation and funds are allocated as per availability and requirement.

(c) Inducting new technologies for safe and reliable train operations is a continuous process. The proliferation of these systems on the entire railway network shall be taken up progressively on successful completion of the trials as early as possible.

#### **Problems in land acquisition**

282. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to change provisions in its rules in view of the new law pertaining to land acquisition and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are facing problems in land acquisition in parts of the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Except routine objections/Arbitration cases/Court cases, no major problem is being faced in acquisition of land for Special Railway Projects.

#### **Railway projects**

283. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways were in a position to meet targets for doubling of tracks and electrification inspite of the financial crunch faced by it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that laying new lines and gauge conversion projects were likely to be missed for want of funds; and

(c) whether Railways have drawn a priority list of the socially desirable projects and those which would help capacity building, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Due to paucity of funds, targets for doubling for 2013-14 have been reduced from 750 km. to 700 km. Regarding electrification, the target of 4500 Route km. was achieved in Eleventh Plan, target for first year *i.e.* 2012-13 has been achieved and for the year 2013-14 an additional requirement of Rs. 300 cr. has been asked to meet the target of 1300 Route km.

(b) Yes, Sir. Due to paucity of funds targets of new line for 2013-14 has been reduced from 500 km. to 450 km. and target of gauge conversion from 450 km. to 375 km.

(c) Yes, Sir. Railways have drawn the priority list of all sanctioned projects under New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling, but not according to socially desirable projects. Projects are prioritized considering following point of views:- (i) according to its financial usefulness to Railways, (ii) capacity creation, (iii) provision of alternative route, (iv) revenue generation etc.

#### **Locations under SCR for commercial utilisation**

284. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the locations/sites identified by the Rail Land Development Authority under South Central Railway (SCR) for commercial exploitation of surplus railway land;

(b) the likely revenue that is going to be generated through the identified sites; and

(c) the status of each of the identified location/site under SCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Six locations/sites identified by the Rail Land Development Authority as amenable for commercial utilization/development in South Central Railway. Details of these sites including revenue potential and present status are as under:

Sl. No.	Station (Division)	Site particulars	Area in site (ha)	State	Approx. site potential (Rs. in crores)	Status
1.	Hyderabad	Nizamabad Railway Station	0.24	Andhra Pradesh	2.5	Consultancy study completed.
2.	Secunderabad (Hyderabad)	Near Moulali flyover	8.90	Andhra Pradesh	74.9	Consultancy study completed.
3.	Secunderabad (Hyderabad)	On road to ZTS at Moulali	0.60	Andhra Pradesh	4.7	Consultancy study completed.
4.	Vijaywada (Vijaywada)	Near Rly. Hospital	0.15	Andhra Pradesh	6.1	Bids invited. No bids received. Bids to be re-invited.
5.	Aurangabad (Nanded)	Part of old ITDC Hotel	3.90	Maharashtra	52	Bid discharged in 2012. Bids to be re-invited.
6.	Guntakal (Guntakal)	In Rly. Colony	0.02	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	Consultancy study completed.
TOTAL:			13.81		140.4	

**Ph.D scholars of IITs working in Railways**

285. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ph.D scholars from IITs who are presently working in Indian Railways, Zone-wise and category-wise; and

(b) if no such scholars are there, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Railway projects in North-Eastern States**

286. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing/pending railway projects in Tripura and other North-Eastern States; and

(b) the details of the amount spent on various railway projects in the North-Eastern States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) 14 new line, 4 gauge conversion and 2 doubling projects are in various stages of progress in North Eastern Region. Out of these, 2 new line projects are falling fully/partly in Tripura. Dimapur-Tizit new line and New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya doubling projects have been sanctioned in 2013-14.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 7102.92 crore has been incurred on these projects during the last three years in the North Eastern Region including Tripura.

**Utilisation of old railway station in Ernakulam**

287. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trivandrum Division of Railways, or the Southern Zone has submitted any specific plans for utilisation of the old railway station in Ernakulam and if so, the details of the project; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ticket booking through non-internet based mobile phones**

288. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have launched ticket booking through non-internet based mobile phones in the country and if so, the details in this regard alongwith the salient features of the new scheme;

(b) the details of success achieved, so far, under the Scheme in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether any hurdles have been faced in implementation of the said Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to facilitate those passengers who do not have access to internet, a scheme for booking of e-tickets through non-internet based mobile phones has been launched on pilot basis. The salient features of the scheme are:

- A dedicated number on which SMS can be sent.
- No need of internet.
- Passenger has to type Train No., Destination, Journey Date, Class and Passenger Details.
- The sender will receive transaction ID. Cancellation of tickets can also be done.
- Message sent by IRCTC containing PNR alongwith valid authority to travel will suffice for travelling.

(b) About 22,000 e-tickets have been booked through non internet based mobile phones since its inception.

(c) Certain difficulties in correct syntax formation for SMS and in payment options have come to notice.

**Representations for gauge conversion**

289. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received representations for gauge conversion from various organisations/road users as well as from Government of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when the work is likely to start alongwith probable the time-frame for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Requests are received at various levels and a compendium is not maintained. However, the details of gauge conversion proposals received in recent past pertaining partly/fully in the State of Gujarat, their status and funds allocated/spent on the sanctioned projects is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the proposals	Status
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up. An outlay of ₹ 1 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14. Botad-Bhavnagar section is already in the Broad gauge network.
2.	Dhasa-Jetalsar	The work has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates

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1	2	3
		have been taken up. An outlay of ₹ 1 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
3.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana	Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
4.	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Survey has been taken up and is likely to be completed by March, 2014.
5.	Nadiad-Bhadran	Survey not yet taken up.
6.	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	Conversion of this section has been completed and commissioned. An expenditure of ₹ 193.04 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of ₹ 3.73 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
7.	Viramgam-Samakhiali	There is already an existing broad gauge line. Doubling of this section has been sanctioned in the year 2011-12. An expenditure of ₹ 81.00 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of ₹ 115 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
8.	Navlakhi-Malia-Rajkot	Already converted to broad gauge.
9.	Mehsana-Viramgam	Already converted to broad gauge.
10.	Viramgam-Surendranagar	Already converted to broad gauge. Doubling of this section has been included in the Budget 2010-11. Work

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1	2	3
		taken up. An expenditure of ₹ 109 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of ₹ 130 crore has been provided for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
11.	Mehsana-Patan	Already converted to broad gauge.
12.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla	The section is already an existing double broad gauge line section.
13.	Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra	The section is already on broad gauge line.

All the ongoing projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

#### ROBs in Gujarat

290. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of RoBs in lieu of level crossing that have been approved by Railways in Gujarat in the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(b) how many approvals are pending and how soon the approvals are expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The number of ROBs (Road Over Bridges) in lieu of level crossings (LCs) sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in Gujarat are as under:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No. of ROBs sanctioned on Cost Sharing	07	10	03	20

(b) No approval is pending with the Railways to construct ROBs on cost sharing basis in the State of Gujarat.

#### Proposal of starting new trains from Chennai

291. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering the proposal of running new Rajdhani Express/Garib Rath Trains from Chennai to different destinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when any decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal for running new Rajdhani Express/Garib Rath trains from Chennai to different destinations due to operational and resource constraints.

### **Rail Tariff Authority**

292. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Railways are proposing to make recommendations of the Rail Tariff Authority (RTA) binding on the Government;

(b) whether it implies that passenger fares would not be determined by Budget proposals, but by RTA; and

(c) whether the Inter-Ministerial Group has finalized the status of RTA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Cabinet has approved the constitution of Rail Tariff Authority (RTA). The modalities and related issues for setting up of RTA are under consideration of the Government.

### **Train services during foggy winter season**

293. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains that are being cancelled or scaled down in the coming foggy winter season;

(b) whether it is a fact that this action will leave many areas in Uttar Pradesh without any train service for Delhi, and if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action plan prepared to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The list of the trains cancelled partially/fully between 28.12.2013 to 15.02.2014 in anticipation of fog is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

*Statement*

**(a) List of trains cancelled/(partly/fully)/diverted between 28/12/2013 to 15/02/2014 is as under:**

Sl.No.	Train No. and Name
1	2
1.	12873 Hatia-Anand Vihar, Jharkhand S. Kranti Express.
2.	12874 Anand Vihar-Hatia, Jharkhand S. Kranti Express.
3.	13039 Howrah-Delhi Janta Express.
4.	13040 Delhi-Howrah Janta Express.
5.	14005 Sitamarhi-Anandvihar Lichchavi Express.
6.	14006 Anand Vihar-Sitamarhi Lichchavi Express.
7.	14043 Kotdwar-Delhi Garhwal Express.
8.	14044 Delhi Kotdwar Garhwal Express.
9.	14265 Varanasi-Dehradun Express.
10.	14266 Dehradun-Varanasi Express.
11.	19611 Ajmer-Amritsar Express.
12.	19612 Amritsar-Ajmer Express.
13.	19613 Ajmer-Amritsar Express.
14.	19614 Amritsar-Ajmer Express.
15.	14309 Ujjain-Dehradun Ujjaini Express.

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1 2

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16. 14310 Dehradun-Ujjaini Express.  
17. 14211 Agra Cantt.-New Delhi.  
18. 14212 New Delhi-Agra Cantt.  
19. 14681 New Delhi-Jalandhar Express.  
20. 14682 Jalandhar-New Delhi Express.
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**(b) Partial Cancellation**

Sl.No.	Train No. and Name	To be Cancelled between
1	13111 Howrah-Delhi Lal Quila Express	Mughalsarai-Delhi
2.	13112 Delhi-Howrah Lal Quila Express	Delhi-Mughalsarai
3.	13007 Howrah-Sriganganagar Udyan Abha Express	Mughalsarai-Shriganganagar
4.	13008 Sriganganagar-Howrah-Udyan Abha Express	Sriganganagar-Mughalsarai
5.	15003 Kanpur Anwarganj-Gorakhpur Jn. Chauri Chaura Express	Kanpur Anwarganj-Allahabad City
6.	15004 Gorakhpur Jn.-Kanpur Anwarganj Chauri Chaura Express	Allahabad City-Kanpur Anwarganj

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**(c) Diversion**

Sl.No.	Train No. and Name	Running via	To be diverted
1	2	3	4
1.	13237 Patna-Mathura- Kota Express	Kanpur-Tundla-Agra Cantt.- Mathura Jn.	Kanpur-Farrukahabad- Kasganj-Mathura Jn.
2.	13238 Kota-Mathura- Patna Express	Mathura Jn.-Agra Cantt- Tundla-Kanpur	Mathura Jn.-Kasganj- Farrukahabad-Kanpur

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1	2	3	4
3.	13239 Patna-Mathura- Kota Express	Kanpur-Tundla- Agra Cantt.-Mathura Jn	Kanpur-Farrukahabad- Kasganj-Mathura Jn.
4.	13240 Kota-Mathura- Patna Express	Mathura Jn.-Agra Cantt.- Tundla-Kanpur	Mathura Jn.-Kashganj- Farrukahabad-Kanpur

### **Railway projects in West Bengal**

294. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of 47 doubling projects covering a length of 1611 kilometers proposed for West Bengal;

(b) whether electrification of 701 kilometers of track in West Bengal has been completed;

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

(d) whether any new gauge conversion projects have been approved for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present 43 nos. doubling (DL) projects covering a length of 1545 kms. falling fully/partly in West Bengal are under various stages of execution. The present status of these projects are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Year of inclusion	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri (36.52 km)	312.12	2011-12	Earthwork and bridges taken up.
2.	Ambikakalna-Nabadwip Dham (23.29 km)	144.5	2010-11	Ambikakalna-Dhatrigram (8.66 km): Section completed. Works are in progress on remaining sections.
3.	Andul-Baltikuri (7.25 km)	29.26	2012-13	Final Location Survey (FLS) completed. Preliminary works taken up.
4.	Azinganj-Manigram (20.49 km)	123.23	2010-11	Poradanga-Manigram (14.98 km) Section: completed. On remaining section of the project works are at different stages of progress.
5.	Bandel-Boinchhi-3rd line (30.53 km)	238.36	2011-12	Works are at preliminary stage.
6.	Barharwa-Bonidanga (4.73 km)	20.41	2010-11	Earthwork completed. All 4 minor bridges completed. Tender for ballast and track linking under finalization.

7.	Bazar Sau-Azinganj Jn. (42.15 km)	255.64	2012-13	Preliminary work taken up.
8.	Bethuadhahari-Plassey (22.51 km)	132.31	2010-11	Earthwork and bridges work are in full swing. Tenders for Signal and Telecom and Electrical works awarded.
9.	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km)	173.91	2011-12	Works are in preliminary stage.
10.	Chandpara-Bongaon with extn. to Chandabazar and new MM for Bongaon-Poramaheshtala (20 km) and Chandabazar-Bagdah (13.86 km) NL	186.89	2003-04	Chandpara-Bongaon (9.77 km): Section commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
11.	Chinpai-Sainthia, Prantik-Siuri (33.98 km) MM Chaurigacha-Sainthia (56.50 km)	590.91	2005-06	Chinpai-Sainthia (31.61 km): Work completed. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
12.	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur (19.68 km), New Line from Joynagar-Raidighi (20 km) and New MM for Joynagar-Durgapur (32 km)	259.51	2009-10	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur (19.68 km): Work completed. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
13.	Dankuni-Bhattanagar (3.70 km) via CC line- DL with one addl. Loop at Bhattanagar	60.15	2011-12	Estimate under process.
14.	Dankuni-Chandanpur-4th line (25.41 km) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new MM for Baruipara-Furfura (12.3 km) NL	198.88	2010-11	It has been decided to construct 4th line on one of the legs of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Ghutiari Sharif-Canning with extn. upto Bhangankhali and new MM for Bhangankhali-Basanti (14.3 km) and Basanti-Jharkhali (23 km) NL	189.97	2009-10	Ghutiari Sharif-Canning (14.05 km): Section commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
16.	Habra-Bongaon Phase-I (Habra-Chandpara) and Machlandapur-Swarup Nagar	145.13	2000-01	Habra-Machlandapur-Chandpara (22 km) completed and commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions..
17.	Kalinarayanpur-Krishnanagar with Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Nawadwipghat-GC and Krishnanagar-Chartala and new MM for Krishnanagar-Chhapra NL, Naihati-Ranaghat-3rd line and Nawadwipghat-Nawadwip dham with extn. to BB	945.29	2000-01	(i) Krishnanagar-Badkulla-Birnagar (18 kms) completed and commissioned. (ii) Krishnanagar-Shantipur GC (15.29 km): Section commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
18.	Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (15.85 km) with new MM for Ranaghat (Aranghata)-Duttapulia (8.17 km) NL	104.8	2010-11	Shantipur-Phulia-Kalinarayanpur (15 km): Work completed. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
19.	Katwa-Patuli (17.7 km) with new MM for Ahmedpur-Katwa (51.92 km) GC	579.03	2010-11	(i) Katwa-Dainhat (7.01 km): Work completed and engine rolled.



(ii) Dainhat-Patuli (10.69 km): Section completed in Feb., 2013. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.						
20. Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (23 km)	138.08	2012-13	FLS completed.			
21. Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari (27.92 km)	151.65	2009-10	Main work is almost completed.			
22. Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.13 km) with extn. to Furfura Sharif	257.42	2009-10	Dankuni-Belanagar, 3.55 km completed in 2012-13. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.			
23. Magrahat-Diamond Harbour (19.67 km) with new MM for Sangrampur-Krishanchandpur (25 km) and Diamond Harbour (Gurdasnagar)-Bahrahat (21 km)-NL	172.47	2009-10	Magrahat-Diamond Harbour (19.67 km): Work completed. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.			
24. Monigram-Nimita (34.3 km)	250.93	2012-13	DE under examination.			
25. Nawadwip Dham-Patuli (22 km)	117.9	2010-11	Progress of Patuli-Purbasthali (13.85 km) section is in advanced stage and targeted for completion in 2013-14. Remaining section is targeted for completion in 2014-15.			

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Nalhati-Sagardighi (26.30 km)	134.86	2010-11	Nalhati-Takipur (7.09 km) section completed. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
27.	New Alipur-Akra and Budge-Pujali with new MM for Pujali-Uluberia (Birshivpur) (10.25 km) and Pujali-Bahrahat (9.75 km) NL	126.17	1996-97	New Alipur-Akra (9.76 km) completed and commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
28.	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat (29.32 km)	283.55	2012-13	DE under consideration.
29.	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road (29.02 km)	209.77	2011-12	Earthwork and minor bridges taken up. New Coochbehar-Baneswar (7.71 km) is targeted for 2013-14.
30.	Pandabeswar-Chinpai (21.41 km) and Ikra-Churulia-Gurundi with new MM bet. Barbani-Churulia (9 km) NL	158.89	2004-05	Pandabeswar-Chinpai (21.45 km) commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
31.	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line (44.7 km) with new MM for Panskura-Ghatal (32.8 km) NL	252.56	2008-09	The work is being executed by RVNL. Panskura-Shyamchak (27 km) commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.

32. Pirpainti-Bhagalpur (59.06 km)	332.14	2011-12	FLS in progress. Tenders for earthwork, minor and major bridges awarded for 8 km.
33. Plassey-Jiaganj (54.29 km)	234.41	2011-12	Tender for earthwork, bridges, track linking and ballast for Plassey-Sargachhi (27 km) awarded.
34. Princepghat to Majherhat doubling of Circular Railway (4.98 km)	279.61	2011-12	In view of Railway's present financial constraint this project has been kept on hold for the time being.
35. Sagardigi-Azimganj Cabin (16.3 km)	81.09	2012-13	Work not commenced due to fund constraint.
36. Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 km)	186.64	2011-12	Earthwork and minor bridges taken up.
37. Sealdah Div.-2nd passenger line bet. Mile 5B and New Alipore (1.67 km)	65.09	2010-11	Alignment is under review in view of encroachment.
38. Sonarpur-Canning (14.96 km) with new MM for Kalkapur-Minakhan via Gatakpur (38 km) NL	274.47	2000-01	In Phase-I Sonapur-Ghutiari-sharif (14.96 km) completed and commissioned. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.
39. Sondalia-Champapukur (23.64 km) with new MM for Bira-Chakla (11.5 km)	136.55	2010-11	Earthwork and minor bridges taken up. Works are in progress on material modification (MM) portions.

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Tala-Princep Ghat-DL of Circular Rly. (9.7 km)	149.95	2010-11	FLS completed. Land acquisition process to be completed.
41.	Tamluk Jn. Cabin-Basulya Sutahata (24.4 km)	171.02	2010-11	Work being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).  Earthwork and bridges work taken up. Engine rolled on Barda-Basulya Sutahata (5.9 km) and Mahisadal-Barda (8.5 km) sections .
42.	Tarapith-Rampurhat-provision of 3rd line (6.52 km)	62.43	2011-12	Detailed Estimate under examination.
43.	Tikiapara-Santragachi-IV line (5.6 km)	49.79	2000-01	Works completed Section engine rolled.

(b) and (c) Out of 701 Route Kilometres of railway electrification projects in West Bengal, work has been completed for 195 Route Kms.

(d) No new Gauge Conversion (GC) project falling in West Bengal has been taken up in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, at present 4 GC projects covering a length of 1153 Km falling partly/fully in West Bengal are under execution and are at different stages of progress.

### Cost of operation of Railways

295. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of operation of Railways has substantially increased in the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details of such cost under various heads like employee cost, fuel cost, maintenance cost etc.

(c) the trend of the average cost of operation, per train, per kilometer in the last five years; and

(d) the trend of average revenue, per train, per kilometer over the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the cost of operation of Railways under employee cost, fuel cost and Repair and maintenance cost, is as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Employee cost	Fuel cost	Repair and Maintenance cost
2002-03	19915	7373	9166
2011-12	58681	18809	23750

(c) and (d) The trend of the average cost of operation and average revenue per train per kilometer in the last five years is given below:-

(In Rs.)

Year	Coaching Service		Goods Service	
	Average cost	Average revenue	Average cost	Average revenue
2007-08	553.37	413.03	831.23	1486.42
2008-09	706.88	434.57	1039.77	1615.02
2009-10	779.76	444.04	1107.79	1675.85
2010-11	802.96	468.28	1149.08	1748.99
2011-12	854.08	493.28	1186.93	1817.14

**Railway projects in NER**

296. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been made with the concerned State Governments of North-Eastern Region (NER) with regard to prevailing law and order situation that merely explained as the cause of hampering work progress of projects particularly National projects of Indian Railways in NER;

(b) if so, the response of State Governments and steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the adequate measures taken by Government to restore law and order situation in the project implementing areas in North-East for continuing construction works for their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Various correspondences have been made/meetings were held by N.F. Railway with the State Governments of North Eastern Region regarding prevailing security scenario concerning various railway works projects/land acquisition in N.F. Railway.

(b) and (c) Generally response from State Governments has been positive. Steps have been taken to solve law and order situation case to case basis.

Security has been provided by raising battallion of Territorial Army on Lumding-Silchar project and CRPF battallion have been deployed for providing security at Jiribam-Imphal project.

### **New railway bridge over Brahmaputra river**

297. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any proposal for construction of a new railway bridge over Brahmaputra near the Saraighat rail-cum-road bridge in Guwahati on the ground of double tracking and to reduce present railway traffic congestion while entering Guwahati city in regard to the emerging development scenario of rail network in other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor and the details of alternate provision being adopted by Railways to meet-up the condition of smooth rail movement in addition to double track upto Dibrugarh mainly *via* Guwahati city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) A survey for construction of 2nd rail bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati over river Brahmaputra has been completed. Survey report has been examined and the project has been shelved being unremunerative. Alternate route between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati *via* Jogighopa ensures smooth rail movement *via* Guwahati.

### **Railway project**

†298. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of Railways laid the foundation stone of regular designing depot of Air break goods wagons on 21 August, 1997 in Barauni under East Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No records are available related to laying of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

foundation stone at Barauni for regular designing depot of Air brake goods wagons on 21 August, 1997.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Train operations in North and Eastern parts during winter**

299. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to reduce train operations in northern and eastern parts of the country during winter season as Railways could not install a GPS-based anti-fog device in trains; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) During foggy weather normal running of trains get adversely affected due to poor visibility. In order to create path and ensure safe and punctual running of trains, cancellation of some trains on busy routes on Northern and Eastern part of the country is necessitated. GPS based fog safety device is used in fog affected areas. The device displays the name of approaching signals and other critical landmark during poor visibility condition. This device is under extended trials stage.

**Proposal to privatise passenger traffic**

300. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to privatise a section of the passenger traffic in Railways and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether Government has launched a High Speed Rail Corporation; and

- (c) if so, the details and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways has set up its subsidiary *i.e.* High Speed Rail Corporation of India Limited (HSRC). The objective of HSRC include conducting pre-feasibility



studies, preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for corridor, preparation of technical parameters for High Speed Rail System, preparation of model concession agreement etc.

### **Introducing new Express train**

301. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to introduce a new Express train between Chennai Egmore-Thanjavur (*via* Villupuram Mayiladuthurai); and
- (b) if so, steps taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) 16183/16184 Chennai Egmore-Thanjavur Uzhavan Express (daily) *via* Villupuram, Mayiladuturai has already been introduced with effect from 01.9.2013.

- (b) Does not arise.

### **Security of passengers in trains**

†302. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of certain incidents related to security, especially of women, children and elderly people, in the trains throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the number of cases coming to light during the last two years where lapses were found in railway security; and
- (c) the appropriate steps taken by the Ministry to strengthen the security of all passengers in view of increasing crime and dacoity cases in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The number of cases of crimes against women, children and elderly people reported in trains due to lapses in security during the year 2011 and 2012 over Indian Railways are as under:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Rape	Molestation	Eve-teasing
2011	3	5	0	0	0	0
2012	1	21	0	0	1	0

(c) Policing on 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 including creation of secure environment for women are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways to improve security of passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Security Help-Line numbers have been set up in the Zonal Control Rooms over some zonal railways to facilitate the passengers especially the lady passengers to inform about any untoward incidents. The numbers of such security help-lines have been displayed at conspicuous places of important Railway stations and in the coaches of trains.
4. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all level to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police.

#### **New Express trains**

303. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new Express trains Government proposes to introduce in 2013-14, State-wise;
- (b) the details of new Express trains introduced till date, State-wise;
- (c) the details of new express trains likely to be introduced during 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of new Express trains introduced till date in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Indian Railways do not introduce trains on State-wise basis as railway and operations run across State boundaries. However, 82 pairs of Express trains have been announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14 (including those announced in the Parliament). Of these, 38 pairs of Express trains have already been introduced till date. Of the 82 services announced in the Railway Budget 2013-14, 23 pairs of new train services will also serve the State of Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 7 pairs of train services have been introduced till date.

#### **Curb on expenditure**

304. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have imposed a curb on expenditure by all zonal railway;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that due to the said curb, many works at the zonal railway level have been hampered; and
- (c) whether Railways have reviewed the said curb and are likely to remove it, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Since a major portion of expenditure in Railways is financed from its own earnings, and there has been shortfall in earnings due to different factors beyond control of Railways, savings targets *vis-a-vis* the Budget Grant, both under Plan and Non-Plan expenditure, have been indicated to the zonal railways to ensure that desired matching of earnings and expenditure takes place.

(b) No sir, all important activities are adequately funded. The savings targets would impact only some works where phasing of investment is possible.

(c) Financial review is conducted periodically by the Railway Board. If the resource position improves, need-based release of funds will be considered at the Revised Estimates stage.

### **Privatising passenger trains**

305. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to privatise passenger trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways employees' union had warned that any such move would bring Railways to a screeching halt, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways have considered trains such as Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi or starting better trains on viable routes, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of new train services including Rajdhani, Duronto, Shatabdi trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. In the Rail Budget 2013-14, 22 Super Fast trains including 6 AC Express trains have been announced.

### **Recommendations of High Level Safety Review Committee**

306. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have accepted the recommendations of the High Level Safety Review Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan formulated to implement the said recommendations;

(c) whether the fire safety audit team of Railways has reported about the faulty safety arrangements and other deficiencies noticed in the premises of New Delhi Railway Station; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the corrective action taken or being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) A High Level Safety Review Committee was constituted by Ministry of Railways under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of trains services in the country. The Committee has submitted its Report to Ministry of Railways. This Committee has made 106 recommendations in their Report covering the following aspects: General Safety Matters, Organizational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety Related Works and Issues, Vacancies in Critical Safety Categories and Manpower Planning issues, Shortage of Critical Safety Spares, External Interferences-Encroachment and Sabotage, Signaling, Telecommunication and Train Protection, Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with Emphasis on Education and Training, Training Institutes on Indian Railways (IR) and Research Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architectures on Indian Railways.

The recommendations of the Committee are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Railways constituted 2 separate Fire Safety Audit Teams to identify areas requiring further upgradation and to conduct checks in few select Railways at stations, coaching depots, workshops etc., for assessment. In this direction Fire Safety Audit Team conducted an inspection at New Delhi Railway Station on 08.01.2013 and found that a few fire extinguishers, Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and baggage scanners had some problems. Immediate corrective action has already been taken.

#### **Losses suffered by Railways**

307. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have suffered a loss of ₹ 2380 crore in the first half of the current financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are hoping to make up this loss during the remaining period of the current financial year;

(c) whether Railways are hopeful of achieving the revenue target of the current financial year; and

(d) whether Railways had estimated earlier, that there would be a shortfall of deficit of ₹ 6,000 crore in the targeted revenue collection, and 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. Excess or shortfall in the Railways is calculated only after the close of the financial year. However, there has been a shortfall in earnings amounting to ₹ 4,345 crore to end of October, 2013 compared to the proportionate target. Efforts are being made to minimize shortfall in earnings during remaining period in the year.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to achieve the revenue targets and a slew of measures have been taken to boost earnings, such as levy of higher busy season surcharge, second revision under Fuel Adjustment Component concept, revision of Kolkata Metro passenger fares, revision of parcel rates, catering charges amongst others.

#### **Robbery incident in train**

†308. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of robbery incident in Jabalpur-Amravati train by pulling chain by unknown robbers in forest of Dharakhoh-Maramjhiri on Nagpur-Itarsi rail section;

(b) whether RPF personnel were not present in that train;

(c) whether, due to non-deployment of RPF personnel in most trains, incidents of robbery take place frequently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several such incidents have come into notice during last three years;

(f) whether Government has got success in solving and investigating any case of train robbery during last three years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. However, an incident of theft involving loss of property worth Rs. 50,000/- in Jabalpur-Amravati Express Train was reported at Nagpur railway station on which a case under section 379 Indian Penal Code was registered by Government Railway Police, Nagpur. The same was transferred to Government Railway Police, Amla (Madhya Pradesh) on the point of jurisdiction where a case *vide* Cr. No. 65/2013 u/s 379 Indian Penal Code dated 26.10.2013 has been registered.

(b) The train was not escorted by Railway Protection Force (RPF).

(c) Policing and maintenance of law and order in running trains as well as in Railway premises is a State Subject, which is discharged by Government Railway Police (GRP) of the concerned State. Railway Protection Force with limited resources available, supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying its staff for escorting of important nominated trains. All efforts are made alongwith Government Railway Police to control such crime.

(d) and (e) The number of cases of robbery reported in the trains not escorted by GRP/RPF during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 over Indian Railways are as under:

Year	No. of cases of robbery reported in trains not escorted by GRP/RPF
2010	157
2011	138
2012	360

(f) and (g) the details of cases of train robbery solved and investigated by Government during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 over Indian Railways are as under:

Year	No. of cases of train robbery solved/investigated
2010	134
2011	106
2012	177

**E-ticket confirmation under VIP quota**

†309. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the ticket holders are not allowed to travel on the e-ticket even though the same is confirmed under VIP quota whereas they could have performed their journey had it been a manual ticket;

(b) if so, the reasons for this difference;

(c) whether other passengers with e-ticket are considered as passengers without ticket; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) All confirmed e-ticket holders are allowed to travel, including those whose tickets are confirmed out of emergency quota. As far as confirmation of tickets out of emergency quota is concerned, there is no difference between reserved tickets issued through Computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters or e-tickets.

In case the status of all the passengers booked on an e-ticket remains waitlisted after the preparation of reservation chart, names of all such passengers are dropped from reservation chart and refund is granted automatically. Such passengers if found travelling in train, are treated as without ticket and charged accordingly.

**Naming of Centrally sponsored schemes institution**

310. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi and the details thereof;

(b) the number of Central institutions and establishments named after the aforesaid leaders and the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (c) the mechanism and criterion for naming of schemes and the details thereof;
- (d) whether concurrence of State Government are sought before naming the schemes to which States provide matching grants, if not reasons therefor; and
- (e) the other national leaders in whose names Centrally Sponsored Schemes are dedicated alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (e) Of the 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes that have been restructured and approved in the recent past, 7 Centrally Sponsored Schemes are named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.

- (b) This information is not maintained centrally.
- (c) and (d) There are no formal guidelines for naming of Schemes and Institutions.

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने आज सुबह ...(*व्यवधान*)... महोदय, मुजफ्फरनगर में बच्चों की जो डेथ्स हुई हैं, पचास से ज्यादा बच्चे वहां मर गए हैं, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मंहगाई पर रोक नहीं लग रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you chance. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, let me take up Papers to be Laid. ...(*Interruptions*)... Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will listen to it after that.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, पिछले एक हफ्ते में ...(*व्यवधान*)...

#### Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during 229th Session

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

...(*Interruptions*)...

1. The Companies Bill, 2013.

2. The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
3. The National Food Security Bill, 2013.
4. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2013.
5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
6. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2013.
7. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2013.
9. The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013.
10. The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
11. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013.
12. The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013.
13. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 13 *See* No. L.T. 10370/15/13]

#### **Ordinances promulgated by the President**

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 lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (1) The Securities Laws (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (Ordinance No. 9 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 16th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9800/15/13]

- (2) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance,

2013 (Ordinance No. 10 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 27th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9801/15/13]

- (3) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 (Ordinance No. 11 of 2013) promulgated by the President on the 28th September, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9802/15/13]

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of various Medical Companies, Institutes and Centres and related papers**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaipal Reddy, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Twenty-Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9900/15/13]

(ii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9901/15/13]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9889/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology (THSTI), Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9890/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9891/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9892/15/13]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Center for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9893/15/13]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9894/15/13]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bio Processing Unit (BPU), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10369/15/13]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9895/15/13]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine (InStem), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9896/15/13]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bio-resources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9897/15/13]

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9898/15/13]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10368/15/13]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9899/15/13]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(d) Statement showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9902/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

#### **Notification of Ministry of Rural Development**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, 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. 2901 (E), dated the 24th September, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 324 (E), dated the 6th March, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 3423 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 323 (E), dated the 6th March, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9788/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of HCL, Kolkata and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NALCO, Bhubaneswar and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9952/15/13]

- II. (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9951/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**Notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G/18-CWA/9/2013, dated the 26th September, 2013, publishing the 54th Annual Report 2012-13, of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9915/15/13]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No.1-CA(5)/64/2013, dated the 30th September, 2013, publishing the 64th Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2013 of Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, under Section 30-B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9913/15/13]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification F. No. 104/33/Accts, dated the 30th September, 2013, publishing the 33rd Annual Report and audited statements of consolidated accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2013 of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9914/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. 1-1/2011(CPP-11), dated the September, 21 – September 27, 2013,



weekly Gazette, publishing the University Grants Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9819/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

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### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (i) \*73rd Report on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013;
- (ii) \*74th Report on the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013;
- (iii) 75th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Sixty eighth report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of AYUSH;
- (iv) 76th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Seventieth report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of AIDS Control; and
- (v) 77th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Sixty-ninth report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Health Research.

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### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I present the following Reports# (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:—

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\* The Reports were presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 20th November, 2013 and forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

#The Reports were presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 24th September and 27th November, 2013 respectively and were forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

- (i) 258th Report on the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012; and
- (ii) 259th Report on the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

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**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED  
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 and the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (i) Sixty-third Report on the Rajasthan Legislative Council Bill, 2013;
- (ii) Sixty-fourth Report on the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013; and
- (iii) Sixty-fifth Report on the Representation of the People (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013.

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, I will take it up tomorrow.  
...(Interruptions)... That is for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Forty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture Research and Education);
- (ii) Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Forty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture Co-operation);
- (iii) Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Agriculture on Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-sixth Report (2011-12) on 'Optimization of Employment in Animal Husbandry Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (iv) Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Forty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries); and
- (v) Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Forty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित वित्त संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

(2013-14) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (i) Seventy-fifth \*Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Seventy-sixth \*Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Seventy-seventh \*Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Seventy-eighth \*Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Seventieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (v) Seventy-ninth \*Report on the subject 'Policy on New Licences in the Banking Sector';
- (vi) Eightieth Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Seventy-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Counterfeit Currency Notes in Circulation';
- (vii) Eighty-first Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Inflation and Price Rise'; and
- (viii) Eighty-second Report on action taken by the Government on recommendations contained in Seventy-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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\*These Reports were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 18th October, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 4th November, 2013.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

*Report of the Committee on the Welfare of* [9 DEC., 2013] *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* 861

**REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2013-14):—

- (i) Eighty-ninth Report on 'Defence Estates Management' relating to the Ministry of Defence;
- (ii) Ninetieth Report on 'Activities of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board' relating to the Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (iii) Ninety-first Report on 'Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society, Mumbai' relating to the Ministry of Defence.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-sixth \*Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on 'Bharat Electronics Limited'.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pertaining to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)'.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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\*The Report was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 12th October, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 24th September, 2013.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 5th of December, 2013, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:-

<b>BUSINESS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOTTED</b>
1. Consideration and passing of following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	Two Hours
(b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2013.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010.	Four Hours

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, महंगाई पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Statement by Minister. Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : मान्यवर, मुजफ्फरनगर में 50 बच्चों की मौत हुई है। ...(व्यवधान).... वहां की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2013-2014), of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

...(Interruptions)...

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**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

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 rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing today, the 9th of December, 2013, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the National Identification Authority of India Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-
  - (a) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
  - (b) The Governors' (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2013; and
  - (c) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2012.
4. Consideration and passing of the Bills replacing following Ordinances:-

864 *Motion for Election to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Indian Institute of Science,*  
*the Council of the* *Bangalore*

- (a) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance, 2013; and
  - (b) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
- (a) The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
  - (b) The National Institute of Design Bill, 2013.
6. Further consideration and passing of the Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN  
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I move the following motion:

“That in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-clause (e) of clause 9.1 of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the quadriennium 2014-2017.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Kumari Selja. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 10th December, 2013.



Vol. 230  
No. 3



Monday  
9 December, 2013  
18 Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

References by the Chair—

Victims of tragic incidents of violence in Muzaffarnagar and Patna  
(pages 1-2)

Felicitations to Scientists and Engineers of ISRO on successful launch of  
Mangalyaan (page 2-3)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 4-54)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 54-314)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for 5th December,  
2013 (pages 315-554)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for 6th December,  
2013 (pages 554-849)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 849-857)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Health and Family Welfare - *Presented* (page 857)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Human Resource Development - *Presented* (pages 857-858)

Evidence tendered before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Human Resource Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 858)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice - *Presented* (pages 858-859)

[P.T.O.]

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Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 859)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Finance - *Laid on the Table* (pages 859-860)

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 861)

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings - *Laid on the Table*  
(page 861)

Report of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled  
Tribes - *Laid on the Table* (page 861)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (page 862)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two  
Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology,  
Environment and Forests - *Laid on the Table* (page 863)

Statement regarding Government Business (pages 863-64)

Motion for Election to the Council of the Indian Institute of Science,  
Bangalore-*Adopted* (page 864)

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