

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

Lok Sabha Debates Section  
 Parliament Building, New Delhi  
 Price No. 15/2013

Acc. No. 37

Date: 26. March 2013

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Thursday, March 14, 2013/Phalguna 23, 1934 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

#### Terrorist attack at CRPF camp in Srinagar

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, five CRPF jawans are reported to have been killed and several others injured in a terrorist attack at the CRPF camp in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir on 13th March, 2013.

Such acts of extremist and terrorist violence deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms. Let us reiterate our resolve to stand united in our fight against terrorism in all its manifestations.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the affected families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

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[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Question Hour. Q. 241—  
Shri Anant Kumar Hegde.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I have given the notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, I have received your notice and I have seen it. Please take it up at 12 O'clock during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, only this does not complete our responsibilities. ...(Interruptions)  
The Government should issue a proper statement in this regard and explain how and why this took place?  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise it at 12 O'clock.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You as well, raise at 12 O'clock.

11.03 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. This is something serious.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know that. You go back to your seats. What do you want me to do? Please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know but we should raise it in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji is speaking at present.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you responding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, the Home Minister will make a statement in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to say that they are killed there and here tributes are paid to them. This is just a formality. Is this the limit of our responsibility that we just stand up in the House and pay our tributes? We want the Government to issue a full statement in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say with request that the five martyrs. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, one of them in from my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying that the Hon. Home Minister would make a statement at 12 O'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. I will allow you to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. What is all these happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We keep on holding talks with them and they behead our soldiers. Sometime they play cricket with us. How they have killed five soldiers and we get to read in newspapers that there was information. ...*(Interruptions)*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Power Tariffs

\*241. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power tariffs charged and the profits earned by the thermal and hydro power generating companies in the public and private sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) the prices at which power is being sold by these companies to big consumers;

(c) whether these power generating companies have increased the power tariffs more than two folds over the years;

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

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government to regulate power tariffs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The tariffs of electricity generating units supplying electricity to more than one State are regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as per provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and policies and regulations made thereunder. The details, company-wise, of the power tariffs as determined by CERC for the public and private sector generating units regulated by it for sale to distribution licensees for the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The tariffs of electricity generating units supplying electricity within one State are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) and Appropriate Government in such cases is the State Government.

Statement-II indicating the profits of the central public sector companies as reported by them is enclosed. The data related to profits of the private sector companies is not kept by the Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) Based on the available information, the unit-wise tariff for public and private sector generating companies has not increased two fold in the last three years except for gas based plants at Auraiya and Faridabad and the Hydro projects at Salal due to increase in gas prices and levy of water cess in J&K since 2010-11 respectively.

(e) As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, power tariff is not regulated by either the Central or State Governments. The tariff at which power is sold by power generating companies to distribution licensee is determined under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the policies made thereunder.

**Statement I**

*Details of the power tariffs as determined by CERC and charged by the public and private sector generating units regulated by it for sale to distribution licensees for the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 are as under*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A.</b>	<b>Public sector generating companies</b>				
1.	NTPC				
	Coal Based Station				
	Singrauli St-I Ph-I	1.48	1.81	1.82	1.66
	Singrauli St-I Ph-II	1.48	1.81	1.82	1.66
	Singrauli St-II	1.48	1.81	1.82	1.66
	Rihand-I	1.83	2.10	2.28	2.03
	Rihand-II	2.06	2.24	2.36	2.06
	Rihand-III				3.52
	Badarpur	3.30	3.91	4.28	4.62
	Unchahar-I	2.47	2.77	3.33	3.37
	Unchahar-II	2.58	2.92	3.51	3.61
	Unchahar-III	2.97	3.30	3.81	3.85
	Dadri-I	2.93	3.31	3.98	3.94
	Dadri-II	3.96	3.93	4.25	4.52
	Tanda	3.01	3.15	4.07	3.45
	Farakka Ph-I	2.81	3.60	4.21	3.59
	Farakka Ph-II	2.81	3.55	4.21	3.59
	Farakka Ph-III				4.50
	Kahalgaoon-I	2.71	3.01	3.77	3.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kahalgaon-II	2.91	3.24	3.84	3.50
	TSTPS-I	1.80	2.35	2.94	2.41
	TSTPS-II	1.80	2.34	2.84	2.34
	TTPS Ph-I	1.71	1.71	1.80	1.91
	TTPS Ph-II	1.71	1.71	1.80	1.91
	Korba Ph-I	1.08	1.23	1.36	1.60
	Korba Ph-II	1.08	1.23	1.36	1.60
	Korba-III		2.65	2.38	2.48
	Sipat-I			2.49	2.88
	Sipat-II	1.96	2.01	2.18	2.59
	Vindhyachal-I	1.83	2.17	2.38	2.22
	Vindhyachal-II	1.90	2.19	2.36	2.22
	Vindhyachal-III	2.22	2.52	2.68	2.55
	Ramagundam-I & II (Ph I)	1.87	2.01	2.15	2.17
	Ramagundam-I & II (Ph I)	1.87	2.01	2.15	2.17
	Ramagundam-III	2.10	2.47	2.74	3.01
	Simahdri-I	2.38	2.60	3.20	2.94
	Simahdri-II			3.78	3.64
	<b>Gas based station</b>				
	Anta	3.19	3.82	4.33	4.80
	Auraiya	2.99	3.47	4.46	5.98
	Dadri (Gas)	3.10	3.47	4.19	5.08
	Faridabad	2.71	3.27	4.31	5.36
	Kayamkulam	7.61	9.24	14.31	12.90
	Kawas	3.42	3.30	3.83	3.73
	Gandhar	2.35	3.39	3.83	3.78
<b>2.</b>	<b>NHPC</b>				
	Dhauliganga	3.15	3.18	3.30	2.84
	Tanakpur	2.08	2.15	2.23	2.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sewa-II		4.67	4.87	4.54
	Dulhasti	6.85	6.77	7.21	6.71
	Loktak	2.31	2.45	2.60	2.66
	Bairasiul	1.34	1.39	1.45	1.47
	Uri	2.32	1.88	2.22	2.06
	Salal	0.93	1.29*	2.20*	2.16
	Chamera-I	1.97	2.00	2.20	1.91
	Chamera-II	3.18	3.13	2.94	2.72
	Rangit	3.42	3.46	3.51	2.75
	Teesta-V (Prov.)	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.19
	Chamera-III (Prov.)				3.93
	*with effect from 11.11.2010, water cess @ Rs. 1.21 per unit was levied in J&K.				
<b>3.</b>	<b>THDC</b>				
	Tehri HPP	7.39	6.08	4.65	5.64
	Koteshwar HEP			8.12	5.4
<b>4.</b>	<b>NEEPCO Ltd.</b>				
	Kopili	0.92	0.99	0.87	1.15
	Khandong	1.58	1.53	1.96	2.55
	Kopili II	1.71	1.53	1.84	1.80
	Ranganadi HEP	3.43	2.46	3.14	2.67
	Doyang HEP	4.52	4.37	4.99	3.97
	Assam GBPP	2.52	3.16	2.87	3.24
	Agartala GTP	2.35	3.08	3.19	3.52
<b>5.</b>	<b>DVC</b>				
	BTPS	2.36	2.66	2.81	3.08
	CTPS	2.56	2.86	3.35	3.70
	DTPS	2.89	3.41	4.23	4.27
	MTPS (1 to 3)	2.86	3.16	3.67	3.77
	MTPS (4)	3.28	3.58	4.08	4.15
	Hydel (Total)	2.53	2.72	3.06	3.19



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	<b>SJVNL</b>	2.90	2.92	2.89	3.02
7.	<b>NLC (Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.)</b>				
	TPS-I	2.62	2.83	2.99	3.18
	TPS-I (Expn.)	3.07	3.11	3.15	3.12
	TPS-II Stage-I	2.27	2.37	2.48	2.54
	TPS-II Stage-II	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.54
	Barsingsar			3.03	3.10
<b>B.</b>	<b>Joint Venture Company</b>				
1.	NHDC Ltd. (A JV of NHPC Ltd. & Govt. of MP)				
	Indira Sagar	2.91	2.69	2.02	2.34
	Omkareshwar	3.67	3.42	2.96	2.87
2.	Aravali Power Co. (APCPL), Jhajjar (JV of NTPC, Govt. of Delhi & Haryana)			5.52	5.02
3.	NTPC SAIL Power Co. Ltd. (NSPCL), Bhilai	2.96	3.00	3.85	4.24
4.	Ratnagiri Gas & Power (RGPPL) (JV of NTPC, GAIL, Govt. of Maharashtra and Banks)	4.71	3.80	3.76	4.31
<b>C.</b>	<b>Private Sector Company</b>				
1.	Torrent Power Ltd.–Sugen	3.64	3.33	3.59	5.26
2.	Maithon Power Ltd.			3.58	3.52
3.	Udupi Power Corporation Ltd.		2.08	2.53	2.78

Note:- Blank spaces indicate that plants were commissioned after that period.

**Statement II**

*The profits of the central public sector companies as reported by them are given as under*

NET PROFIT (Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of companies	Year		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.</b>	<b>Public sector generating companies</b>			
1.	NTPC	8728.20	9102.59	9223.73

1	2	3	4	5
2.	NHPC	2091.00	2167.00	2772.00
3.	THDC	479.95	600.48	703.83
4.	NEEPCO	289.38	263.57	219.12
5.	DVC	299.89	(120.23)	(858.07)
6.	SJVNL	972.74	912.13	1068.68
7.	NLC (Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.)	1247.46	1298.33	1411.33
<b>B. Joint Venture</b>				
1.	NHDC Ltd. (A JV of NHPC Ltd. Govt. of MP)	212.30	304.13	646.90
2.	APCPL, Jhajjar		-37.64	34.15
3.	NSPCL, Bhilai	83.93	191.23	194.23
4.	RGPPL	49.00	505.00	1089.00
				(including tariff arrears of Rs. 776 crore for 2007-09)

Note: Profit for the financial year 2012-13 have not been finalized.

[English]

#### Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in Schools

\*242. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) the total number of schools in the country along with the number of schools that do not have adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any targets to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in all the schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) whether the directions of the Supreme Court on the subject has been complied with and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The State/UT-wise total number of Government schools in the country and those that do not have drinking water and toilet facilities, as per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides a time frame of three years from the commencement of the Act for completion of school infrastructure. As part of the implementation of NRDWP and NBA, States have been urged to target coverage of all rural Government schools with drinking water and toilet facilities by the end of 2012-13. The Central funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of Ministry of Human Resource Development, are released to the States/Union Territories for implementation of interventions approved under the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) of

that State. Under SSA a total allocation of Rs. 974 crore has been made for construction of toilets in the year 2011-12 covering all States/UTs. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, though funds are not separately earmarked for the purpose, States/UTs can provide drinking water supply facilities to all Government rural schools by utilising NRDWP (Coverage) funds released to them. Further under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), though there is no separate allocation earmarked for school toilets, school sanitation is an integral component wherein Central assistance is provided to States/UTs for provision of toilet units separately for boys and girls in all Government rural schools which do not have a toilet facility. Schools opened prior to 2007 can be covered under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). Beyond 2007, all new school buildings are sanctioned as composite buildings under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of Ministry of Human Resource Development with facilities for girls and boys toilets and drinking water.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.631 of 2004 in the matter of Environment and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, has directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012, all States and Union Territories to ensure, *inter alia*, providing toilet facilities for boys and girls and drinking water facilities, if not already provided, within six months. The SSA seeks to augment school infrastructure with the objective of meeting Right to Education Act requirements for which so far 8,53,624 toilets and 2,29,840 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories. Under NRDWP, from 2010-11 till 10.3.2013, 82,245 rural schools have been provided with drinking water supply facilities and 2,87,654 toilet units have been constructed under NBA. Moreover in compliance of the Hon. Supreme Court's order the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has written to Chief Secretaries of all States on 9th October, 2012 to personally review the position and give instructions to the concerned officials to comply with the Court's directions.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of schools and the schools without drinking water and toilet facilities as per information provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development*

State/UT	Total No. of Schools	Schools without girls' toilets	Schools without boys' toilets	Schools without drinking water facility
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	411	86	61	15
Andhra Pradesh	91146	47594	23718	14325
Arunachal Pradesh	4135	2873	2034	1016
Assam	44233	21999	7863	5098
Bihar	71841	35745	19310	4662
Chandigarh	191	8	2	0
Chhattisgarh	49371	28778	17045	3884
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	297	104	72	5
Daman and Diu	104	10	5	1
Delhi	3687	225	30	0

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	1115	351	98	8
Gujarat	34392	9661	300	96
Haryana	17988	2532	879	89
Himachal Pradesh	17071	3770	1163	238
Jammu and Kashmir	24309	18735	13548	4967
Jharkhand	41922	13950	9249	4152
Karnataka	55698	3283	2133	967
Kerala	6690	815	364	148
Lakshadweep	59	10	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	113193	35494	7878	3364
Maharashtra	71066	20188	3723	5479
Manipur	2667	159	100	194
Meghalaya	7831	4931	2992	3194
Mizoram	2670	1270	469	314
Nagaland	2230	863	278	645
Odisha	62720	38844	13116	6442
Puducherry	598	38	5	0
Punjab	23539	3703	753	19
Rajasthan	89242	25145	6576	5550
Sikkim	1045	223	53	53
Tamil Nadu	41203	16110	5346	1027
Tripura	5016	2729	1060	1105
Uttar Pradesh	154277	29088	12250	3240
Uttarakhand	19082	5193	1875	1257
West Bengal	81481	38719	7594	1978
Total	1142520	413226	161947	73532

**Commercial Utilisation of Surplus Railway Land**

\*243. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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 utilisation/development and the revenues 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/finalised the developers for the purpose and, if so, the details thereof along with the rates offered and the revenues likely to be earned therefrom; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways for commercial utilisation of surplus railway land?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Zone-wise details of the location/sites identified by the Rail Land Development Authority as amenable for commercial utilization/development and the revenue likely to be generated is 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	1	Thane (Mumbai)	-	0.80	23	Consultancy contract Invited
2.	East-Central	2	Gaya (Mughal Sarai)	Gautum Budh Institute	0.57	4.62	Developer Fixed (lease premiums/ revenue likely to be generated Rs. 1.85 crore)
			Raxaul (Samastipur)	On station approach Road	1.20		Consultancy contract Finalised
3.	East-Coast	1	Visakhapatnam (Waltair)	Daba Gardens (Ambedkar circle)	0.20	11	Bid is being invited
4.	North East	2	Izzatnagar	Shahamatganj	14.68	44	Under Consultancy study
			Izzatnagar	Cluttervuckganj	55.27		Consultancy contract to be fixed
5.	North West	1	Ajmer	Ajmer	0.30	8	Consultancy Finalized
6.	North Central	2	Gwalior (Jhansi)	Kampoo Kothi	0.60	32.27	Under Consultancy study
			Gwalior (Jhansi)	Gola Ka Mandir (closed NG stn)	1.30		Developer Fixed (lease premiums/ revenue likely to be generated Rs. 26.24 crore)
7.	North Frontier	1	Siliguri (Katihar)	Burdwan Road	1.20	7	Bids under invitation
8.	Northern	8	Delhi (Delhi)	Old steam loco shed Sarai Rohilla	15.50	2420.51	Developer Fixed (lease premiums/ revenue likely to be generated Rs. 1651.51 crore)
			Badli (Delhi)	Near Badli Station	0.70		Under Consultancy study
			Amritsar (FZR)	Near Railway Colony No. 2 on Main GT Road	0.25		Under Consultancy study

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Amritsar	A Block Railway Colony opposite Judicial Quarters near Cantonment Area	1.26		Under Consultancy study
			Chandigarh	Plot No. 14	23.51		Under Consultancy study
				Plot No. 15	3.52		
			Katra (Firozpur)	Katra	4.28		Bid under invitation
			Brar Square	New Delhi	5.20		Under Consultancy study
9.	South Central	7	Hyderabad (Hyderabad)	Air Space over PRS, Hyderabad	0.40	55.55	Proposed for de-entrustment
			Hyderabad	Nizamabad Railway Station	0.24		Under Consultancy study
			Secunderabad (Hyderabad)	Near Moulali flyover	8.90		Final Consultancy report submitted
			Vijaywada (Vijaywada)	Near Rly Hospital	0.15		Bid under invitation
			Aurangabad (Nanded)	Part of old ITDC Hotel	3.90		Area under verification with State Govt.
			Guntakal (Guntakal)	In Rly Colony	0.02		Under Consultancy study
			Guntakal (Guntakal)	In Rly Colony	0.03		Under Consultancy study
10.	Southern	6	Chennai (Chennai)	Kakkapalam, Padi, 5 kms from ICF	2.10	49.85	Bid to be invited
			MTP (Chennai)	Built up/air space at Metro stations	2.20		Under Consultancy study
			Chennai Esplanade		0.10		Under Consultancy study
			Salem (Salem)	2 plots at Salem market station	0.33		Under Consultancy study
			Nagapattinam (Tiruchirapalli)	1 plot at station	0.13		Under Consultancy study
			Pattukoti (Tiruchirapalli)	3 plots at station	0.80		Pended for time being
11.	South-Western	2	Bangalore City (Bangalore)	On platform road	1.01	77.9	Developer Fixed (lease premiums/ revenue likely to be generated Rs. 27.90 crore)
			Bangalore Cantt.	Bangalore	1.71		Under Consultancy study
12.	Western	6	Rajkot (Rajkot)	Old Surendra Nagar Station	24.69	2674	Under Consultancy study
			-do-	Rajkot-Lakhajinagar Section	2.89		Consultancy contract to be fixed
			-do-	MORBI-Workshop	3.35		Under Consultancy study
			Mumbai (Mumbai)	Bandra (East)	4.50		Land verification under way with State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rajkot (Rajkot)	Morbi-Store	1.85		Consultancy contact finalised
			Jamnagar (Rajkot)	Old station area	1.00		Bids under invitation
13.	South-East Central	2	Raipur (Raipur)	On Highway opp. Zone III/BMY	91.00	-	Under Consultancy study. Potential under assessment.
			Raipur (Raipur)	Urkura-Wagon Repair Shop	137.00		Under Consultancy study.
14.	Kolkata Metro	14	Tollygunj Station	Air space over station	0.59	14.95	Under Consultancy study
			Bansdroni Station	Adjacent to the Bansdroni station bldg.	0.30		Under Consultancy study
			Chandni Chowk Station	Dispersal bldg.	0.03		Under review because 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		
				At Eden Hospital exits of Central Station	0.09		
				Opposite Eden Hospital (85B CR Avenue exits of Central Station)	0.06		
				Between Shyam Bazar & Shova Bazar	0.08		
				Between Tollyganj & Ravindra Srovar	0.03		Under Consultancy study
					<b>55</b>	<b>422.17</b>	<b>5422.65</b>

(d) Indian Railways have approx. 10.65 lakh acre of land. About 90% of this land is under railways operational and allied usages. The total vacant railway land at present is about 1.13 lakh acre. The vacant land is mostly in the form of a 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.

### **Frauds by Companies**

\*244. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a fraud prediction model that will forewarn law enforcement agencies about any suspicious movement of money in the market and strengthen its market research and analysis unit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to sensitize the people about investment scenario in the country and to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) (i) Cheating of investors by unscrupulous companies takes many forms, such as: 'vanishing' after raising money through public offers; illegal collection of deposits in violation of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956; floating sham 'Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)' in violation of SEBI Act; collecting money from public by posing as 'Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)' in violation of RBI Act; and resorting to 'Ponzy' or money circulation schemes under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

The Ministry has taken action against certain companies (vanishing companies) which have raised funds through initial public offer but thereafter are not traceable. The Ministry has also taken action against certain companies which have failed to repay deposits to public violating Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956. Details of State-wise vanishing companies and companies violating Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 in connection with acceptance of deposits from the public are indicated in Statements-I and II respectively.

Complaints of cheating by companies which promised high rates of interests to investors have been received in 87 cases as detailed in the enclosed Statement-III. In these cases Inspection under Section 209A/ Investigation under Section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered.

(ii) 669 companies came to the notice of SEBI for conducting operations in violation of SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999. The amount collected by these companies was about Rs. 7435 crore. Out of these companies, 75 have been wound up and the money refunded to the investors. 552 companies were prosecuted; convictions have been secured in 124 cases.

(iii) RBI also regulates deposits/investments of the public with Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFC) that are registered with RBI. Complaints received against companies posing as NBFC's and Unincorporated bodies indulging in cheating/fraud are forwarded by RBI to the Economic Offences Wing of the State Police for investigation and further action.

(iv) There are certain companies which have floated fraudulent investment deposits mobilizing schemes (also called ponzi schemes) under various guises and are liable for action under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. This Act is administered by Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) through the State Governments and figures of prosecution etc. are not being maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has constituted a Steering Committee to develop a "Fraud Prediction Model" aimed at generating alerts for prevention of fraud and malfeasance. It is also proposed to revamp the existing Market Research & Analysis Unit (MRAU) in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to enable it to function as an intelligence unit.



(e) The concerned regulatory agencies of the Central Government have adopted different measures aimed at sensitizing the public of the need to be cautious while making investments into schemes, etc. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs conducts Investor Awareness Programs (IAP's) for making the public aware of the various instruments of investments available to them. Similarly, RBI issues notice in newspapers regularly to caution the public against the design of entities in collection of deposits

illegally. Editors of Newspapers are also sensitized to exercise caution for accepting advertisements pertaining to acceptance of deposits by un-incorporated bodies. Presently, RBI is in the process of undertaking a comprehensive campaign aimed at alerting the public against falling prey to the Ponzy schemes and other monetary mal-practices. SEBI also conducts Investor Awareness Programs in cities/towns across the country and has recently launched publicity campaigns through electronic and print media.

**Statement I**

*State-wise list of Vanishing Companies*

Sl.No.	Name of the Vanishing Company	State
1	2	3
1.	Aashi Industries Ltd. (formerly known as Aashi Pharmachem Ltd.)	Gujarat
2.	Bhavna Steel Cast Ltd.	Gujarat
3.	Citizen Yarns Ltd.	Gujarat
4.	Cromakem Ltd.	Gujarat
5.	Frontline Financial Services Ltd.	Gujarat
6.	Genuine Commodities Development Co. Ltd.	Gujarat
7.	Girish Hotels Resorts and Health Farms Ltd.	Gujarat
8.	Growth Agro Industries Ltd.	Gujarat
9.	Kesar Greenfield International Ltd.	Gujarat
10.	Lyons Industrial Estate Enterprises Ltd. (formerly known as Lyons Range Finance Ltd.)	Gujarat
11.	Manav Pharma Ltd.	Gujarat
12.	Marine Cargo Company Ltd.	Gujarat
13.	Naisargik Agritech (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
14.	Naturo Pest Ltd.	Gujarat
15.	Nishu Fincap Ltd. (formerly known as Medha Finance & Securities Ltd.)	Gujarat
16.	Pur Opale Creations Ltd. [formerly known as Nuline Glassware (India) Ltd.]	Gujarat
17.	Protech Circuit Breakers Ltd.	Gujarat
18.	Protech Switchgears Ltd.	Gujarat
19.	Shree Yaax Pharma & Cosmetics Ltd.	Gujarat

1	2	3
20.	Shreeji Dyechem Ltd.	Gujarat
21.	Shri Mahalaxmi Agricultural Developments Co. Ltd.	Gujarat
22.	Spil Finance Ltd.	Gujarat
23.	Super Domestic Machines Ltd.	Gujarat
24.	Sushil Packagings (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
25.	Tirth Plastics Ltd.	Gujarat
26.	Topline Shoes Ltd.	Gujarat
27.	Aditya Alkaloids Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Canara Credit Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Daisy Systems Limited	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Imap Technologies Limited	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Kamakshi Housing Finance Ltd. (Presently known as Kisha Impex Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Deccan Petroleum Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Orpine Systems Limited	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Chhakri Tyres & Tubes Ltd. or Rhino Tyres Ltd. (Presently known as Raam Tyres Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Sequel Soft India Limited	Andhra Pradesh
36.	Sibar Media & Entertainment Limited	Andhra Pradesh
37.	Sibar Software Services (India) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
38.	Swal Computers Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Visie Cyber Tech Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Ambuja Zinc Ltd.	Bihar
41.	Bodh Gaya Ceramics Ltd.	Bihar
42.	Cilson Organics Ltd.	Bihar
43.	Shree Vaishnavi Printing and Dyeing Ltd.	Bihar
44.	Carewell Hygiene Products Ltd.	Chandigarh
45.	Sukhchain Cements Ltd. (formerly known as Ganapati Cements Pvt. Ltd.)	Chandigarh
46.	Kedia Infotech Ltd. (formerly known as Grives Hotels Ltd.)	Delhi
47.	Hoffland Investments Ltd. (formerly known as Vadra Investments Ltd.)	Delhi
48.	Simplex Holdings Ltd.	Delhi

1	2	3
49.	Star Electronics Ltd.	Delhi
50.	Zed Investments Ltd.	Delhi
51.	Flora Wall Coverings Ltd.	Karnataka
52.	Ocean Knits Limited	Karnataka
53.	Hi-Tech Drugs Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Madhyavart Exxoil Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
55.	Rajadhiraj Industries Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
56.	South Asian Mushrooms Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Sterling Kalk Sand Bricks Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
58.	Caldyn Aircon Ltd.	Maharashtra
59.	Gobal Exhibitions Ltd. (formerly known as Global Network Ltd.)	Maharashtra
60.	Hitesh Textile Mills Ltd.	Maharashtra
61.	Ichakalanji Soya Ltd.	Maharashtra
62.	Pashupati Cables Ltd.	Maharashtra
63.	Realtime Finlease Ltd.	Maharashtra
64.	Rusoday & Company Ltd.	Maharashtra
65.	Sparkle Foods Ltd.	Maharashtra
66.	Vipul Securities Ltd.	Maharashtra
67.	Universal Vita Alimentare Ltd.	Odisha
68.	Hallmark Drugs and Chemicals Ltd. (formerly known as Lifeline Drugs Ltd.)	Punjab
69.	Amigo Exports Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
70.	Crestworld Marines Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
71.	Ma Capital Market Services Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
72.	Nagarjuna Jiyo Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
73.	PK Vaduvammal Finance & Investments Ltd. [presently known as Novel Finance (I) Ltd.]	Tamil Nadu
74.	Panggo Exports Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
75.	Sai Graha Finance and Engineering Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
76.	Shyam Printers & Publishers Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
77.	AVR Securities Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
78.	Global Blooms India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
79.	Rizvi Exports Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Shefali Papers Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Siddhartha Pharmachem Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
82.	Vidiani Agrotech Industries Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Asian Vegpro Industries Ltd.	West Bengal
84.	Kiev Finance Ltd.	West Bengal
85.	Oriental Remedies and Herbals Ltd.	West Bengal
86.	SSK Fiscal Services Ltd.	West Bengal
87.	Saket Extrusions Ltd.	West Bengal

*Action taken against Vanishing Companies*

Details	Total
Total Number of Vanishing Companies	87
Companies against which prosecutions filed u/s 62/63, 68 & 628 of the Companies Act, 1956	85
Companies where FIRs filed/registered under IPC	87

**Statement II**

*State-wise/UT-wise list of number of complaints received for non-payment of deposits and penal action taken*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Complaints received	Prosecutions filed for violation of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956
1.	Delhi & Haryana	76	03
2.	Punjab & Himachal	—	03
3.	Rajasthan	02	04
4.	Gujarat	02	05
5.	Madhya Pradesh	05	04
6.	Tamil Nadu	06	
7.	Kerala	02	01
8.	Maharashtra	51	06
9.	Odisha	—	02
10.	Hyderabad	34	04
11.	Karnataka	04	04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>36</b>

**Statement III**

*State-wise list of companies against which complaints received for indulging in Ponzi/MLM Schemes*

**WEST BENGAL**

- (1) M/s. Vibgyour Allied Infrastructure Ltd.
- (2) M/s. Rose Valley Real Estates Constructions Ltd.
- (3) M/s. Rose Valley Industries Ltd.
- (4) M/s. Silver Valley Communications Ltd.
- (5) M/s. Rose Valley Food Beverage Ltd.
- (6) M/s. Rose Valley Marketing India Ltd.
- (7) M/s. Rose Valley Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
- (8) M/s. Rose Valley Hotels and Entertainments Ltd.
- (9) M/s. Rose Valley Projects Ltd.
- (10) M/s. Rose Valley Patrika Ltd.
- (11) M/s. Rose Valley Films Ltd.
- (12) M/s. Modern Investment Traders Pvt. Ltd.
- (13) M/s. Rose Valley Travels Pvt. Ltd.
- (14) M/s. Brand Value Communications Ltd.
- (15) M/s. Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.
- (16) M/s. Rose Valley Airlines Ltd.
- (17) M/s. Rose Valley Fashions Ltd.
- (18) M/s. Rupasi Bangla Projects India Ltd.
- (19) M/s. Rupasi Bangla Media and Entertainments Ltd.
- (20) M/s. Rose Valley Realcom Ltd.
- (21) M/s. Saradha Realty India Ltd.
- (22) M/s. RTC Properties India Ltd.
- (23) M/s. RTC Real Trade India Ltd.
- (24) M/s. Jasoda Real Estate Ltd.
- (25) M/s. Saradha Printing & Publication Pvt. Ltd.
- (26) M/s. Saradha Agro Development Ltd.
- (27) M/s. Saradha Biogas Production Pvt. Ltd.
- (28) M/s. Saradha Tour and Travels Pvt. Ltd.
- (29) M/s. Saradha Automobiles India Ltd.
- (30) M/s. Saradha Constructions Company Pvt. Ltd.
- (31) M/s. Saradha Shopping Mall Pvt. Ltd.
- (32) M/s. Saradha Education Enterprise Ltd.
- (33) M/s. Saradha Exports Ltd.
- (34) M/s. Goldmine Agro Ltd.
- (35) M/s. Tower Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
- (36) M/s. Chakra Infrastructure Ltd.
- (37) M/s. Gold Field Agro Ltd.
- (38) M/s. Golden Life Agro India Ltd.
- (39) M/s. Golden Pariwar Holding and Developers India Ltd.
- (40) M/s. Goldmine Food Products Ltd.
- (41) M/s. Hallo India Express Sales Ltd.
- (42) M/s. Happy Life Realty (India) Ltd.
- (43) M/s. ICore E-Service Ltd.
- (44) M/s. MPS Aqua Marine Products Ltd.
- (45) M/s. MPS Greenery Developers Ltd.
- (46) M/s. MPS Industries & Agro Research Ltd.
- (47) M/s. MPS Resorts and Hotels Ltd.
- (48) M/s. Prayag Agrotech Pvt. Ltd.
- (49) M/s. Prayag Infotech Hi-Rise Ltd.
- (50) M/s. Prayag Infra Realtors Ltd.

- (51) M/s. Prayag Micro Finance
- (52) M/s. Rahul Heights Ltd.
- (53) M/s. Rahul Hi-Rise Ltd.
- (54) M/s. Ramel Industries Ltd.
- (55) M/s. Shine India Agro Industries Ltd.
- (56) M/s. Silicon Projects India Ltd.
- (57) M/s. Sunshine Agro-Infra Ltd.
- (58) M/s. Sunshine India Land Developers Ltd.
- (59) M/s. URO Agro India Ltd.
- (60) M/s. URO Autotech Ltd.
- (61) M/s. URO Hotels and Resorts India Ltd.
- (62) M/s. URO Hygenic Goods Ltd.
- (63) M/s. URO Infotech Ltd.
- (64) M/s. URO Infra Realty India Ltd.
- (65) M/s. URO Life Care Ltd.
- (66) M/s. URO Trexim Ltd.
- (67) M/s. URO Walkers Ltd.
- (68) M/s. Vasundhara Realcon Ltd.
- (69) M/s. Vibgyor Allied Industries Ltd.
- (70) M/s. Vishwamitra India Consultancy Services Ltd.
- (71) M/s. Vishwamitra India Multi-Developers Ltd.
- (72) M/s. Waris Hospital & Diagnostic Centre Ltd.  
(now Waris Healthcare Ltd.)
- (73) M/s. Waris Telecom Services Ltd. (Waris Tel  
International Ltd.)

**RAJASTHAN**

- (1) M/s. PACL (India) Ltd.
- (2) M/s. Goldsukh Trade India Ltd.

**TAMIL NADU**

- (1) M/s Unipay 2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
- (2) M/s Unipay Creative Business Pvt. Ltd.
- (3) M/s Unipay 2U Production Pvt. Ltd.
- (4) M/s. Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.
- (5) M/s. Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.

**KARNATAKA**

- (1) M/s Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.

**DELHI**

- (1) M/s Speakasia Online Pte. (Unregistered)
- (2) M/s. Basil International Ltd.
- (3) M/s. Vamshi Chemicals Ltd.
- (4) M/s. Appeline Cosmetics & Toiletries Ltd.
- (5) M/s. Basil Express Ltd.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

- (1) M/s. Nixcil Pharmaceuticals Specialties Ltd.

**Funds to Khadi and Village Industries Boards**

\*245. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the Khandi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken initiatives to generate employment opportunities especially for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes through the activities of KVIBs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide employment to the persons belonging to these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories (UTs) function under the administrative control of respective States/UTs and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides some financial assistance to KVIBs under various schemes. State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through KVIC implements a number of schemes/programmes to provide employment opportunities to people including to those belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), as well as those under KVIBs. Schemes

implemented by KVIC has components earmarked for SC and ST.

PMEGP is a major scheme in the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector for providing employment opportunities to unemployed youth and artisans including those belonging to SC and ST. Government has been implementing PMEGP, a credit-linked subsidy programme, since 2008-09 through the field offices of KVIC, State/ Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy is provided for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under the programme, special categories including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, are provided margin money subsidy at a higher rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas in comparison to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for other general category. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

### Statement

#### State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 28.2.2013)		
		PMEGP#	Other schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1064.70	105.30	1170.00	1435.80	73.80	1509.60	1725.80	76.13	1801.90	700.00	32.03	732.03
2.	Himachal Pradesh	190.54	135.26	325.80	347.60	2.84	350.44	282.34	154.45	436.79	442.60	4.95	447.55
3.	Punjab	621.11	5.46	626.57	445.55	5.46	451.01	548.26	5.46	553.72	258.71	0.00	258.71
4.	UT Chandigarh	13.60	0.00	13.60	47.99	0.00	47.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.50	0.00	40.50
5.	Uttarakhand	335.93	0.00	335.93	335.00	0.00	335.00	268.00	0.00	268.00	250.00	31.08	281.08
6.	Haryana	806.00	0.00	806.00	568.03	0.00	568.03	427.61	0.00	427.61	304.00	0.00	304.00
7.	Delhi	18.00	0.00	18.00	161.47	0.00	161.47	176.40	0.00	176.40	343.25	0	343.25
8.	Rajasthan	645.12	12.18	657.30	1037.80	16.82	1054.70	1049.40	0.00	1049.40	1022.00	0.00	1022.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4554.10	0.00	4554.10	4310.70	2.50	4313.20	5117.50	0.00	5117.50	4447.00	3.25	4450.30
10.	Bihar	965.94	17.00	982.94	725.00	35.84	760.84	590.00	45.43	635.43	1610.50	0.00	1610.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Sikkim	14.27	0.00	14.27	88.66	0.00	88.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.60	0.00	8.60
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.33	0.00	23.33	129.32	0.00	129.32	104.78	0.00	104.78	87.22	0.00	87.22
13.	Nagaland	48.84	0.00	48.84	214.25	0.00	214.25	208.64	0.00	208.64	527.55	0.00	527.55
14.	Manipur	53.37	0.00	53.37	181.37	0.00	181.37	189.12	0.00	189.12	355.79	0.00	355.79
15.	Mizoram	27.02	0.00	27.02	135.46	0.00	135.46	152.40	0.00	152.40	147.96	30.70	178.66
16.	Tripura	53.54	0.00	53.54	160.95	0.00	160.95	860.41	0.00	860.41	80.45	5.00	85.45
17.	Meghalaya	54.88	0.00	57.88	257.08	0.00	257.08	250.03	0.00	250.03	324.80	0.00	324.80
18.	Assam	511.06	4.37	515.43	1329.60	7.30	1336.90	1439.60	12.41	1452.00	992.11	24.03	1016.10
19.	West Bengal	4291.40	0.00	4291.40	2531.60	0.00	2531.60	1295.00	0.00	1295.00	1368.00	0.00	1368.00
20.	Jharkhand	114.01	8.01	122.02	317.13	35.61	352.74	398.04	36.23	434.27	597.88	0.00	597.88
21.	Odisha	1213.70	0.00	1213.70	1512.10	0.00	1512.10	1166.30	0.00	1166.30	2382.30	8.50	2390.80
22.	Chhattisgarh	1952.50	0.00	1952.50	2984.00	0.00	2984.00	3183.00	0.00	3183.00	1337.10	0.00	1337.10
23.	Madhya Pradesh	390.00	25.08	415.08	1557.00	80.60	1637.30	1551.90	75.25	1627.20	2192.97	62.73	2255.70
24.	Gujarat*	402.10	1376.40	1778.50	378.10	1910.50	2288.60	1857.90	1223.10	3080.90	1248.70	436.03	1684.70
25.	Maharashtra**	2143.30	0.00	2143.30	2309.60	0.00	2309.60	1433.30	0.00	1433.30	2062.70	11.47	2074.10
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4207.40	0.00	4207.40	3315.00	11.51	3326.50	1757.80	16.75	1774.60	2177.00	15.46	2192.40
27.	Karnataka	612.77	103.81	716.58	1036.90	64.25	1101.10	1165.70	51.78	1217.50	1123.40	210.34	1333.70
28.	Goa	85.25	3.43	88.68	256.14	4.41	260.55	171.64	5.05	176.69	32.50	0.00	32.50
29.	Lakshadweep	2.52	0.00	2.52	93.23	0.00	93.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	813.94	228.69	1042.60	992.75	269.34	1262.10	889.54	334.84	1224.40	347.86	87.11	434.97
31.	Tamil Nadu	777.05	8.05	785.10	989.21	270.90	1260.10	842.73	127.80	970.53	129.59	22.16	151.75
32.	Puducherry	14.97	0.00	14.97	86.00	4.36	90.36	167.32	11.36	178.68	5.10	0.00	5.10
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59.79	0.00	59.75	64.03	0.00	64.03	171.75	0.00	171.75	44.93	0.00	44.93
Total		27082.05	2033.04	29118.02	30334.42	2796.04	33130.18	29442.21	2176.04	31618.25	26993.07	984.84	27977.72

\*including Daman &amp; Diu

\*\*including Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli

#PMEGP—Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (figures indicate the margin money subsidy)



**Piped Drinking Water Supply**

\*246. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the rural population/habitations and tribal habitations covered under piped drinking water supply so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any target has been set for providing piped water supply during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far in this regard;

(d) the funds earmarked/allocated for rural drinking water supply for the said Plan period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to supply drinking water through pipes to each habitation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of the rural

population/habitations and tribal habitations covered under piped drinking water supply so far, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) It is targeted to cover 50% of the rural population with piped drinking water supply in the 12th Five Year Plan period. The achievement made in this regard during 2012-13 *i.e.* the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The funds earmarked/allocated for rural drinking water supply in the 12th Five Year Plan period is Rs.63,638 crore.

(e) 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 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, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped water supply. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the 12th Five Year Plan period under NRDWP.

**Statement I****Rural Habitations and Population Covered and ST Population Concentrated Habitations/Population Covered with Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes**

Sl.No.	StateName	Total number of Habitation	Total Rural Population (In lakhs)	Covered by PWS as on 01.04.2012		Total ST Conc. Habitations	Population in ST Conc. Habitations (In lakhs)	ST concentrated habitations Covered by PWS as on 01.04.2012	
				Total Habitations	Total Rural Population (in lakhs)			Total Habitations	Total Rural Population (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72387	612.77	48015	476.05	18467	44.66	7796	23.08
2.	Bihar	107642	904.15	2315	40.57	1952	6.39	51	0.19
3.	Chhattisgarh	72231	183.50	9124	39.67	46739	78.31	4994	10.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Goa	347	7.54	106	1.93	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	360.71	23823	302.71	14290	80.73	7955	51.44
6.	Haryana	7385	175.03	5100	133.47	1	0.02	1	0.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	62.28	45280	46.68	3121	2.83	2965	2.52
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13938	100.89	7003	45.54	2304	9.30	902	3.29
9.	Jharkhand	119191	229.65	7834	39.16	64322	86.65	3073	10.01
10.	Karnataka	59575	383.51	34178	232.18	2744	18.05	1893	11.24
11.	Kerala	11883	254.71	10403	223.34	108	1.86	94	1.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	527.27	6686	54.59	56804	129.87	2962	8.31
13.	Maharashtra	100683	650.76	64195	445.91	17964	66.72	8099	36.47
14.	Odisha	141928	347.53	25649	95.49	49242	87.30	5711	13.77
15.	Punjab	15170	180.56	11476	151.92	3	0.01	1	0
16.	Rajasthan	121133	519.95	19794	122.86	22920	76.05	1838	7.24
17.	Tamil Nadu	94614	349.71	62279	227.82	2485	4.64	1562	2.79
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	1570.42	4450	64.18	211	1.01	12	0.12
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	70.61	14623	22.56	1459	2.84	452	0.65
20.	West Bengal	95395	750.88	14246	152.67	10413	40.32	840	3.85
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	9.75	3928	6.26	5248	7.96	3660	5.02
22.	Assam	86976	264.11	20812	59.36	17412	43.64	2833	6.10
23.	Manipur	2870	24.78	2269	16.37	2320	13.86	1826	9.16
24.	Meghalaya	9326	23.21	5286	11.27	9108	22.31	5168	10.85
25.	Mizoram	777	5.22	579	3.92	770	5.21	574	3.91
26.	Nagaland	1460	17.58	1321	13.63	1442	17.26	1306	13.38
27.	Sikkim	2498	5.40	638	1.07	381	0.80	105	0.17
28.	Tripura	8132	28.12	4613	15.79	4480	10.56	2173	4.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	2.41	5	0.04	158	0.33	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	0.81	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	1.68	0	0	66	1.52	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0.78	0	0	6	.05	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0.50	0	0	9	0.51	0	0
35.	Puducherry	248	3.58	211	3.07	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1666075</b>	<b>8630.54</b>	<b>456241</b>	<b>3050.07</b>	<b>356949</b>	<b>861.57</b>	<b>68846</b>	<b>240.44</b>

**Statement II***Coverage of Rural Habitations and ST Concentrated Habitations with Piped Water Supply*

Sl.No.	State/UT	% of Rural population in habitations covered with PWS as on 1.4.2012	% of Rural population in habitations added with PWS during 2012-2013 (as on 10.3.2013)	% of Rural population in habitations covered with PWS as on 10.3.2013	% of population in ST concentrated habitations covered with PWS as on 1.4.2012	% of population in ST concentrated habitations added with PWS in 2012-2013 (as on 10.3.2013)	% of population in ST concentrated habitations covered with PWS as on 10.3.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.69	6.88	84.57	51.67	3.64	55.31
2.	Bihar	4.49	1.1	5.59	2.89	1.19	4.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	21.62	1.17	22.79	13.51	0.49	14
4.	Goa	25.56	0	25.56	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	83.92	5.2	89.12	63.72	6.47	70.19
6.	Haryana	76.26	8.4	84.66	100	0	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	74.95	3.91	78.86	89.19	3.33	92.52
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.13	4.25	49.38	35.34	4.05	39.39
9.	Jharkhand	17.05	1.4	18.45	11.56	0.58	12.14
10.	Karnataka	60.54	23.77	84.31	62.26	22.63	84.89
11.	Kerala	87.68	5.69	93.37	86.49	3.32	89.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10.35	1.74	12.09	6.4	0.81	7.21
13.	Maharashtra	68.52	4.5	73.02	54.66	3.43	58.09
14.	Odisha	27.48	1.78	29.26	15.77	0.66	16.43
15.	Punjab	84.14	2.12	86.26	0.14	0	0.14
16.	Rajasthan	23.63	1.16	24.79	9.52	0.37	9.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	65.14	8.15	73.29	60.16	5.66	65.82
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4.09	0.28	4.37	11.4	0	11.4
19.	Uttarakhand	31.94	1.01	32.95	22.71	0.37	23.08
20.	West Bengal	20.33	4.39	24.72	9.54	2.17	11.71
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.17	2.24	66.41	63.06	2.7	65.76
22.	Assam	22.48	2.6	25.08	13.98	1.92	15.9
23.	Manipur	66.05	6.71	72.76	66.1	6.61	72.71
24.	Meghalaya	48.52	1.64	50.16	48.61	1.69	50.3
25.	Mizoram	75.11	0.74	75.85	75.08	0.74	75.82
26.	Nagaland	77.54	9.25	86.79	77.51	3.24	80.75
27.	Sikkim	19.82	2.47	22.29	21.52	3.89	25.41
28.	Tripura	56.14	6.12	62.26	44.42	6.57	50.99
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	85.59	0	85.59	0	0	0
Total		35.34	3.9	39.24	27.91	2.49	30.4

### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

\*247. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the length of roads completed under the scheme in various States including Gujarat during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals received from various States for construction of roads/bridges under the scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of proposals sanctioned out of these and those still lying pending and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared/sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A sum of Rs. 56,425 crore has been released to States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year 2012-13 (upto 8th March, 2013). State-wise and year-wise break-up of the same is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the last three years and the current year, 2012-13 (upto January, 2013), a total of 1,54,300.49 km of road length has been constructed under the programme. State-wise and year-wise break-up of the same is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Project proposals for 49,233 road works including bridges for construction of 1,92,326.18 km road length have been received during the said period. State-wise and year-wise break up of the same is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Out of the proposals referred in reply to part (c) above, project proposals for construction of 25,276 road works covering a length of 1,05,077.76 km have been sanctioned during the said period. State-wise and year-wise break-up of the same is given in the enclosed

Statement-IV. Further, State-wise break up of the pending proposals is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Sanction of project under PMGSY is an ongoing process. The proposals submitted by the States are considered by the Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development after being scrutinized by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for clearance by the Ministry keeping in view the financial constraints, existing liability of unexecuted works already sanctioned under the programme, progress of works, absorption capacity of the States, works in hand etc.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	877.46	672.15	607.48	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.52	371.87	214.27	273.57
3.	Assam	1179.00	1900.67	1682.84	0.00
4.	Bihar	1750.73	3477.06	3374.25	1326.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	540.03	678.58	801.51	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	193.80	322.43	66.59	75.74
8.	Haryana	255.49	157.75	60.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124.95	199.30	310.30	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	372.60	366.09	762.10	266.33
11.	Jharkhand	417.74	843.81	860.74	105.96
12.	Karnataka	764.87	927.68	0.00	24.60
13.	Kerala	100.11	146.27	200.00	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2135.65	1966.12	1138.05	187.88
15.	Maharashtra	949.18	1242.55	796.01	0.00
16.	Manipur	149.16	144.98	177.53	117.07
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	64.55	38.00	50.00
18.	Mizoram	44.58	95.59	93.63	71.82
19.	Nagaland	65.02	25.13	11.00	194.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	1594.35	2477.36	1969.95	0.00
21.	Punjab	348.42	196.43	164.61	35.00
22.	Rajasthan	603.41	886.22	667.76	62.83
23.	Sikkim	71.80	79.38	80.00	193.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	525.00	469.54	160.00	77.72
25.	Tripura	168.49	285.76	229.79	277.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2844.51	1308.83	213.77	5.00
27.	Uttarakhand	165.95	240.26	300.32	0.00
28.	West Bengal	375.00	819.68	828.90	3.08
	Total (States)	16899.82	20366.04	15809.39	3350.16
<b>Union Territories</b>					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (UTs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	16899.82	20366.04	15809.39	3350.16

**Statement II***Length completed from 2009-10 to 2012-13 upto Jan., 2013*

Sl.No.	State	Length completed (in Km)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto Jan., 13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3092.00	2121.48	932.14	461.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	622.55	366.87	419.21	208.95
3.	Assam	2095.88	2057.11	2131.43	1055.54
4.	Bihar	2843.27	2515.13	7539.82	5047.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	4020.44	1570.66	1053.69	476.28
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1511.02	605.97	431.44	83.86
8.	Haryana	785.35	389.24	188.31	65.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1505.61	661.82	761.09	41.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	661.54	474.00	999.62	1266.64
11.	Jharkhand	1530.90	1599.25	1123.03	1014.27
12.	Karnataka	3019.75	1848.93	1858.64	320.53
13.	Kerala	264.10	245.87	214.14	58.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10398.01	9163.26	2926.66	2077.99
15.	Maharashtra	3111.50	3718.27	2592.46	518.28
16.	Manipur	879.68	487.42	374.61	116.45
17.	Meghalaya	97.92	83.31	44.67	13.98
18.	Mizoram	202.71	252.13	130.90	56.57
19.	Nagaland	273.66	86.00	24.89	53.50
20.	Odisha	3838.43	4941.90	3167.06	1822.69
21.	Punjab	710.00	622.72	71.76	244.87
22.	Rajasthan	4350.11	3019.47	450.78	1609.15
23.	Sikkim	98.82	85.72	74.98	29.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	1940.49	2229.01	814.10	45.93
25.	Tripura	519.93	432.11	352.17	119.61
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9526.81	3593.79	522.53	196.60
27.	Uttarakhand	764.49	551.88	639.58	309.44
28.	West Bengal	1452.04	1385.20	1154.79	765.56
	Total (States)	60116.99	45108.53	30994.50	18080.47
<b>Union Territories</b>					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (UTs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		60116.99	45108.53	30994.50	18080.47

**Statement III***Total Proposals Received from the States*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Value in Crores	No. of Roads	Length	Value in Crores	No. of Roads/ Bridges	Length	Value in Crores	No. of Roads/ Bridges	Length	Value in Crores	No. of Roads/ Bridges	Length
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192.25	83	73.00	415.67	485	639.01				920.10	473	1622.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1548.23	270	2251.12							1934.79	239	2059.45
3.	Assam							310.48	172	426.43	537.28	415	278.72
4.	Bihar-RWD	497.03	304	1046.61				3387.23	2116	5745.18			
	Bihar-NEAs	1427.85	847	2457.82									
5.	Chhattisgarh	264.64	258	837.27				502.51	404	1340.24	1071.60	736	2379.83
6.	Goa												
7.	Gujarat	686.56	1110	2707.20				53.17	46	136.89	346.18	409	774.96
8.	Haryana	483.26	138	1222.64									
9.	Himachal Pradesh	487.94	388	1279.73	230.46	176	889.22				313.65	141	800.986
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1867.34	556	2724.39				1895.16	894	5374.34			
11.	Jharkhand	1764.15	1870	6563.24	703.19	590	2109.68	658.66	361	1212.64	1179.10	828	2267.51
12.	Karnataka	3018.81	1591	9879.80	33.96	24	105.26	60.00	41	154.68			
13.	Kerala										495.16	235	629.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3106.92	2284	10235.53	772.27	477	2069.28	1042.69	743	3105.20	3685.94	2763	9586.19
15.	Maharashtra	1744.51	1057	6258.80				1077.87	817	92.13			
16.	Manipur	610.20	236	1658.70				254.25	90	501.98	1567.81	430	2888.00
17.	Meghalaya	247.85	108	517.92				94.81	18	105.88	213.18	61	217.17



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram										412.38	40	559.91
19.	Nagaland	86.62	23	295.37									
20.	Odisha	474.41	206	799.88	402.56	182	590.43	2474.10	1567	6195.74	2664.02	1348	5250.60
21.	Punjab	1100.16	178	2350.84							1016.56	207	1809.14
22.	Rajasthan	6637.47	6374	28516.04	1435.49	1763	5494.81				515.76	571	1676.05
23.	Sikkim	235.66	108	551.06							170.00	53	239.79
24.	Tamil Nadu										1132.37	1388	3095.78
25.	Tripura	457.05	116	730.68	216.54	46	271.51				509.18	202	579.27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5978.06	3828	12991.55	424.88	555	956.88				3243.23	1857	8247.41
27.	Uttarakhand	1233.38	411	3554.95	71.54	36	98.11				814.36	237	1803.58
28.	West Bengal	717.41	356	1484.53	612.34	247	1269.27				5784.25	2050	5686.57
Total		34867.76	22700	100988.67	5318.89	4581	14493.46	11810.934	7269	24391.33	28526.9	14683	52452.72

The values shown are inclusive of Long Span Bridge Proposals.

#### **Statement IV**

##### *Details of proposals cleared under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (as on date)		
		Value in Crores	No. of roads	Length in Km	Value in Crores	No. of roads	Length in Km	Value in Crores	No. of roads	Length in Km	Value in Crores	No. of roads	Length in Km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh				626.40	187	639.01				850.40	420	1537.57
						roads+						roads+	
						298						34	
						bridges						bridges	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	401.57	64	583.02	461.99	44	654.98				610.80	78	901.56
						roads+						roads+	
						51						14	
						bridges						bridges	
3.	Assam										847.76	298	705.15
												roads+	
												289	
												bridges	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	695.13	418	1228.98				948.12	647 roads+ 23 bridges	1899.06	2439.11	1350 roads+ 96 bridges	3846.12
5.	Chhattisgarh							502.51	404	1340.24	221.06	217	579.37
6.	Goa												
7.	Gujarat	130.38	221	438.86				53.17	46	136.89	345.38	409	775.11
8.	Haryana	241.63	69	611.32									
9.	Himachal Pradesh	243.97	194	639.87				230.46	176	889.22			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				1463.21	470 roads+ 24 bridges	2239.01				1774.52	603 roads+ 55 bridges	3494.75
11.	Jharkhand	882.07	935	3281.62				703.19	540 roads+ 50 bridges	2109.68	590.66	291 roads+ 66 bridges	1109.16
12.	Karnataka	810.22	429	2787.98	33.96	24	105.26				60.00	41	154.68
13.	Kerala				256.27	220	621.46						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	878.16	642	2953.32	102.53	57 bridges		1042.69	743	3105.20	1873.19	1237	4876.69
15.	Maharashtra	188.97	154	630.89	1717.98	1057	6252.72				1077.87	158 roads+ 659 bridges	800.01
16.	Manipur				231.68	69	736.57				254.25	46 roads+ 44 bridges	425.42
17.	Meghalaya							94.81	18	105.88			
18.	Mizoram												
19.	Nagaland							355.77	56	954.76			
20.	Odisha				402.56	122 roads+ 60 bridges	590.43	2474.10	1567	6195.74	2445.72	1334	5189.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	432.58	71	925.92				235.36	36	499.36	658.52	182	1354.70
22.	Rajasthan	665.08	229	2726.98				885.81	1076	3602.77	549.68	687	1892.04
											483.32	569	1672.13
23.	Sikkim	117.83	54	275.53				206.04	80	351.89			
									roads+				
									15				
									bridges				
24.	Tamil Nadu										1130.10	1298	3095.77
												roads+	
												45	
												bridges	
25.	Tripura							347.67	69	369.50			
									roads+				
									40				
									bridges				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	87.67	38	272.53	179.95	224	403.27	424.88	555	956.88	3147.72	1845	8230.12
												roads+	
												1 bridge	
27.	Uttarakhand	419.21	133	1204.53	339.04	100	981.27	71.54	12	98.11	471.36	118	1139.78
						roads+			roads+			roads+	
						26			24			8	
						bridges			bridges			bridges	
28.	West Bengal				717.41	356	1484.53	612.34	247	1269.27	3483.19	1425	6143.96
	Total	6194.47	3651	18561.34	6532.97	2873	14708.51	9188.46	6272	23884.45	23314.61	12,480	47923.46
						roads+			roads+			roads+	
						516			152			1,022	
						bridges			bridges			bridges	

**Statement V***State-wise details of status of proposals pending for sanction (as on 11.3.2013)*

Sl.No.	State	Phase	Value in crores	No. of roads	No. of Bridges	Length in Km	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chhattisgarh	Phase-IX	850-54	519		1800.46	Compliance to observations of Empowered Committee meeting held on 12th Feb., 2013 received. Clearance being issued by MoRD.
2.	Himachal Pradesh		313.65	141		800.99	Empowered Committee meeting scheduled to be held on 14.3.2013.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Jharkhand	Phase-XI	1179.10	730	98	2267.51	Empowered Committee meeting scheduled to be held on 12.3.2013.
4.	Kerala		495.16	235		629.63	Pre EC held on 20.2.2013. State to comply on issues during scrutiny of DPRs.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Phase-XII Batch-III	1786.49	1521		4675.00	EC held on 22.1.2013. Compliance received has been verified. Clearance being issued by Ministry.
6.	Manipur	Phase-IX	1567.81	430		2888.00	Prposals received on 2.3.2013.
7.	Meghalaya	Phase-VII	213.18	61		217.17	Pre-Empowered Committee meeting held on 6th March, 2013.
8.	Mizoram	Phase-VII	412.38	40		559.91	Compliance to observations of Empowered Committee meeting held on 12th Feb., 2013 received and is being verified.
9.	Sikkim	Phase-IX	170.00	53		239.79	Pre Empowered Committee meeting held on 7th March, 2013.
10.	Tripura	Phase-XI	509.18	197	5	579.27	Pre Empowered Committee meeting held on 21.02.2013
11.	Uttarakhand	Phase-XI	336.67	109		663.80	Complete proposal not receivd.
12.	West Bengal	Phase-XI	2301.93	621		4546.79	Complete proposal not receivd.
Total			15184.93	6438	103	29570.60	

**Demand of Power**

\*248. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated the demand of power in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a working group has been set up by the Planning Commission to fix targets and devise strategies for power generation duiing the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the said working group and the steps taken/being taken by the Government for implementation of these recommendations; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome power shortage during the said plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, Electric Energy Requirement (EER) and Annual Peak Electric Load (APEL) of the country for 12th Five Year Plan period are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	EER (MU)	APEL (MW)
1.	2012-13	10,07,694	1,43,967
2.	2013-14	10,84,610	1,56,208
3.	2014-15	11,67,731	1,69,491
4.	2015-16	12,57,589	1,83,902
5.	2016-17	13,54,874	1,99,540

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group on Power under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) in 2011 for looking into, *inter-alia*, targets and strategies etc. for power generation, for the 12th Plan (2012-17).

The recommendations made by the Working Group cover areas of generation, transmission, distribution, energy efficiency and conservation, research and development, legislative and policy issues, human resource development, infrastructure support requirement and financing of the power sector.

The steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations include, *inter-alia*, efforts to commission 88537 MW of thermal, hydro and nuclear power generation projects during the 12th Plan period; regular and systematic monitoring of projects to ensure the targeted capacity addition; renovation and modernisation of old power plants to optimize generation from existing capacity; constitution of a Task Force for setting up of peaking and reserve capacity in the country.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to overcome power shortage for the 12th Plan period include, *inter-alia*, capacity addition of 88,537 MW and about 30,000 MW from renewable sources.

#### **Railway Workshops**

\*249. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various railway workshops particularly the engineering workshops in the country are able to meet the objectives and requirements of the Railways;

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

(c) whether the upgradation/revival of certain workshops particularly bridge workshops have not taken place *vis-a-vis* the increasing requirements in the Railways and if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to enhance the capacity and production output of these workshops in view of the increasing requirements; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for setting up of new workshops in the country including at Jellingham (Nandigram) in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Engineering workshops were established (last workshop was set up in 1964) to fulfil the needs of manufacturing of steel girders, platform shelters, foot over bridges, track components etc. when fast expansion of railway network was taking place in the country and meagre facilities were available outside in trade. These workshops have met this objective at relevant times. Presently also, when number of sources in trade have become available, these workshops help in ensuring supplies of critical items during emergent situations and to avoid total dependence on trade.

(c) and (d) Major upgradation of Engineering Workshops (Bridge Workshops) has not been undertaken as number of sources in trade have become available over the period of time.

(e) A wagon component factory is planned at Jellingham by a joint venture of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) & Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL). Further, works have been sanctioned for setting up new workshops including a new Engineering Workshop at Kathua near Jammu in Northern Railway.

[Translation]

#### **National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012**

\*250. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the details of the medicines proposed to be covered under this policy;

(c) whether the drug manufacturing companies are specifically brought under the purview of the policy to ensure that they do not sell drugs at arbitrary prices and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the new policy is likely to address the needs of pharmaceutical industry and support its growth and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure availability of life saving drugs at affordable prices especially to the poor masses of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 has been notified on 07.12.2012.

(b) The salient features of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) are as under:

- The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of essentiality of drugs as specified under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)-2011.
- The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of regulating the prices of formulations only.
- The regulation of prices of drugs is on the basis of fixing the ceiling price of formulations through Market Based Pricing (MBP).

NLEM-2011 contains 614 formulations of specified strengths and dosage forms, spread over 27 therapeutic categories and satisfy the priority healthcare needs of majority of the population of the country.

(c) As per the provisions of NPPP-2012, all the manufacturers/importers manufacturing/importing the medicines as specified under NLEM-2011 shall be under the purview of price control. Such medicines shall have an MRP equal to or lower than the ceiling price (plus local taxes as applicable) as notified by the Government for respective medicines.

(d) The objective of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines—“essential medicines”—at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all.

(e) During the 12th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare proposes to start an initiative for free

supply of essential medicines in public health facilities in the country aiming to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing out of pocket expenses on medicine. Besides this, in order to provide relief to the common man in the area of healthcare, a countrywide campaign in the name of ‘Jan Aushadhi Campaign’ was initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments, by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all.

#### **Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects**

\*251. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of Dedicated Freight Corridor project in the country, including the land acquisition process for the purpose, corridor-wise;

(b) whether the affected farmers/land owners are being paid compensation in lieu thereof and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds estimated for these projects along with the progress made in working out a suitable financing module for the purpose;

(d) the time frame set for the completion of the said projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of the projects and to avoid escalation of cost?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Two Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Projects viz. Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana, 1839 km) and the Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Tughlakabad/Dadri, 1499 km) have been sanctioned. The cost of DFC Project (excluding cost of land acquisition) is currently estimated at Rs. 88,300 crore (Eastern DFC Rs. 40,094 Crore and Western DFC Rs. 48,206 crore). This includes escalation in cost during construction period, capitalization of interest during construction, insurance & taxes etc. Cost of land acquisition is Rs. 7536 crore. The project is being implemented through a mix of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS), multilateral/bilateral loans and public private partnership.

Western DFC is being implemented through loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in two phases (phase 1 being Rewari Vadodara, 930 km and phase 2 being JNPT Vadodara and Rewar-Dadri, 569 km), the total loan amount being 550 billion Japanese Yen (JPY) (Rs. 38,722 crore at exchange rate of 1 Rupee = 1.42 JPY). JICA funding for Western DFC phase 1 is tied up and loan agreement for the first tranche has been signed. Bids for civil construction work in 625 km Rewari-Iqbalgarh section have been opened and offers are under evaluation. All requirements for funding of Western DFC phase 2 have been met and loan agreement for first tranche of phase 2 is targeted to be signed in March, 2013. Counterpart funds for JICA funded section would be provided as equity from Ministry of Railways.

As regards Eastern Corridor, World Bank is funding the 1183 km, Ludhiana-Khurja-Kanpur-Mughalsarai section and the total loan amount agreed is US \$ 2.725 billion (Rs. 13,625 crore at exchange rate of 1 US \$ = 50 Rupees) in three phases. Loan agreement for first phase viz. Khurja-Kanpur, 343 km has been signed and civil construction contract has been awarded in January, 2013. Loan agreement for the second phase (Kanpur-Mughalsarai, 393 km) is targeted in 2013-14 and for phase 3 (Khurja-Ludhiana, 447 km) thereafter. Counterpart funds for World Bank funded section would be provided as equity from Ministry of Railways. Mughalsarai-Sonnagar section (122 Kms) is being funded by Indian Railways resources and construction work is in progress. Sonnagar-Dankuni section (534 Kms) is to be funded through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and implementation would be dependent on the response.

The land for the DFCs is being acquired under Railway Amendment Act (RAA), 2008 and compensation is being paid to affected farmers as per entitlement matrix prepared for the DFC. Out of total land of 4807 hectares to be acquired for Eastern DFC, compensation Award under section 20 F of RAA, 2008 has been declared for 3503 hectares (73%). Out of total land of 5860 hectares to be acquired for Western DFC, Award under section 20 F of RAA, 2008 has been declared for 4575 hectares (78%).

Compensation for land is being paid as per value of land decided by the Competent Authority based on prevailing circle rate or the average of the sale price of similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, during the last 3 years whichever is higher. In addition 60% solatium on value of land is also being provided. Total compensation award under section 20F of RAA, 2008. Award has been declared for Rs. 4217 Crore (Western DFC: Rs. 2103 Crore., Eastern DFC: Rs. 2114 Crore).

(d) The 122 km Mughalsarai-Sonnagar section is targeted for commissioning in December, 2015. Phase 1 of Western DFC (930 km) and 343 km Khurja-Kanpur section where funding is tied up and contracting is at advanced stage are targeted for commissioning in 2017. For remaining sections where funding tie up is on, commissioning is expected four years after the award of contracts.

(e) The project construction contracts are being awarded on Design Build Lump Sum basis to ensure timely completion within the cost estimates. The project execution is being periodically monitored.

#### **Shortage of Fertilizers**

\*252. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production, demand, supply and import of various fertilizers in the country along with the amount spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, company/fertilizer/State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the quantum of fertilizers like DAP and urea allocated/supplied by the Government is less than the demand of the various States resulting in hardships being faced by the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and the corrective measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to the States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide more subsidy on urea and other fertilizers to the farmers of the naxal affected areas of Jharkhand and other States and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of cases of scarcity, blackmarketing and supply of spurious fertilizers which have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) (i) A company-wise statement relating to production is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) State-wise Statements-II and III for the last three years as well as current year showing demand (requirement), supply (availability) and sales is enclosed respectively,

(iii) The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and the current year (upto February, 2013) are as below:-

Year	Quantity of Urea			Value (Million US \$)
	From Oman	Through STE	Total	
2009-10	20.626	31.48	52.10	1212.65
2010-11	20.64	45.46	66.10	1832.50
2011-12	20.69	57.65	78.34	3222.48
2012-13*	16.53	62.11	78.64	2905.51

\*upto February, 2013.

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgement. Government does not maintain the value of these imports since 2010-11. However, Government is paying subsidy on P&K fertilizers

under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The year-wise details of quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last three years and the current year (upto February, 2013) is as under:—

Year	DAP	TSP	NPK	MOP	MAP
2009-10	58.89	0.87	0.00	41.62	1.93
2010-11	74.11	0.98	9.81	45.00	1.88
2011-12	69.05	1.60	36.73	26.93	4.94
2012-13*	57.79	0.00	4.05	18.14	1.52

\*upto February, 2013.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Question does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) To avoid scarcity of fertilizers, the Department of Fertilizer effectively monitors the availability of fertilizers upto the State level. In spite of sufficient availability at State level, there could be pockets of shortages within the State because of reasons such as shortage of warehousing facility, logistic constraints and distribution problem. However distribution within the States is responsibility of respective State Governments. Department of Fertilizer also conducts Weekly Video Conference along with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) with the officials of State Government and take corrective action in case of any shortage.

As regards black-marketing and spurious fertilizers, State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 have been adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions against the offenders who indulge in black-marketing/sales of spurious fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers has also advised/sensitized the State Governments for gearing up enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for taking appropriate action against the offenders, if any. The statement showing the action taken by the State Governments on Non Standard fertilizers, charging higher price for preceding 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.



**Statement I**

*Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2008-09 to 2011-2012 and 2012-13  
(April, 2012 to February, 2013)*

Name of Plants	.....Production..... ('000' MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr., 12 to Feb., 13
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR:</b>				
NFL: Nangal-II	474.0	478.5	503.4	471.3
NFL: Bhatinda	514.7	553.0	482.9	350.9
NFL: Panipat	512.9	470.0	500.3	378.6
NFL: Vijaipur	878.5	916.6	902.1	873.3
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	949.6	961.5	1011.7	861.9
Total (NFL):	3329.7	3379.6	3400.4	2936.0
BVFCL: Namrup-II	79.2	86.1	102.3	99.8
BVFCL: Namrup-III	230.4	198.9	176.5	255.8
Total (BVFCL):	309.6	285.0	278.8	355.6
RCF: Trombay-V	306.9	341.1	336.0	351.8
RCF: Thal	1782.2	1783.4	1772.5	1757.5
Total (RCF):	2089.1	2124.5	2108.5	2109.3
MFL: Chennai	435.9	477.9	486.7	405.4
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:</b>	<b>6164.3</b>	<b>6267.0</b>	<b>6274.4</b>	<b>5806.3</b>
<b>COOP. SECTOR:</b>				
IFFCO: Kalol	601.2	600.1	600.0	550.5
IFFCO: Phulpur	722.6	745.1	701.3	626.4
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	1000.1	1026.2	1132.8	899.6
IFFCO: Aonla	1000.3	988.5	1065.9	992.6
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	1000.3	1042.6	986.8	1049.6
Total (IFFCO):	4324.5	4402.5	4486.8	4118.7
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1779.6	1840.3	1432.4	1969.9
<b>TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:</b>	<b>6104.1</b>	<b>6242.8</b>	<b>5919.2</b>	<b>6088.6</b>
<b>Total (Pub.+Coop.)</b>	<b>12268.4</b>	<b>12509.8</b>	<b>12193.6</b>	<b>11894.9</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR:</b>				
GSFC: Vadodara	281.5	245.5	286.6	317.7
SFC: Kota	382.2	403.4	385.9	347.0
DIL: Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	387.5	396.8	365.4	359.6
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	300.9	621.7	481.1
MCF: Mangalore	379.5	379.4	379.4	348.3
GNFC: Bharuch	601.7	643.2	701.8	646.6
IGF: Jagdishpur	1096.1	1098.5	1162.2	984.1
NFCL: Kakinada-I	757.0	831.6	792.5	714.0
NFCL: Kakinada-II	723.1	824.0	769.1	711.0
CFCL: Gadepan-I	1019.6	1032.2	1106.5	939.9
CFCL: Gadepan-II	1011.2	1068.0	1039.5	965.1
TCL: Babrala	1231.7	1116.7	1164.6	1011.3
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	972.8	1030.5	1015.6	914.2
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:</b>	<b>8843.9</b>	<b>9370.7</b>	<b>9790.8</b>	<b>8739.9</b>
<b>TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):</b>	<b>21112.3</b>	<b>21880.5</b>	<b>21984.4</b>	<b>20634.8</b>

*Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2009-10 to 2011-2012 and 2012-13  
(April, 2012-February, 2013)*

Name of Plants	.....Production..... (in '000' MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr., 12 to Feb., 13
1	2	3	4	5
<b>COOP. SECTOR:</b>				
IFFCO: Kandla	722.7	60.1	496.6	719.2
IFFCO: Paradeep	402.3	916.5	995.1	1045.8
<b>TOTAL CO-OP SECTOR:</b>	<b>1125.0</b>	<b>976.6</b>	<b>1491.7</b>	<b>1765.0</b>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR:</b>				
GSFC: Vadodara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	351.8	151.6	180.2	56.3

1	2	3	4	5
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	30.4	180.5	154.4
MCF: Mangalore	198.1	177.8	128.2	107.6
TCL: Haldia	183.7	190.3	269.3	159.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	921.8	706.1	534.0	412.2
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (Sikka-I&II):	921.8	706.1	534.0	412.2
CIL: Kakinada	520.5	402.5	360.0	195.9
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8	6.6	0.0
Hindalco Indusi: Dahej	181.8	214.2	209.8	187.2
PPL: Paradeep	763.7	655.6	602.3	302.3
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:</b>	<b>3121.5</b>	<b>2560.3</b>	<b>2470.9</b>	<b>1575.2</b>
<b>TOTAL (CO-OP. +PVT.):</b>	<b>4246.5</b>	<b>3536.9</b>	<b>3962.6</b>	<b>3340.2</b>

Production of GSFC: Sikka-I & II are combined

*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 & 2012-13  
(April, 2012 to February, 2013)*

Name of Company/Unit	Product	.....Production..... ('000' MT)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April, 12 to Feb., 13
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Public Sector:</b>					
FACT: Udyogamandal	20:20	181.3	147.6	167.6	103.8
FACT: Cochin-II	20:20	576.8	496.2	448.8	434.1
FACT: Ud/Cochin		758.1	643.8	616.4	537.9
RCF: Trombay	15:15:15	490.4	446.0	458.3	438.1
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	12.9	157.9	191.5	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.6
RCF: Trombay		503.3	603.9	649.8	573.7
MFL: Chennai	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	7.6	99.2
	19:19:19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	20:20	0.0	0.0	28.3	0.7
MFL: Chennai		0.0	0.0	35.9	99.9
Total Public Sector:		1261.4	1247.7	1302.1	1211.5
<b>Cooperative Sector:</b>					
IFFCO: Kandla	10:26:26	1191.1	1610.1	474.9	454.4
	12:32:16	460.6	846.2	1029.9	565.8
	20:20	0.0	0.0	106.9	0.0
Total (IFFCO/Kandla):		1651.7	2456.3	1611.7	1020.2
IFFCO: Paradeep	20:20	1097.7	745.3	845.9	281.6
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (IFFCO): Paradeep		1097.7	745.3	845.9	287.1
Total (IFFCO):		2749.4	3201.6	2457.6	1307.3
<b>Private Sector:</b>					
GSFC: Vadodara	20:20	292.9	280.3	302.5	265.7
CIL: Vizag	28:28	290.1	129.3	284.9	247.8
	14:35:14	175.7	137.0	56.3	5.9
	20:20	563.7	592.5	631.2	415.1
	10:26:26	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (CIL):		1053.4	858.8	972.4	668.8
ZIL: Goa	19:19:19	0.0	0.0	18.3	8.7
	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	208.9	332.8	172.7	158.5
	20:20	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	134.7	176.7	179.6	27.8
Total (ZIL):		366.2	509.5	370.6	195.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
SPIC: Tuticorin	20:20	174.4	175.4	209.5	155.7
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (SPIC):		174.4	175.4	209.5	155.7
MCF: Mangalore	20:20	84.1	45.7	40.2	38.9
	16:20	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Total (MCF):		84.1	45.7	44.0	42.3
CIL: Ennore	16:20	212.6	248.3	243.6	169.7
	20:20	0.0	12.5	11.1	15.3
Total (CIL):		212.6	260.8	254.7	185.0
GNFC: Bharuch	20:20	166.5	166.2	196.3	181.1
Total (GNFC):		166.5	166.2	196.3	181.1
TCL: Haldia	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	30.2	9.8	0.0	44.3
	10:26:26	363.8	351.4	311.9	214.0
Total (TCL):		394.0	361.2	311.9	258.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GSFC: Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIL: Kakinada	20:20	4.2	0.0	28.0	179.8
	14:35:14	478.1	515.4	216.2	181.8
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Daman & Diu	2008-09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	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	0.01	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	2008-09	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
	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
	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
Goa	2008-09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.07
	2009-10	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.07
	2010-11	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.05
	2011-12	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05
Gujarat	2008-09	18.65	18.69	18.48	7.10	8.24	8.19	1.90	2.26	2.22	4.39	4.92	4.70
	2009-10	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00	7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.10	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.63	6.55
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80	6.96	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.09
Haryana	2008-09	19.90	17.59	17.36	6.00	6.69	6.61	0.46	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.31	0.31
	2009-10	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00	6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.37	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
	2011-12	19.75	19.46	19.15	7.20	8.44	8.33	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.72
Himachal Pradesh	2008-09	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.44	0.40	0.40
	2009-10	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.38	0.38
	2010-11	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.41
	2011-12	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.53	0.33	0.33
Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	1.36	1.28	1.26	0.80	0.59	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01
	2009-10	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jharkhand	2008-09	2.00	1.57	1.54	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.38
	2009-10	2.05	1.51	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.69
	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
Karnataka	2008-09	13.50	12.88	12.82	6.05	8.12	8.07	4.55	5.14	5.05	11.17	8.44	8.39
	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20	8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
	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
Kerala	2008-09	1.49	1.66	1.57	0.31	0.24	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.51	1.72	1.85	1.81
	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35	0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.53	1.90	2.12	2.05
	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	2008-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	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	0.00	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
Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	15.75	13.83	13.59	8.25	8.31	8.14	1.20	1.17	0.88	4.35	2.20	2.15
	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.94	8.50	9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43
	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
Maharashtra	2008-09	23.25	22.87	22.46	8.60	10.19	10.15	3.73	5.17	4.92	15.65	10.40	10.29
	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50	13.82	13.82	5.60	7.06	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
	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
Manipur	2008-09	0.47	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.42	0.23	0.23	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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
Meghalaya	2008-09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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
Mizoram	2008-09	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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
Nagaland	2008-09	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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
Odisha	2008-09	5.50	4.74	4.61	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.35	1.53	1.34	2.88	2.66	2.55
	2009-10	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25	2.24	2.22	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24
	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
Puducherry	2008-09	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.20	0.20
	2009-10	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.23	0.23
	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
Punjab	2008-09	25.50	26.28	25.77	8.10	8.82	8.82	0.95	0.98	0.81	1.01	0.59	0.57
	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50	8.07	8.07	0.91	1.08	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
	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
Rajasthan	2008-09	15.10	13.21	12.97	5.60	5.90	5.77	0.33	0.32	0.24	1.42	0.67	0.66
	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50	5.85	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sikkim	2008-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	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	0.00	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
Tamil Nadu	2008-09	10.37	11.24	11.22	4.58	3.85	3.85	4.84	5.95	5.84	3.62	3.55	3.51
	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25	2.94	2.94	5.84	5.17	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13
	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
Tripura	2008-09	0.37	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009-10	0.42	0.21	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	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
Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	55.00	55.74	54.84	15.50	15.12	14.93	2.50	2.79	2.47	10.50	7.44	7.32
	2009-10	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00	16.50	16.49	2.85	3.46	3.43	8.50	9.46	9.40
	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
Uttarakhand	2008-09	2.30	2.22	2.20	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.51	0.51
	2009-10	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40
	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
	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
West Bengal	2008-09	12.80	11.94	11.67	4.86	4.03	4.03	4.15	4.80	4.62	7.49	7.29	7.23
	2009-10	13.00	13.71	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39
	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
Total	2008-09	281.14	270.86	266.42	95.10	99.78	99.04	37.89	43.34	40.95	92.32	72.27	71.22
	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98	104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03
	2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92	113.08	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.01	104.39	102.98
	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

**Statement III****Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012-13  
(April, 2012 to February, 2013)**

(Figs. in LMT)

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement during 2012-13 upto March 2013	Availability from April 2012 to February 2013	Sales from April 2012 to February 2013	Requirement during 2012-13 upto March 2013	Availability from April 2012 to February 2013	Sales from April 2012 to February 2013	Requirement during 2012-13 upto March 2013	Availability from April 2012 to February 2013	Sales from April 2012 to February 2013	Requirement during 2012-13 upto March 2013	Availability from April 2012 to February 2013	Sales from April 2012 to February 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	32.50	27.73	27.16	12.30	6.35	5.74	6.60	3.29	2.76	22.50	17.56	16.16
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3.15	2.35	2.32	0.65	0.33	0.27	1.50	0.61	0.53	0.23	0.06	0.05
Bihar	21.50	19.56	19.20	5.00	5.41	4.97	2.30	1.15	1.05	3.65	2.93	2.66
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	6.90	5.89	5.69	3.12	2.41	1.92	1.27	0.68	0.61	1.75	1.14	0.94
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	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 & Diu	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	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.02
Gujarat	23.75	18.16	17.52	8.80	4.01	3.18	2.00	0.79	0.74	5.55	4.10	3.84
Harayana	20.00	19.64	18.94	7.20	6.68	6.24	0.75	0.21	0.19	0.98	0.26	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.46	0.17	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	1.46	1.01	1.00	0.85	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	2.70	1.88	1.82	1.25	0.49	0.49	0.35	0.03	0.03	1.29	0.26	0.26
Karnataka	15.00	13.03	12.76	8.90	3.79	3.34	5.65	2.66	2.31	14.40	9.25	8.04
Kerala	2.05	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.25	0.22	1.94	0.89	0.85	2.51	1.58	1.47
Lakshadweep	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	18.50	18.38	18.07	11.50	11.28	9.55	1.40	0.86	0.73	4.34	2.43	2.18
Maharashtra	28.00	21.30	20.61	15.60	6.66	6.03	6.25	3.21	2.93	19.00	12.35	11.34
Manipur	0.48	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	6.50	5.02	4.70	2.75	1.33	1.24	2.00	0.75	0.71	3.97	2.10	1.91
Puduchery	0.31	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.13	0.12
Punjab	26.40	26.74	26.11	8.80	9.04	8.60	1.06	0.35	0.33	1.48	0.43	0.39
Rajasthan	17.25	17.69	17.34	7.60	6.11	5.58	0.48	0.15	0.12	1.66	0.82	0.81
Sikkim	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	11.50	8.83	8.76	4.55	2.36	2.16	5.55	2.18	2.11	6.82	5.86	5.54
Tripura	0.51	0.18	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	60.00	59.05	57.42	18.15	20.70	19.81	3.50	1.47	1.25	11.48	6.65	6.46
Uttarakhand	2.45	2.34	2.32	0.35	0.24	0.24	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.57	0.33	0.31
West Bengal	13.50	12.09	11.71	5.25	4.00	3.75	4.25	2.18	1.99	8.28	7.61	7.43
Total	315.43	283.40	276.08	123.59	91.97	83.85	47.82	21.81	19.55	111.52	76.07	70.34

**Statement IV***State-wise details of follow up action on non-standard samples during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Non Std. samples	Administrative Action Taken			Prose- cution Launched	Cases Pending for Action	Charging higher Price	Seizure of Stock/ Stop Sale	Disposal allowed under cl. 23	Conviction awarded	Cases pending in Court	No. of cases other violation of FCO
			DRC Cance- lled	DRC suspen- ded	Other action								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Assam	9	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Odisha	124	2	3	60	59	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
5.	West Bengal	270	3	0	267	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
6.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	49	0	0	34	8	7	0	3	0	0	339	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	659	30	128	493	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Chhattisgarh	149	11	35	61	3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Maharashtra	2297	671	409	1030	261	157	110	1966	0	71	1464	76
11.	Rajasthan	197	6	9	0	5	192	0	71	0	0	5	0
12.	Haryana	76	3	8	38	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	38	0	0	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	0	0	8	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	41	9	0	32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	705	528	20	101	44	12	2	20	23	0	0	0
17.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Andhra Pradesh	261	4	16	171	5	50	0	0	2	0	5	0
19.	Karnataka	329	19	23	287	0	0	0	27	0	0	8	0
20.	Kerala	109	0	1	28	0	80	0	7	1	0	0	0
21.	Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	535	6	66	157	3	303	7	110	0	0	70	272
Total		6140	1326	748	2795	369	955	120	2548	28	93	1897	370

[English]

### Disaster Management Plan

\*253. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various strategies suggested under the Corporate Safety Plan for the modernisation of disaster management have been implemented by the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the measures taken and the amount spent for the purpose, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have reviewed the implementation and the targets stipulated for the said plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the measures initiated for effective implementation of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Corporate Safety Plan (2003-2013), Ministry of Railways, *inter alia*, suggested for modernization of Disaster Management (DM) on Indian Railways. The main focus area are - faster response, better facilities and equipment, expanding resources to meet requirements in major accidents, better customer focus and training and preparedness, etc. For modernization of DM, 18 (eighteen) strategies have been suggested in the Corporate Safety Plan, out of these, 14 (fourteen) have so far been implemented as on 31.12.2012 on Indian Railways.

(b) For implementing the strategies for modernization of Disaster Management, following measures have already been taken:-

- Disaster Management (DM) Plans have been made at Corporate Level, Zonal and Divisional



Level and dovetailed with State/District DM Plans.

- Tie-up with reputed private/civil hospitals.
- Provision of rescue ambulances and Collapsible coffins in each Divisional hospital.
- Taking assistance of armed forces including Air-Force for assistance whenever required during disasters.
- Provision of emergency escape route.
- Delegation of adequate financial powers to concerned officers for quick rescue operations.
- Minimum one 140 Tonne breakdown crane have been provided in each Broad Gauge division and all Accident Relief Trains (ARTs) have been provided with Air-brake stock.

The financial implication for modernization of DM on Indian Railways as per the Corporate Safety Plan is approximately Rs. 400 crore. Figures of expenditure are available on all India basis and not zone-wise. An amount of Rs. 106 crore (approx.) has been spent upto 28.2.2013.

(c) to (e) The Railways have periodically been reviewing the implementation and the targets stipulated in the Corporate Safety Plan. Out of 4 (four) pending strategies viz., Emergency Rail cum Road Vehicle, manufacturing of Self Propelled Accident Relief Trains (SPARTs), Setting up of Railway Disaster Management Institutes and Emergency Automatic lights in coaches, first one is targeted for implementation in 2013-14 and the remaining three by 2015-16.

#### **Socio-Economic and Educational Status of Muslims**

\*254. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic and educational status of the Muslim community is very low in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) and (b) A High Level Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar to gather data/information for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India, in its report has indicated that the Muslim community lags behind the mainstream in social, economic and educational sectors. Salient findings of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government has decided to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee by the concerned Ministries/Departments to address the socio-economic and educational conditions of Minorities including Muslims in the country. These recommendations mainly relate to the following sectors:

- (i) Educational empowerment - Providing free and high quality education to children up to the age of 14, opening government schools in minority concentration areas, awarding scholarships, modernizing Madrasas, etc.
- (ii) Access to credit - Promoting and enhancing access to minorities in Priority Sector Lending, open more branches in minority concentration areas, promote micro-finance among women etc.
- (iii) Skill development - Opening ITIs and polytechnics to focus on high growth potential in the minority concentration areas.
- (iv) Special area development initiatives - Villages/towns/habitations to be provided with basic amenities, good quality government schools, health facilities etc. for all poor including Muslims.
- (v) Measures for affirmative action - Setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), National Data Bank (NDB) and Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA).
- (vi) Wakf issues - better utilization of wakf properties etc.
- (vii) Miscellaneous matters.

Besides, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities which is under implementation since 2006, also addresses many concerns raised in the Sachar Committee Report.

**Statement***Salient Findings of the Sachar Committee***(i) Education:**

- (a) The literacy rate among Muslims was 59.1%, which was below the national average of 64.8%.
- (b) The mean years of schooling (MYS) is lower compared to the average MYS for all children.
- (c) 25% of Muslim children in the age of 6—14 year age group have either never attended school or have dropped out.
- (d) The majority of Muslim girls and boys fail in their matriculation examination or dropout before that.
- (e) Less than 4% of Muslims are graduates or diploma holders compared to about 7% of the population aged 20 years and above.
- (f) There is a strong desire and enthusiasm for education among Muslim women and girls across the board.
- (g) Schools beyond primary level are few in Muslim localities. Exclusive schools for girls are fewer.
- (h) Lack of hostel facilities is a limiting factor, especially for girls.
- (i) Muslim parents are not averse to modern or mainstream education and to sending their children to affordable Government schools. They do not necessarily prefer to send children to madarsas. However, the access to government schools for Muslim children is limited.

**(ii) Skill development:**

- (a) Skill development initiatives for those who have not completed school education may be particularly relevant for some sections of Muslims given their occupational structure.
- (b) The skill demands in the manufacturing and service sectors are changing continuously and youth with middle school education would meet these needs.

- (c) A rehabilitation package for innovative re-skilling and for upgrading the occupational structure in the wake of liberalization is seen as an urgent need.

**(iii) Employment and economic opportunities:**

- (a) Self-employment is the main source of income of Muslims. They are engaged more in self-employed manufacturing and trade activities compared to others.
- (b) The share of Muslim workers engaged in street vending is the highest. More than 12 per cent of Muslim male workers are engaged in street vending as compared to the national average of less than 8 per cent.
- (c) The percentage of women Muslim workers undertaking work within their own homes is much larger at 70 per cent compared to all workers at 51 per cent.
- (d) The share of Muslims in the total workers engaged in the tobacco and textiles/garment related industries are quite significant.
- (e) The share of Muslim workers in production related activities and transport equipment operation is much higher at 34%, as against 21% of all workers.
- (f) More than 16 per cent of Muslims were engaged as sales workers, while the national average was only about 10 per cent.
- (g) While the participation of Muslim workers is relatively higher in production and sales related occupations, their participation was relatively lower in professional, technical, clerical and to some extent managerial work.
- (h) Muslims, by and large, are engaged in the unorganized sector of the economy and have to bear the brunt of liberalization.
- (i) The participation of Muslims in regular salaried jobs is much less than workers of other socio-religious categories.

(j) Muslims are relatively more vulnerable in terms of conditions of work as their concentration in informal sector employment is higher and their job conditions, even among regular workers, are less for Muslims than those of other socio-religious communities.

(k) Percentage of households availing banking facilities is much lower in villages where the share of Muslim population is high.

**(iv) Poverty and development:**

(a) About 38% of Muslims in urban areas and 27% in rural areas live below the poverty level.

(b) Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities, transport, etc.

(c) About a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions.

(d) There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with a substantial Muslim concentration. About 40% of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.

(e) Muslim concentration villages are not well served with pucca roads.

(f) Policies to deal with the relative deprivation of the Muslims in the country should sharply focus on inclusive development and mainstreaming of the community while respecting diversity.

**(v) Social conditions:**

(a) A community-specific factor for low educational achievement is that Muslims do not see education as necessarily translating into formal employment.

(b) The Muslim population shows an increasingly better sex ratio compared with other socio-religious communities.

(c) Infant and childhood mortality among Muslims is slightly lower than the average.

(d) There has been a large decline in fertility in all the religious groups including Muslims.

**High Level Safety Review Committee**

\*255. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 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 the Railways has reported about the faulty safety arrangements and other deficiencies noticed in the premises at New Delhi Railway Station;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective action taken or being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (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 on 17.02.2012. 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 Interference—Encroachment and Sabotage, Signalling, 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), Research Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architecture on Indian Railways.

The recommendations of the Committee are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Railways have constituted 2 separate Fire Safety Audit Teams A and B to identify areas requiring further upgradation to match the latest fire safety norms to international standards and to conduct checks in few select Railway stations, coaching depots, workshops etc., for assessment of compliance of Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) and Board's instructions regarding fire safety. In this direction Fire Safety Audit Team B conducted an inspection at New Delhi Railway Station on 08.01.2013 and found a few of total fire extinguishers, Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and baggage scanners had some problems. Immediate corrective action has already been taken by Delhi Division.

#### **Open Access Policy under Electricity Act**

\*256. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Open Access Policy envisaged under the Electricity Act, 2003 in the country along with the details of the States which do not allow open access to the consumers whose demand exceeds one mega watt;

(b) the details of those State Electricity Regulatory Commissions which continue to set the retail energy tariff along with the details of the action taken/being taken by the Government against those State Electricity Regulatory Commissions which have not adhered to the provisions of the Open Access Policy;

(c) whether the competition generated by the Open Access Policy has led to a reduction in electricity tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Open Access in inter-State transmission envisaged under the Electricity Act, 2003 has been implemented by the Central Commission by specifying the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) Regulations, 2008 and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term

Access and Middle Term Open Access) Regulations, 2009. The responsibility of introduction of open access at intra-State level as per provisions of the Electricity Act vests with the State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

(b) As per information available, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) of Rajasthan, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh have passed orders with specific reference to the question of tariff determination for consumers whose demand exceeds one Mega Watt. For the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, the Appropriate Governments are the concerned State Governments under the Electricity Act, 2003.

(c) and (d) Open Access to consumers seeks to introduce competition in the Distribution sector and is expected to result in consumer benefits in a regime of market discovered tariff.

#### **Contamination of Groundwater**

\*257. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of fluoride, iron, arsenic, nitrate and carcinogenic contaminants in the ground water in many States are several times above the permissible limits set by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey on the ground water quality in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the permissible and present limit of each of the contaminants, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during April/May through an network of 10714 observation wells located through out the country. Analysis of Ground Water samples by

CGWB, revealed presence of fluoride, arsenic and other toxic and carcinogenic substance like lead, cadmium, chromium etc. in excess of permissible limits of World Health Organization (WHO) norms. According to the findings of the CGWB, 8 States have excess concentration of arsenic against WHO norm of 0.01 mg/litre, 19 States have excess concentration of fluoride against WHO norm of 1.5 mg/litre, 20 States have excess concentration of nitrate against WHO norm of 50 mg/litre and 23 States have excess concentration of iron beyond permissible BIS norms of 1.0 mg/litre. Besides, in case of State of Karnataka, a study conducted by Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, Karnataka revealed presence of arsenic above the maximum permissible limit prescribed by BIS of more than 0.05 mg/l. There are also reports of sporadic occurrence of heavy metals like lead, chromium and cadmium in the ground water of 13 States. Arsenic, fluoride and iron contamination are mostly of natural geological occurrence. Nitrate and heavy metals are both due to natural geological occurrence and man-made activities like mining, industry and waste disposal. The

details are given in the enclosed Statement. Chemical analysis data from CGWB indicates that ground water contaminants such as arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron and heavy metals have not been reported from the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water. Since *in-situ* treatment of contaminated aquifers due to presence of arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate and heavy metals is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants.

#### **Statement**

*Name of the States/Districts showing chemical constituents viz. Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron and Heavy metals in ground water beyond WHO/BIS norms and observe range of concentration*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fluoride (> WHO guideline value of 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (> WHO guideline value of 50 mg/l)	Arsenic (> WHO guideline value of 0.01mg/l)	Iron (> 1.0 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands				Andaman <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 7.87</b>	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.74</b>	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 1150</b>		Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to : 8.43</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Rangareddy, Nalgonda <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.255]</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Rangareddy <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.97]</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Rangareddy <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.67]</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 23.4</b>		Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang, Baksha, Kamrup, Kokrajhar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.49</b>	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 14.1</b>	
4.	Bihar (The categorisation for Arsenic affected areas is based on the BIS recommended maximum permissible limit of 0.05 mg/l.)	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.74</b>	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 228</b>	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1.81</b>	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 62.92</b>	
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.12</b>	Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 145</b>	Rajnandgaon <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.72</b>	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 20.3</b>	Lead: Korba [Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.25] Cadmium: Korba [Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.03] Chromium: Korba [Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.07]
6.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 9.5</b>	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 233</b>			<b>Lead:</b> Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.49]</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Southwest <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.06]</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Northwest, South, New Delhi, East <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.85]</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Goa					North Goa, South Goa <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 2]</b>
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 10.01</b>	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 520</b>			Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana Narmada <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 6.5</b>
9.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 18</b>	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1755</b>	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar. <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.5</b>	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 12.96</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat. <b>(Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.43)</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Rewari, Rohtak. <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.007]</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Fatehabad <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.08]</b>
10.	Himachal Pradesh		Una <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 160]</b>			
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 2.45</b>	Jammu, Kathua, Kupwara <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 274</b>		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 12.8</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma, Kathua <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.042]</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Kathua <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.06]</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.8</b>	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 138</b>		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 29.87</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Jamshedpur <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.017]</b>
13.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 7.4</b>	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Raichur. Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 995</b>		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 16.2</b>	
14.	Kerala	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Emakulam, Thiruvananthapuram. <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 8</b>	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 214</b>		Alappuzha, Emakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 12</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Emakulam, Kollam <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.61</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Kollam <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1.3</b>
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 5.59</b>	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umariya, Vidisha <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 620</b>		Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umariya, Vidisha, East Nimar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 10.6</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.5</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1.77</b>	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 2730</b>		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 10.1</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1.22</b>
17.	Manipur			Bishnupur, Thoubal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.5</b>	Bishnupur, Thoubal <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 16.52</b>	
18.	Meghalaya				East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 11.25</b>	
19.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 20.2</b>	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 <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 290</b>		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 17</b>	<b>Chromium (Hexavalent)-</b> Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.7</b>
20.	Punjab	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa,	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.398</b>	Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur <b>Range of Concentration</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar, Ropar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.517</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 9.15</b>	Muktsar, Nawansahar, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tamtaran <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 706</b>		<b>(mg/l): trace to 16.85</b>	Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.256</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Nawansahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran <b>[Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.016]</b>
21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 20.3</b>	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 964</b>		Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 14.35</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer) <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 4.00</b>
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 4.4</b>	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 792</b>		Namakkal, Salem <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 23.3</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram 2.71 <b>Cadmium:</b> Tiruvallur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.006</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 3.24</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura				Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l) : trace to 5.6</b>	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Kashiram Nagar, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Varanasi and Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 4.55</b>	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 794</b>	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kheri, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sitapur, Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.555</b>	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddarthnagar, Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 1.73</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Muzzafarnagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebarelli, Sonbhadra <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.13</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> Varanasi city, Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.065</b> <b>Chromium:</b> Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 21</b>
25.	Uttarakhand		Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 156</b>			
26.	West Bengal (The categorisation for Arsenic affected areas is based on the BIS recommended maximum permissible limit of 0.05 mg/l. as per the Task Force)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinaipur, South 24 Parganas <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 20.4</b>	Bankura <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 81</b>	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 3.77</b>	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinaipur, West Midnapur <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 10.4</b>	<b>Lead:</b> Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Pargana, S-24 Pragana, Kolkata <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.04</b> <b>Cadmium:</b> N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.004</b> <b>Chromium:</b> N-24 Parganas, Murshidabad <b>Range of Concentration (mg/l): trace to 0.101</b>

**Obsolete Laws**

\*258. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review and repeal of obsolete laws that have outlived their relevance long ago is one of the agenda before the 19th Law Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report in this regard to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The 19 Law Commission of India (during 2011) had taken up the study for identification of Obsolete Laws. The Commission requested all the Ministries/Departments to send lists of all Laws/Acts concerned with them along with their comments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Projects under PURA**

\*259. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the projects envisaged under Provision of Urban facilities in Rural Areas scheme in various States in the country including Haryana on pilot basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the items of work and services covered under the project;

(c) the names and credentials of each agencies or consortiums entrusted with execution indicating their selection process followed in chronological order;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the complaints of corruption in the effective implementation of the scheme; and

(e) the number of people benefited by way of employment as well as training under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme aims at holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a cluster of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Two PURA pilot projects of the first set of 9 pilot projects have been launched in Kerala. There is no project for Haryana under this set of pilot projects.

(b) As per the guidelines for the 1st set of pilot projects the following items of works and services can be taken up under the scheme:

Amenities to be provided under Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes (Mandatory)

Amenities to be provided under Schemes of other Ministries (Illustrative)

Add-on Projects (Revenue earning, people centric projects) (Illustrative)

1. Water and Sewerage
2. Drainage
3. Solid Waste Management
4. Construction and maintenance of Village Streets
5. Skill Development

1. Village Street Lighting
2. Telecom
3. Electricity, etc.

1. Village linked tourism
2. Integrated Rural Hub, Rural Market
3. Agri-Common Services Centre, Warehousing, etc.
4. Any other rural-economy based project

(c) The list of agencies/consortiums selected for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs) under 1st set of pilots is as under:

Sl.No.	State	District	Cluster	Agency/consortium
1.	Kerala	Malappuram	Thirurangadi	Infrastructure Kerala Limited (INKEL)
2.		Thrissur	Thalikulam	Infrastructure Kerala Limited (INKEL)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Ibrahimpattam & Kondapalli	Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Ltd. (MEIL)
4.		Warangal	Parvathagiri	SVEC Constructions Limited (SVEC)
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sanganer	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS)
6.		Rajsamand	Khamnor	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS)
7.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Markham Grant	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS)
8.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Samdoli, Kavatepiran Dudgaon, Tung and Kasabedigraj	SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited (SREI)
9.	Puducherry	Karaikal	TR Patinam & Neravi	MARG

The selection of private developers is done through an open competitive bidding process. An Expression of Interest (EOI) is called from reputed infrastructure development companies through an open advertisement. The interested bidders submit their responses on the basis of which shortlisting is done. Response of EOIs is evaluated *vis-à-vis* the pre-qualification criteria as laid out in the EOI.

The Request for Proposal (RFP) document is issued to the shortlisted bidders. The list of qualified bidders (of EOI stage) is circulated to all the State Governments to facilitate their obtaining requisite clearance during the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage. The shortlisted bidders submit their detailed proposal which includes Concept plan along with the consent/clearance from the participating Gram Panchyat(s) and the concerned State Governments. At the stage of submission of bids in response to RFP, the bidders are evaluated on their technical capability and assigned scores as per the pre-approved evaluation methodology. The proposal/concept plan received from various bidders are evaluated by Inter-ministerial Project Screening and Monitoring Committee (PSMC) and scored

and ranked as per criteria set out in the RFP document. The top ranked bidders are selected and mandated to prepare DPRs. The PSMC appraises the DPRs for correctness and accuracy. Based on the views and comments of State Government, DPRs and Capital Grant is sanctioned by the inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (EC) and prescribed agreements are executed. While two PURA projects in Kerala have been launched, the remaining seven are at various stages of evaluation.

The State Governments participate in PURA by providing consent/clearance to the proposals of shortlisted bidders, by providing their views/comments as well as recommendations on the DPR prepared by bidders, by signing the State Support Agreement and by contributing in the deliberation of PSMC and EC, where they are members.

(d) In order to ensure proper monitoring and supervision of performance by private developers, an Independent Engineer (IE) is appointed for each PURA cluster of Gram Panchyat(s) to supervise and monitor performance during the project life cycle. An appropriate

grievance redressal mechanism exists under the chairmanship of the concerned District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner /Collector of the district where the PURA project is being implemented, for handling local level grievances.

(e) Under the PURA projects launched in Kerala training and employment component has not yet been operationalised.

### **Science, Technology and Innovation Policy**

\*260. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy, 2013 has recently been announced;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including the significant developments expected in the field; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the goals set in the policy?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. The Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy, 2013 has been announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the 100th session of the Indian Science Congress, on 3rd January 2013.

(b) The STI Policy seeks to: (i) Enhance India's global share of scientific publications from the present 3.5% to 7.0%; (ii) Establish world class infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in some select areas; (iii) Make careers in science, research and innovation attractive enough for talented and bright minds; (iv) Create an environment for enhanced private sector participation in R&D, technology and innovation; (v) Seed S&T based high risk Innovation; (vi) Participate in international R&D projects that are high end science. In short the Policy goal is to establish a strong and viable Science, Research and innovation System for High Technology-led path for India (SRISHTI).

(c) A few of the main steps that are proposed to be taken to achieve the goals set in the policy are as follows:-

(i) Ensure a sustainable pipeline of talented youth to science sector;

(ii) Stimulate research in universities through performance Related Incentive Scheme;

(iii) Focus STI intervention on some select priority areas of agriculture, telecommunications, energy, water management, health and drug discovery, materials, environment and climate change;

(iv) Foster Public-Private Partnerships to attract and enhance private sector investments in R&D, technology and innovation;

(v) Invest in young innovators through education, training and mentoring;

(vi) Forge strategic partnership with other nations for synergistic STI activities.

[*Translation*]

### **Projects in NER**

2761. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways conduct any periodical review of the railway projects under execution in North-Eastern Region (NER) of the country;

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

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The progress of implementation of all projects including projects of North-Eastern region is monitored periodically and regularly at different levels. The targeted projects are monitored regularly and periodically at the highest level.

[*English*]

### **Mahila Gram Samanvayaks**

2762. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint Mahila Gram Samanvayaks, to secure socio-economic development of women in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the above action plan would help the women to get benefits through the above project;

(d) whether such a project is proposed to be initiated in the tribal belts to begin with; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Ministry of Women & Child Development has conceived a new model of delivery *i.e.* the 'Convergence Model' called the Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSK). The PSK is the focal point of action on ground through which the services to women at grass roots level are being facilitated. The activities of the PSKs are being managed by village level functionaries called the Mahila Gram Samanvayaks.

(c) It is envisaged that the women would be benefited through enhanced availability and access to various government programmes, schemes facilitated by the Mahila Gram Samanvayaks. They would work towards empowering women through disseminating information on all the Government programmes/schemes/services for them; maintaining a data base of target population; creating awareness generation on legal rights and entitlements; facilitating the availability and access to services across health, education and livelihood sector, training and capacity building on various issues like leadership, legal rights etc.; organizing women into clusters to access various resources and coordinate the outreach of services of various departments.

(d) and (e) PSK pilot has been initiated in the tribal districts Pali (Rajasthan), Kamrup Metropolitan (Assam) and Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya).

### **Cancellation of MPLADS Work**

2763. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12th, 13th and 14th Lok Sabha MPLADS works pertaining to Zilla Parishad of South Andaman, North and Middle Andaman were cancelled by MP;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name of works along with the funds deposited against each work; and

(c) the action taken by the Nodal officer of A&N Administration to refund the funds allocated for the cancelled works along with interest during 15th Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The District Authority of the Nodal District (South Andaman) has reported on 06.03.2013 that a total of 56 works for an amount of Rs. 2,42,73,416/- under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) upto the 14th Lok Sabha have been cancelled with the approval of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP). The names of the works and the funds released against each work are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The District Authority has followed up the matter with the Implementing Agency (Zilla Parishad, South Andaman) through meetings and through written letters/demi-official letters for receiving back the funds relating to the cancelled works along with interest. An amount of Rs. 21,30,751/- has been received with interest of Rs. 5,45,730/- and an amount of Rs. 1,06,56,614/- has been received without interest.

### **Statement**

#### *Names of the works and the funds released against each work*

Sl.No.	Name of the work	Cost (Rs.)	Funds released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of C.C. Road from Algar Swamy's to Kannalah's house, Ferrargunj	1,52,909	1,14,682
2.	Construction of Shed of size 6x3 metres at Hindu and Christian Burial Ground Sippighat, Port Blair	2,76,696	2,07,522

1	2	3	4
3.	Construction of Bus Stand near Jaipal Indwar's House in Dundas Point, Ferrargunj	55,354	41,516
4.	Construction of Balwadi near DEO's house at Nayapuram, Ferrargunj	4,62,679	3,47,009
5.	Construction of Balwadi-cum-Anganwadi at Kader Basti Ograbraj Mithakhari, Ferrargunj	4,62,270	3,46,703
6.	Construction of Bus Stand at Tushnabad and Hubdipur Junction opposite Masjid Ferrargunj	54,414	4,08,11
7.	Construction of Dead Body keeping Shed in Graveyard for Muslims at Kodiaghat, Ferrargunj	2,44,596	1,83,447
8.	Providing barbed wire fencing playground at Neil Island, Port Blair	5,78,035	4,33,526
9.	Providing barbed wire fencing of Senior Secondary School at Neil Island, Port Blair	5,54,047	4,15,535
10.	Modification of existing Community Hall at Kalipur (Hollow Block walling upto 10 feet height including joineries and installation of electrical items works) Diglipur	1,61,000	1,21,287
11.	Construction of Shed in Christian Graveyard at Yeratta, Rangat	1,91,816	1,43,862
12.	Construction of Shed of size 6 meter X 3 meter in Muslim Graveyard at Kalighat near existing Mosque, Diglipur	1,51,902	1,13,926
13.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Jaganath Dera, Diglipur	4,60,849	3,45,637
14.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Vijay Garh Baratangm, Rangat	4,71,293	3,53,470
15.	Construction of Anganwadi at Ward No. 1 in Janakpur at Dashrathpur Panchayat, Rangat	5,01,259	3,75,944
16.	Construction of Orphanage Home for neglected children at Rangat	19,62,521	14,71,891
17.	Construction of Orphanage Home for neglected children at Pahalgaon, Mayabunder	19,74,791	14,81,093
18.	Construction of Anganwadi in Kaushalayanagar, Ward No. 4, Rangat.	5,01,259	3,75,944
19.	Construction of Rural road from Chinna Kalai house to Primary School Milan Gram Village, under Diglipur Tehsil	4,39,317	2,19,659
20.	Construction of Anganwadi (using tubular materials) at Hanspuri Ward No. 1	5,01,259	3,75,944
21.	Construction of Anganwadi Building at Phalgaon Panchayat adjacent to Panchayat Bhawan	6,56,967	4,92,725
22.	Construction of Fisherman's Shed near Karen Baptist Church at Karmatang, Mayabunder		



1	2	3	4
23.	Construction of Anganwadi building at Rogla Chang, Baratang, Rangat	5,04,851	3,78,638
24.	Construction of Shed with a small Storage Room for keeping fire woods including a platform, Panchwati, Rangat	3,80,216	2,85,162
25.	Construction of Community Hall at Karmatang No. 10 near Range Office, Rampur Panchayat, Mayabunder	12,18,819	9,14,114
26.	Construction of Shed with a small storage for keeping fire woods including a platform, Nilambur, Baratang, Rangat	3,80,216	2,85,162
27.	Construction of Shed surrounded by 3 feet wall with provision of 4 feet gate Christian Graveyard, Panchwati, Rangat	2,69,105	2,01,829
28.	Construction of 100 metres retaining wall along with ATR Road near the house of Smt. Sobha Rani, r/o Indra Nagar, Rampur, Rangat	18,32,715	13,74,536
29.	Construction of Ring Well in Ward No. 2 in the land of Shri Maran Das at Khudirampur, Diglipur	71,287	53,465
30.	RCC foot bridge at Forest Colony at South Creek under Sundergarh Panchayat, Baratang Panchayat	2,38,476	1,78,857
31.	Construction of Community Hall at South Creek under Sundergarh Panchayat, Rangat	16,20,909	12,15,682
32.	Construction of Rural Road from ATR to Shri Praful Halder House at Kaushalayanagar	87,066	43,533
33.	Construction of Seva Sangh Club at Bakultala Middle Andaman, Rangat Tehsil	12,88,903	6,44,552
34.	Construction of Well with dyke opposite Fisheries Survey of India office, Lamba Line, Port Blair	1,03,491	1,01,299
35.	Construction of Community Hall at Ranchi Basti Ramnagar, Diglipur	11,54,817	8,66,112
36.	Construction of Phase-II Community Hall (above roof tie level at finishing work) at Panchawati Village, Middle Andaman	13,02,701	6,51,351
37.	Construction of Computer Lab at Telugu Medium School Haddo, Port Blair (a) Sub-work:- Foundation and Plinth work. (b) Sub-work:- Superstructure and finishing work	14,79,705	7,39,853
38.	Construction of Hostel Building for Seva Niketan at Dairy Farm under MPLADS Sub-work:- Foundation and Plinth. Sub-work:- Superstructure and finishing work	14,99,479	14,99,479
39.	Construction of 4 Class rooms at Ummat Public School, Austinabad Sub-work:- Construction of 2 Class rooms. Sub-work:- Construction of 2 Class rooms	23,62,089	11,81,045
40.	Construction of Ring Well at Satsang Vihar, Lamba Line	66,124	49,593

1	2	3	4
41.	Construction of Anganwadi of size 9.5 metres X 5.2 metres at Haddo Ward No. 2	4,28,823	3,21,617
42.	Construction of Anganwadi of size (9.5 metres X 5.2 metres) using tubular materials at Prothrapur, Ward No. 9	4,62,679	3,47,009
43.	Construction of Anganwadi building at Ranchi Basti (in front of Primary School), School Line	4,08,403	3,06,302
44.	Construction of Anganwadi-cum-Community Hall building in Dollygunj Panchayat	4,08,403	3,06,302
45.	Construction of Passenger Shed with two Toilet Blocks at Sippighat Junction	3,21,725	2,41,294
46.	Construction of Bus stand using tubular material at Calicut	51,913	38,935
47.	Construction of Bus stand near Pathergudda Diggi Junction	50,087	37,565
48.	Construction of footpath in V.K. Pur Gram Panchayat from the house of Geeta Sarkar to Sri Kalipada's House (2.50 metres)	1,98,028	1,48,521
49.	Construction of NRSB between Church and Mosque at Shivapuram Ward No. 3 (40 metres length)	3,43,417	2,57,563
50.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Shantanu Ward No. 3, Uttara Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470
51.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Ward No. 10 under Kadamtala Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470
52.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Ward No. 9 under Kadamtala Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470
53.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Ward No. 6 under Kadamtala Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470
54.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Ward No. 2 under Kadamtala Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470
55.	Construction of Orphanage Home for neglected children at Basantipur	19,74,790	14,81,093
56.	Construction of Anganwadi Centre with tubular truss roofing at Ward No. 4 under Kadamtala Gram Panchayat	3,53,470	3,53,470

**Allocation of Coal Mines**

(b) if so, the details thereof;

2764. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(c) whether some cases of alleged irregularities while recommending the name of some power companies for allocation of coal blocks have come to the notice of the Government;

(a) whether many power generation companies have been allocated coal mines on the recommendations of his Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the punitive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Power had recommended allocation of coal blocks for Ultra Mega Power Projects as per details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Few coal blocks have been allocated fully/partially by Ministry of Coal based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Power details of which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) As per information received from Ministry of Coal, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered Preliminary Enquiry cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. 9 FIRs have been lodged by CBI in respect of 9 companies out of which 4 have been allotted blocks for power projects. Further, Ministry of Coal has issued show cause notice on 15.11.2012 to 8 companies against

whom FIR has been lodged (in case of one company show cause notice was not issued as the block had already been de-allocated). The reply to show cause notice from 7 companies have been received. A copy each of the replies received has been sent to CBI by Ministry of Coal. The matter is under investigation.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	Name of allocatee	Block allocated
1.	Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	Meenakshi, Dip Side of Meenakshi & Meenakshi B, Odisha
2.	Sasan Power Ltd.	Moher, Moher-Amlori Extn. & Chhatrasal, Madhya Pradesh
3.	Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.	Kerandari B & C Jharkhand
4.	Akaltara Power Ltd.	Pindrakhi & Puta Parogia, Chhattisgarh
5.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Co. Ltd.	Bankhuri Odisha

**Statement II**

Block	Recommended to	Allocated to
1	2	3
Mahan	Essar Power Ltd.	Essar Power Ltd., Hindalco Industries Ltd.
Saharpur Jamarpani	DVC	DVC
Dip side of Manoharpur	OPGC	OPGCL
Naini	GMDC	GMDC/PIPDICL
Chendipada	UPRVUNL	UPRVUNL/CMDC/MSPGCL
Chendipada II	MSPGCL	
Parsa East	RRVUNL	RRVUNL
Kanta Basan	RRVUNL	RRVUNL
Ashok Karkata Central	ESSAR Power Ltd.	Essar Power Ltd.
Ganeshpur	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	Tata Steel Ltd. Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.

1	2	3
Rampia	Sterlite Energy Ltd. Vedanta Alumina Ltd.	Sterlite Energy Ltd. GMR Energy Ltd. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.
Dip side of Rampia	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. Jindal Photo Ltd. Mittal Steel India Ltd.	Lanco Group Ltd. Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. Reliance Energy Ltd.
Gaourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd. JSW Steel Ltd.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd. JSW Steel Ltd.
Patel East	Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd. Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.
Lohara west and Extension	Adani Power Ltd.	Adani Power Ltd.
Sayang	AES, Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.
Fatehpur East	TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd. R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd. JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd. Mahavir Global Coal Ltd.	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd. RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd. Visa Power Ltd. Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Vandana Vidyut Ltd.
Durgapur-II (Sariya)/Taraimar	DB Power Ltd.	DB Power Ltd.
Gare Palma III	GIDC	GIDC

**Upliftment of Rural Women***[Translation]*

2765. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad has reported that India is one of the most backward countries in the matter of women rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the name of the States which are the most backward in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the condition of women in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Price Determination of Life Saving Drugs**

2766. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government not to change the existing policy of price determination of life saving drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the progress made in implementation of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) No such final order has been given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 has been notified on 07.12.2012. To implement the provisions of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012, the process of finalising a new Drug Price Control Oder has started.

[English]

#### **National Family Benefit Scheme**

2767. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) and sub schemes for BPL;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to revise the amount of benefit for a BPL family in case of death of the primary breadwinner, which is rupees ten thousand presently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NFBS which expired in April, 2011 will be replaced or extended by a similar arrangement;

(e) if so, the number of beneficiaries who availed the benefits under the NFBS since its inception;

(f) the number of pending complaints relating to non-payment of benefits under the NFBS; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):

(a) to (e) The National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), meant exclusively for persons belonging to a family Below the Poverty Line (BPL), is a component of National Social

Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is implemented by Ministry of Rural Development since its inception in the year 1995. There is no separate sub scheme under NFBS. The amount of benefit for a BPL family in case of death of the primary breadwinner, has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-, with effect from 18.10.2012. The NFBS did not expire in April 2011, since it is an ongoing programme. The number of beneficiaries covered, since its inception *i.e.* from 1995 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) The NSAP was transferred to State Plan in 2002-03. Since then, the implementation of the schemes at ground level is the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration, which includes identification of beneficiary as well as sanction and disbursement of the benefits apart from the redressal of grievances. No complaints relating to non-payment of benefits under the NFBS have been received in this Ministry.

#### **Statement**

*Number of beneficiaries who availed the benefit under NFBS*

Year	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2
1995-96	78607
1996-97	166108
1997-98	218439
1998-99	266411
1999-2000	215779
2000-01	203019
2001-02	162481
2002-03	85209
2003-04	209456
2004-05	261981
2005-06	276737
2006-07	243972

1	2
2007-08	334158
2008-09	423421
2009-10	343726
2010-11	335044
2011-12	330240
2012-13	219189

[*Translation*]

### **Water Testing Laboratory**

2768. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up water contamination testing laboratory in every State of the country particularly in Chhattisgarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has 16 Chemical laboratories including one such laboratory at Raipur for analysis of groundwater samples. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, under 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme' have set up 1857 water testing laboratories.

State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

*Chemical laboratory of Central Ground Water Board,  
Ministry of Water Resources*

Sl.No.	Chemical Laboratory for Water Quality Analysis
1	2
1.	North West Himalayan Region, Jammu
2.	North Western Region, Chandigarh

1	2
3.	Northern Region, Lucknow
4.	Western Region, Jaipur
5.	Mid Eastern Region, Patna
6.	Eastern Region, Kolkata
7.	North Eastern Region, Guwahati
8.	West Central Region, Ahmedabad
9.	North Central Region, Bhopal
10.	North Central Chhattisgarh Region, Raipur
11.	South Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar
12.	Central Region, Nagpur
13.	South Region, Hyderabad
14.	South Western Region, Bangalore
15.	South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai
16.	Kerala Region, Trivandrum

### **Statement II**

*Water quality testing laboratories under National Rural Drinking Water Programme of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation*

Sl. No.	State	No. of District Water Testing Laboratories	No. of Sub-divisional Laboratories
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	119
2.	Bihar	40	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	23	3
4.	Goa	0	10
5.	Gujarat	27	15
6.	Haryana	21	22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	13

1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	24	3
10.	Karnataka	42	71
11.	Kerala	14	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51	114
13.	Maharashtra	39	428
14.	Odisha	32	44
15.	Punjab	22	12
16.	Rajasthan	32	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	34	48
18.	Uttar Pradesh	75	7
19.	Uttarakhand	28	0
20.	West Bengal	19	101
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	31
22.	Assam	27	32
23.	Manipur	9	2
24.	Meghalaya	7	1
25.	Mizoram	8	18
26.	Nagaland	11	1
27.	Sikkim	1	0
28.	Tripura	8	13
<b>Union Territories</b>			
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>728</b>	<b>1129</b>

*[English]***BPL Norms in Tribal Areas**

2769. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of BPL families in 2010-2011, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is reconsidering norms for BPL;

(c) if so, whether the Government is aware that the norms set by Union Government is not practicable in many areas, especially in tribal areas;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is considering to relax the BPL norms in tribal areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of people living below poverty line using large sample survey data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The surveys are carried out by the NSSO once in approximately 5 years. The results of last such survey are available for the year 2009-10. As per the latest estimates of poverty using Tendulkar methodology, poverty ratio for 2009-10 is estimated as 29.8% at all India Level, with 33.8% in rural areas and 20.9% in urban areas. The corresponding State-wise estimate of number of people living below poverty line is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) The Planning Commission regularly reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty by setting up Task Force/Expert Groups comprising eminent experts in the field. In June 2012, it has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty".

**Statement***Number of people living below poverty line as per Tendulkar Methodology*

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127.9	48.7	176.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	0.8	3.5
3.	Assam	105.3	11.2	116.4
4.	Bihar	498.7	44.8	543.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	108.3	13.6	121.9
6.	Delhi	0.3	22.9	23.3
7.	Goa	0.6	0.6	1.3
8.	Gujarat	91.6	44.6	136.2
9.	Haryana	30.4	19.6	50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6	0.9	6.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.3	4.2	11.5
12.	Jharkhand	102.2	24	126.2
13.	Karnataka	97.4	44.9	142.3
14.	Kerala	21.6	18	39.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	216.9	44.9	261.8
16.	Maharashtra	179.8	90.9	270.8
17.	Manipur	8.8	3.7	12.5
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	1.4	4.9
19.	Mizoram	1.6	0.6	2.3
20.	Nagaland	2.8	1.4	4.1
21.	Odisha	135.5	17.7	153.2
22.	Puducherry	0.01	0.1	0.1
23.	Punjab	25.1	18.4	43.5
24.	Rajasthan	133.8	33.2	167.0
25.	Sikkim	0.7	0.1	0.8



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	78.3	43.5	121.8
27.	Tripura	5.4	0.9	6.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	600.6	137.3	737.9
29.	Uttarakhand	10.3	7.5	17.9
30.	West Bengal	177.8	62.5	240.3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.004	0.01
32.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.9	1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.3	1.3
34.	Daman and Diu	0.2	0.5	0.8
35.	Lakshwadeep	0.03	0.01	0.04
	All India	2782.1	764.7	3546.8

### Reforms in Legal Education

2770. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a fresh round of consultations in reforms in legal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the earlier consultations on the same subject?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is pending for consideration before the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

[Translation]

### Assessment of Water Resources

2771. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of water bodies at present in the country along with the annual capacity thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the available water resources and demand of water in urban and rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) According to 3rd Minor Irrigation Census conducted by Ministry of Water Resources with reference year 2000-2001, the number of water bodies identified in the country are 5.56 lakh. The total number of water bodies not in use are 85807. Out of 5.56 lakh water bodies, there are 2.39 lakh public owned water bodies. Information on number of water bodies was collected through 3rd Minor Irrigation Census with reference year 2000-01 wherein the information on annual capacity of water bodies were not compiled.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per Working Group Report for Major & Medium Irrigation Projects for XII Plan, the available water resources have been assessed to be 1869 BCM. However, in view of the physiographical and topographical features, the utilizable water, both for urban and rural areas, is assessed as 1123 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM), comprising of 690 BCM of Surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable groundwater. By 2050, the annual water demand as assessed by National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development

(NCIWRD) will be in the range of 973-1180 BCM both for urban and rural areas.

[English]

#### **Development of Rural Areas**

2772. DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of the rural areas in the country is very much less in comparison to the urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for development of rural areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The development process are at different pace in rural and urban areas. However, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and UT Administrations various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP). The objectives of these programmes are to bring about holistic development and overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through providing employment, rural connectivity and basic amenities.

#### **Gas Based Power Projects**

2773. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the gas based power generation stations in the country along with the requirement of gas to operate them at full load;

(b) the quantum of indigenous gas and long term contracted Re-classified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) separately available to them for power generation;

(c) the quantum of gas based generation capacity lying idle in the country due to shortage of gas supply;

(d) whether the issue of allocation of gas for power plants was discussed during the meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoMs) recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government for utilization of idle capacity of gas based power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As monitored by CEA, the capacity of gas based power generation stations in the country is around 17721 Mega Watt (MW) (as on 31.01.2013) which used gas as the primary fuel. Details of gas based power projects in the country and their gas requirement at full load [90% Plant Load Factor (PLF)] is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The total gas available for consumption/consumed by gas based power plant as on 31st January, 2013 was 32.57 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) including long term contracted Re-Gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) of 4.82 MMSCMD for power plant.

(c) Due to reduced gas supply specially from Krishna Godavari (KG)-D6 field, most of the existing gas based power plants in the country are operating at very low (PLF). Some of the power plants dependent only on KG-D6 gas are lying idle at present (as in the enclosed Statement-II). In addition, many power plants are under advanced stage of construction and awaiting gas allocation for their testing/commissioning/commercial operation. The details of power plants that are presently under construction/commissioned for which gas is yet to be allocated are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The last EGoM meeting on Gas Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas was held on 24.02.2012 where the issue of allocation of gas was discussed.

(e) To utilize idle capacity from gas based power plants, Government is making all out efforts for additional availability of gas to power plants and taking necessary steps to increase domestic production of gas in the country and facilitating import of RLNG in the country.

**Statement I**

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity (in MW)	Located in State	Gas Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Existing Stations</b>				
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	2.07
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	2.01
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	3.18
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	3.98
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	3.16
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	3.15
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP	1967	Maharashtra	9.44
8.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	1.4
9.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	0.58
10.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	1.3
11.	Pragati CCGT-III	1000	Delhi	4.79
12.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	1.59
13.	Dholur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	1.58
14.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	1.18
15.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1.05
16.	Hazira CCPP Ext.	156.1	Gujarat	0.75
17.	Hazira CCPP Ext.	351	Gujarat	1.68
18.	Utran CCPP	518	Gujarat	2.49
19.	Uran CCPP	672	Maharashtra	3.23
20.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	0.16
21.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	0.51
22.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	0
23.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	0.89
24.	Lakwa GT	157.2	Assam	1.1
25.	Namrup CCPP	95	Assam	0.43
26.	Namrup ST	24	Assam	0.14

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Baramura GT	58.5	Tripura	0.41
28.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	0.63
29.	Vatwa CCPP	100	Gujarat	0.48
30.	Trombay CCPP	180	Maharashtra	0.86
31.	Rithala CCPP	108	Delhi	0.52
32.	Baroda CCPP	160	Gujarat	0.77
33.	Essar CCPP	515	Gujarat	2.47
34.	Peguhtan CCPP	655	Gujarat	3.14
35.	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	Gujarat	5.51
36.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	2.23
37.	GMR Energy Ltd.	220	Andhra Pradesh	1.06
38.	Godavari CCPP	208	Andhra Pradesh	1
39.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	2.19
40.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	2.14
41.	Kondapalli Ext. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh	1.76
42.	Kondapalli CCPP	350	Andhra Pradesh	1.68
43.	Peddapuram CCPP	220	Andhra Pradesh	1.06
44.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	1.78
45.	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	Andhra Pradesh	1.31
46.	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	Tamil Nadu	0.58
47.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	Tamil Nadu	1.59
48.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	0.25
49.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	0.12
50.	Sriba Industries	30	Andhra Pradesh	0.14
51.	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh	0.13
52.	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh	0.16
53.	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh	0.26
Grand Total		17721.47		86.07

MW - Mega Watt

PLF - Plant Load Factor

MMSCMD - Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day

CCPP - Combined Cycle Power Plant

GT - Gas Turbine

CCGT - Combine Cycle Gas Turbine

ST - Steam Turbine

**Statement II****A: List of Power Plants which run on KG D6 gas only**

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (in MW)	Availability of KG D6	Total Gas required at 90% PLF (in MMSCMD)
1.	Torrent Vatva (AEC) Ahmedabad	Gujarat	100	0	0.48
2.	GEB, Dhuvaran (GSECL) Exp	Gujarat	112	0	0.53
3.	GEB, Uttran (GSECL) Exp	Gujarat	374	0	1.79
4.	Essar Power		515	0	2.47
5.	RGPPPL - Dhabhol	Maharashtra	1967	0	9.44
6.	Silk Road	Andhra Pradesh	35	0	0.16
7.	Tanir Bavi	Andhra Pradesh	220	0	1.05
8.	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd. (Exp)	Andhra Pradesh	366	0	1.75
9.	Sriba Industries	Andhra Pradesh	30	0	0.14
10.	RVK Energy	Andhra Pradesh	28	0	0.13
11.	LVS Power	Andhra Pradesh	55	0	0.26
12.	NDPL (Rithala)	Delhi	102	0	0.48
13.	Pragati Power II	Delhi	1000	0	4.8
Total			4904		23.48

MW-Mega Watt

MMSCMD-Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per day

KG D6 - Krishana Godavari D6

PLF-Plant Load Factor

**Statement III****A: List of gas based projects commissioned but awaiting gas allocation**

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
1	2	3	4
STATE SECTOR			
1.	Bawana CCGT	250	Delhi
2.	GSEG Hazira CCGT	351	Gujarat
Sub Total (S.S.)		601	

1	2	3	4
	<b>Private Sector</b>		
3.	Sugen Phase-I Unit-4 M/s Torrent	382.5	Gujarat
	Sub Total (Pvt. Sector)	382.5	
	Total (SS+PS)	983.5	

**B: Gas based projects under advanced stage of construction and awaiting gas allocation**

S.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Bawana CCGT	500	Delhi
2.	Pipavav JV CCGT	702	Gujarat
3.	Dhuvaran Ext (GSECL)	375	Gujarat
	Sub Total (State Sector)	1577	
<b>Private Sector</b>			
1.	Vemagiri exp. by M/s GMR Rajamundry Energy Ltd. (GREL)	768	A.P.
2.	Lanco Kondapalli Exp (St-III)	770	A.P.
3.	Kashipur CCGT (Sravanti Energy P Ltd.) I&II	450	Uttarakhand
4.	Samalkot Expansion	2400	A.P.
5.	CCGT by M/s Panduranga Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. (PSPL)-Ph-I	110	A.P.
7.	CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
8.	CCGT by M/s Gama Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
9.	Gas Engine at Pashamylaram by Astha Power	35	A.P.
10.	Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules	1200	Gujarat
11.	CCGT by M/s Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	400	Maharashtra
12.	CCGT by M/s KPR Chemicals Ltd.	225	A.P.
	Sub Total (Private Sector)	6808	
Sub Total (SS+PS) PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION		8385	

**Research for Water Resource Management**

2774. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme/programme for Research and Development of Water Resources Management across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated and spent during the last three years; and

(c) the targets fixed and achieved during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Madam, Government of India operates a Plan Scheme namely 'Research and Development Programme in Water Sector' under Ministry of Water Resources with the objective to find solutions to the country's water resources related problems, to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures, to maintain a lead in the latest technology etc.

(b) Under Plan Scheme 'Research and Development Programme in Water Sector':

(i) Ministry of Water Resources provides fund for taking up the research work on specific & identified regional problems in water sector through its apex organizations namely Central

Water and Power Research Station, Pune; Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi; National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and Central Water Commission.

(ii) Ministry of Water Resources also provides financial assistance to promote research work in the field of Water Resources Engineering. The assistance is provided by way of grants to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, Recognized R&D laboratories, Water Resources/Irrigation departments of the Central and State Governments and NGOs. Research proposals of applied nature as well as basic research are considered for support through three Indian National Committees (INCs) on Surface water, Ground water and Climate change.

(iii) The Ministry also supports various academic institutions/research organizations in organizing Seminar/ Symposium, workshop etc. on important water related issues and other mass awareness programme. During the last three years, an outlay of Rs. 152.19 crore was made against which expenditure of Rs. 108.19 crore has been incurred.

(c) Targets are fixed as per the physical deliverables of the scheme instead of State-wise. During last three years, the physical targets and achievements of deliverables are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***Physical Targets and Achievements of Deliverables*

Sl.No.	Deliverables	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		(Target/Achievement in numbers)		
1.	Completion of physical/mathematical model/desk studies	185/212	195/266	215/240
2.	Preparation of technical reports/research papers	560/533	510/513	582/521
3.	Organisation of workshops/seminars	26/44	30/40	30/53
4.	Training of personnel	155/314	265/264	275/406

**Consultants Hired by NIPER**

2775. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consultants hired by the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali after January, 2010 along with their names, designation and salary given to them;

(b) whether these consultants are hired in a competitive manner and advertisements were given in National Newspapers as per the Government Rules/Guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the policy approved by Board of Governors, NIPER for hiring the retired persons/faculty on ad-hoc basis without the advertisements/competitive selection and financial clearances;

(e) the details of the tenure, remuneration and financial clearances accorded by the Board of Governors

of NIPER mentioned in the appointment letters or multiple appointment letters sent to those consultants;

(f) whether full salary/contract amount and pension amount is being subjected to deduction of tax deducted at source as per the income tax rules;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the Board of Governors in the matter against violation of various rules/guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (h) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has reported that seven Consultants were hired as per provisions contained in General Financial Rules, 2005. The appointment of consultants is reported to Board of Governors (BoG) for information and ratification. Statement indicating names of consultants hired after January, 2010 and other relevant information is enclosed.

A Committee has been constituted to frame guidelines in this regard and making recommendation to BoG NIPER, Mohali for approval.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of Consultant	Designation	Term		Remuneration in Rs. per month	Total tax deducted at source from the date of joining to 28.02.2013	Reported/ratified by BoG
			From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Shri Harimohan, Retd. Controller of Administration from CSIO, Chandigarh (CSIR Lab)	Consultant (Admn.)	15.6.11	14.6.13	40000/-	83157.00	Reported/ratified by BoG in its 54th meeting held on 2nd August, 2012
2.	Shri R.K. Bhatti, Retd. Deputy Accountant General, AG, Punjab	Consultant (Audit)	08.6.11	7.6.13	40000/-	83157.00	Reported/ratified by BoG in its 54th meeting held on 21st August, 2012
3.	Shri Avtar Singh, Retd., Executive Engineer, NIPER	Consultant (Engineering)	15.6.11	14.6.13	40000/-	22953.00	Reported/ratified by BoG in its 54th meeting held on 2nd August, 2012



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Dr. Naresh Kumar, Retd. head HRDC , Ghaziabad (under CSIR)	Consultant w.r.t. Budgeting, Planning, industry liaisoning, business development etc.	14.9.12	13.9.13	90000/-	130100.00	To be reported in the ensuing 59th BoG meeting scheduled for 23rd March, 2013 for ratification.
5.	Dr. A.S. Bhatia, Retd. Asstt. Professor, NIPER	Consultant	10.9.12	9.9.13	60000/-	42686.00	To be reported in the ensuing 59th BoG meeting scheduled for 23rd March, 2013 for ratification.
6.	Shri A.C. Ahuja, Retd, CMD, IFCI Venture Capital Funds Limited	Financial Consultant	01.6.11	30.11.11	25000/-	0.00	Reported/ratified by BoG in its 54th meeting held on 2nd August, 2012.
7.	Sh. H.C. Sehgal, Retd. Sr. PPS	Consultant to assist Chairman BoG	06.8.12	25.9.12	30000/-	0.00	To be reported in the ensuing 59th BoG meeting scheduled for 23rd March, 2013 for ratification.

*[Translation]***Increase in Prices of Fertilizers**

2776. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the Nutrient-based subsidy scheme on the prices of fertilizers;

(b) whether the prices of fertilizers have been increased as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has finalised any methodology of granting direct subsidy to farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) to (c) Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, being

implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidised P&K fertilizer depending upon their nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MPR) of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies.

The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw material. Subsidy being fixed, any change in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers.

The prices of fertilizers have increased mainly due to fluctuation in international prices and also on account of depreciation of Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* USD. The MRPs of P&K fertilizers during the last three years quarter-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Direct cash transfer of fertilizer subsidy to the intended beneficiary is being implemented in a phased manner as under:

**Phase-I:** Part subsidy is disbursed to the fertilizer companies on the basis of acknowledgement of receipt of fertilizers by retail dealers through mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (mFMS).

**Phase-II:** Part subsidy payment to the fertilizer companies on the basis of acknowledgement of sales of fertilizers by retail dealers through mFMS.

**Phase-III:** Subsidy payment to buyer of fertilizer for agriculture purpose on the basis of fertilizers purchased by him.

**Phase-IV:** Subsidy payment to the farmers on the basis of details of purchase made by him.

The implementation of Phase-I has already been made operational. In the subsequent phase of the project, the mechanism to transfer the subsidy directly to the intended beneficiaries will be formulated and implemented once the implementation of Phase-I stabilizes.

### **Statement**

#### *MRP of P&K fertilizers during last three years*

#	Grades of Fertilizers	2009-10	2010-11 (Qtr. Wise)				2011-12 (Qtr. Wise)				2012-13 (Qtr. Wise)			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV (Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800	26500	26500	26500
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000	24200	24200	0
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000		0	0
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695	23100	24000	18750
5.	16-20-0-13	5875	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300	18200	18200	18200
6.	20-20-0-13	6295	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000	24800	19176	24800
7.	23-23-0-0	6145	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445					0	0
8.	10-26-26-0	7197	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900	22225	22225	22225
9.	12-32-16-0	7637	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300	23300	22500	24000
10.	14-28-14-0	7050	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029				0	0
11.	14-35-14-0	8185	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	23300	23300
12.	15-15-15-0	0	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000	15600	15600	15600
13.	AS: 20-3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	11013	11013	11013	11013
14.	20-20-0-0	5343	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	24450	24450	18500
15.	28-28-0-0	7481	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720	23905	23905
16.	17-17-17-0	5804	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710	20427	20522	20572	20672
17.	19-19-19-0	6487	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093	19470	19470	19470	0
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)*		3200	3200	3200	3200	3200		4000 to 6300				6500 to 7500	
19.	16-16-16-0		NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200	NA	NA	NA
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	19500	24938	24938	24938

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21.	15-15-15-09		NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000	15000	NA
22.	24-24-0-0		NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223	16223	NA
23.	13-33-0-6		NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400	17400	17400	17400	NA
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000	18000	21500	21500	17000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300	18300	24800	24800	24000
26.	Urea		4830				5310						5360	

MRP is exclusive of Taxes

Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sr. Nos. 7,23,24,25 are not under subsidy scheme presently.

NA means not available/not in the subsidy scheme.

### Agreement for Hydel Power Project

2777. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Union Government and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share in Hydel Power Projects established in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the share of various States earmarked in the agreement;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to seek the advice of the Supreme Court regarding the share of Hydel Power Projects established in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992 a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

[English]

### Laboratory under CSIR

2778. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the number of laboratories functioning in that state at present; and

(c) the details of research works undertaken by those laboratories during that period?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) CSIR has one laboratory in the state of Kerala. The laboratory, known as CSIR-National Institute

for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), is in Thiruvananthapuram.

(b) In the last three years no new laboratory has been set up by CSIR in the State.

(c) Following are the significant achievements of CSIR-NIIST:

- The CSIR-NIIST has published during 2005-2010, the highest proportion of globally top end research of any laboratory in India as per the Bibliometric analysis done by NESTA (UK);
- Transfer of technology for Virtual Casting Solver to M/s '3DFOUNDRYTECH';
- Development of clean bioprocessing technology of white pepper from fresh & dried pepper. Nine production plants have been set up in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In addition, the technology has been transferred to six small and medium enterprises;
- Technology for Biofilter for odour control for industrial units transferred to: Sai Annapurna Bioproteins, Malappuram-Fish meal factory; Miracle Polymers Ltd., Coimbatore: Reclaim rubber factory; Cochin International Airport Ltd. for sewage treatment plant; Kochi Refineries Ltd. for bitumen off-gas treatment (pilot scale); and Orchid Pharma Ltd., pilot plant ETP;
- Ceramic Membrane Based Water Filtration Unit, developed with Cochin Minerals and Rutilis Ltd. Aluva, Kochi and installed in the premises of BHEL;
- Development of Thermo Control Inorganic Pigments which provides energy savings and aesthetic appeal to thermoplastic roofing materials and reduces heat buildup; and
- Development of Fibre Poly Wood (Coir Based): MoU signed with Kerala Furniture Consortium Pvt. Ltd. for commercialization of the technology.

#### **National Water Framework**

2779. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on a national legal framework of general principles on water for water governance in every State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof and the views of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.K. Alagh to draft Water Framework Law as an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative and/or executive (or devolved) powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies. The tenure of the Committee is upto 3rd April, 2013.

*[Translation]*

#### **Assessment by CEA**

2780. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the assessment of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), additional power generation is expected by a few States after meeting their requirement by the end of the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate distribution network is available to supply additional power in States having power shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilization of additional power in the States facing having power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) carries out generation planning at the national level to estimate the generation capacity required in the country based on the projected demand for electricity. The assessment of demand for electricity in various States and Union Territories as well as on All India basis is carried out by CEA through Electric Power Survey. The requirement of power in a State is

met by generation from its own sources, supply against its share in central generating stations and power procured from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) under Case-1 and Case-2 bids, trading licensees, power exchanges as well as bilateral agreements. While, the demand for power in a State varies from season to season, month to month, day to day and hour to hour basis, the availability of power in the State also varies depending on the level of generation in the available units and the arrangements made by the State for availing power from various sources. Surplus power, therefore, accrues in some of the States on seasonal basis or for a few days in a month or for certain hours in a day/year, depending upon the requirement and availability of power during the period. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreements.

(c) to (e) The development of transmission and distribution network within a State falls in the domain of State Transmission Utility (STU); development of inter-regional and inter-State transmission falls in the domain of Central Transmission Utility (CTU). The large expansion in consumption of electricity has to be supported by significant expansion and strengthening of the transmission network. A total of about 1,10,340 cKM of transmission lines, 2,70,000 MVA of AC transformer capacity and 19,250 of HVDC systems are estimated as needed during the 12th Plan to make available additional power to the States in the 12th Plan.

The steps initiated by the Government for utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States *inter-alia* include (i) synchronous inter-connection of Southern Grid with the NEW Grid, (ii) creation of additional inter-regional transmission capacity of 38,000 MW during the 12th Plan, (iii) strengthening/development of inter-State transmission lines including high capacity transmission corridors for transfer of power from generation rich areas to power deficit areas, (iv) setting up of power exchanges, (v) regulations for operationalisation of open access, etc.

#### **Release of Funds**

2781. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in releasing funds to various State Governments under various schemes financed by his Ministry, State-wise particularly for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise along with the reasons for delay in releasing funds;

(c) whether the development works under these schemes are getting hampered as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds released under various schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Following Central Sector Funded Scheme are being implemented by Ministry of Power (MOP) and its Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in various States including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(i) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Under RGGVY, funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount of the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. There is no delay in releasing funds to various State Governments including the State of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. No development works are getting hampered due to delay in releasing funds under RGGVY.

(ii) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

Under (R-APDRP), funds are released to utilities through Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency as per the predetermined milestone. There has not been any delay in release of funds to any state power utility including utilities in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Energy Conservation Activities undertaken by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

BEE is implementing various schemes relating to energy efficiency and conservation in various states and there is no delay in respect of funds released for capacity building of State Designated

Agencies and contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) established in Bihar & Uttar Pradesh States.

(e) The details of release of funds under RGGVY, State-wise including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, during last

three years, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of financial assistance under R-APDRP, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of funds released under Energy Conservation Activities is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement I**

*State-wise funds disbursed by REC under RGGVY during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	During 2009-10	During 2010-11	During 2011-12	Cumulative funds released as on 31.01.2013 (includes funds released prior to year 2009-10)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.20	154.86	31.48	804.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	225.27	165.54	40.01	737.76
3.	Assam	499.76	698.42	545.27	2413.48
4.	Bihar	706.28	571.58	289.72	3886.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	333.55	163.67	120.37	846.43
6.	Gujarat	94.32	76.80	30.62	286.98
7.	Haryana	60.68	21.27	20.97	177.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	122.46	59.90	21.25	290.55
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	363.92	67.32	75.56	784.15
10.	Jharkhand	752.36	161.89	116.53	3065.89
11.	Karnataka	67.61	62.92	48.95	741.68
12.	Kerala	10.59	31.89	0.00	119.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	416.48	288.27	430.99	1737.33
14.	Maharashtra	205.64	162.09	55.00	595.86
15.	Manipur	63.17	95.95	80.12	297.18
16.	Meghalaya	129.38	86.86	105.05	386.22
17.	Mizoram	81.02	78.28	0.00	238.24
18.	Nagaland	54.37	61.86	28.14	226.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Odisha	998.60	605.73	390.35	3308.72
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.90
21.	Rajasthan	151.44	83.18	221.51	1108.87
22.	Sikkim	44.91	43.62	40.73	172.89
23.	Tamil Nadu	119.30	39.12	41.40	317.32
24.	Tripura	52.30	33.96	52.38	175.73
25.	Uttar Pradesh	192.94	72.45	95.48	3401.01
26.	Uttarakhand	102.06	9.70	-0.07	685.90
27.	West Bengal	582.91	505.10	168.01	2288.34
Total		6588.52	4402.23	3049.82	29154.99

**Statement II***Year-wise Sanctions & Disbursements in R-APDRP*

(As on 6-Mar-13)

State	Sanctions Cumulative	Disbursements 2009-10	Disbursements 2010-11	Disbursements 2011-12	Disbursements 2012-13	Disbursements Cummulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	839.21	7.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.68
Himachal Pradesh	435.37	24.32	101.25	0.00	29.59	155.16
Jammu and Kashmir	1870.15	40.35	5.25	515.45	0.00	561.04
Punjab	1834.94	150.40	0.00	207.41	10.26	368.07
Chandigarh	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2007.31	28.19	252.21	0.00	0.67	371.13
Uttar Pradesh	4200.82	190.22	274.76	60.33	302.00	827.31
Uttarakhand	535.00	35.31	0.00	33.59	117.79	189.13
Madhya Pradesh	2368.26	122.56	254.24	41.62	38.51	456.93
Gujarat	1363.01	54.07	190.62	0.00	55.99	314.22
Chhattisgarh	873.75	36.74	0.00	0.00	118.85	155.59
Maharashtra	3954.78	50.99	197.09	344.02	27.68	666.11
Goa	110.73	31.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1562.21	39.81	124.32	35.05	0.00	310.17
Karnataka	1340.14	117.11	100.83	41.75	0.00	259.68
Kerala	1375.85	64.31	75.51	80.25	30.92	250.99
Tamil Nadu	3878.73	120.76	526.23	4.77	0.00	671.69
Puducherry	27.53	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	4.50
Bihar	1371.81	58.37	0.00	0.00	82.53	140.90
Jharkhand	160.60	30.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	48.18
West Bengal	872.54	47.99	82.05	45.87	55.87	231.78
Assam	839.65	51.95	0.00	124.15	75.79	251.89
Arunachal Pradesh	37.68	0.00	11.30	0.00	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	34.58	0.00	10.37	0.00	0.00	10.37
Manipur	31.55	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	33.97	0.00	10.19	0.00	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	35.12	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	94.76	7.89	20.54	0.00	0.00	28.43
Tripura	200.28	10.31	0.00	43.07	6.71	60.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>32323.67</b>	<b>1321.08</b>	<b>2256.78</b>	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>953.16</b>	<b>6456.01</b>

Note: 1. The sanctions above include Project Cost approved by R-APDRP Steering Committee for Part-B projects.

### **Statement III**

*The details of funds released under Energy Conservation Activities State-wise*

**Scheme A:** Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities

Sl.No.	Region	No.	State	Total fund disbursed (INR Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	East	1	West Bengal	32.4
2.		2	Jharkhand	0.0
3.		3	Bihar	150.5
4.		4	Odisha	367.0



1	2	3	4	5
5.	North East	1	Arunachal Pradesh	105.6
6.		2	Assam	119.7
7.		3	Nagaland	184.6
8.		4	Mizoram	231.5
9.		5	Meghalaya	74.3
10.		6	Manipur	0.0
11.		7	Tripura	25.9
12.		8	Sikkim	15.0
13.	North	1	Uttarakhand	117.5
14.		2	Haryana	116.5
15.		3	Punjab	195.5
16.		4	Chandigarh	0.0
17.		5	Delhi	42.0
18.		6	Himachal Pradesh	5.0
19.		7	Rajasthan	231.5
20.		8	Uttar Pradesh	8.7
21.	South	1	Kerala	205.5
22.		2	Andhra Pradesh	227.5
23.		3	Tamil Nadu	151.5
24.		4	Karnataka	207.5
25.		5	Puducherry	148.1
26.		6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.0
27.		7	Lakshadweep	12.0
28.	West	1	Gujarat	0.0
29.		2	Maharashtra	300.8
30.		3	Chhattisgarh	257.0
31.		4	Madhya Pradesh	160.5
32.		5	Goa	98.0

**Scheme B: Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency**

Sl.No.	State	Total (INR Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00
2.	Rajasthan	400.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00
4.	Karnataka	400.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	200.00
6.	Haryana	400.00
7.	Uttarakhand	200.00
8.	Punjab	400.00
9.	Kerala	400.00
10.	Gujarat	200.00
11.	Nagaland	200.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00
13.	Goa	200.00
14.	Mizoram	200.00
15.	Tripura	200.00
16.	West Bengal	200.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	400.00
19.	Assam	200.00
20.	Odisha	400.00
21.	Puducherry	200.00
22.	Bihar	200.00
23.	Jharkhand	200.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00

[English]

**Special Schemes for Welfare of Minorities**

2782. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any special schemes for the welfare of minorities during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives of such schemes and the time frame fixed to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The following new schemes have been included for implementation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the welfare of the minorities:-

(i) Scheme for Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the students belonging to minority communities to provide financial assistance by way of extending interest subsidy on education loans for pursuing higher studies abroad.

(ii) Scheme for Skill Development Initiatives to enhance employment and livelihood skills of minorities by providing skills and skills up-gradation to the minority communities.

(iii) Scheme for Support for students clearing Prelims Conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. to support candidates from the minority communities who qualify at the preliminary examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions (PSCs) etc. to improve their representation in government services.

(iv) Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community to arrest the declining population trend of small minority community, viz. Parsis.

(v) Scheme for strengthening of State Waqf Boards to provide financial assistance to State Waqf Board for strengthening them in order to improve their performance.

(vi) Scheme for promotion of education in 100 minority concentration towns/cities having substantial minority population, for empowering

the minorities to provide infrastructure for various levels of schools, including teaching aids and also for up-gradation and construction of infrastructure for skill and vocational education along with hostel facility.

- (vii) Scheme for Village development programme for villages not covered by minority concentration blocks (MCBs)/minority concentration districts (MCDs) to provide infrastructure for socio-economic development and basic amenities.
- (viii) Scheme for Support to Districts Level Institutions to give financial support for setting up of and running district level institutions for minority welfare in Minority Concentration Districts.
- (ix) Free bicycle for Girl Students of Class IX for retention of minority girl students from Class IX onwards.

The schemes at Sr. No. (vi) to (ix) above have been merged with the existing Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

[Translation]

#### **Beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes**

2783. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under various rural development schemes and the number of BPL persons out of them;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to allot social security number to all such people in order to ensure that the benefits of such schemes reach to the end users;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a mechanism and prepare a national database for issuing social security number to improve the targets of rural schemes and to provide proper identification and verification number to every one; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing

through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the schemes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for rural poor in all the States. The number of beneficiaries covered under these schemes, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (which is open to all rural households) during 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Steps for linking the UID *i.e.* Aadhaar in the Bank Accounts/Post Office account of beneficiaries have been taken with the aim that the beneficiaries get the amount. Initially, 51 Districts of 8 States have been selected for completion of seeding of UID number with the Bank Account/Post account number of beneficiaries under NSAP.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has no such proposal.

#### **Statement**

##### *Coverage of beneficiaries under Rural Development Programmes during 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Lakh Numbers	Unit
1.	MGNREGA	504.24	Households provided employment
2.	SGSY/NRLM	16.77	Swarozgaris Assisted
3.	IAY	24.66	Houses completed
4.	NSAP	213.84	Beneficiaries Assisted

Note	:	Households under MGNREGA include Above Poverty Line (APL) households also
	:	Beneficiaries under NSAP include urban BPL beneficiaries also
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
SGSY/NRLM	:	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission
IAY	:	Indira Awaas Yojana
NSAP	:	National Social Assistance Programme

[English]

#### **Households under RGGVY**

2784. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households provided with electricity connections under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years, State-wise especially in Jharkhand;

(b) the number of households which do not have any electricity connection and are still deprived of the benefits of this scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), a flagship scheme, with an objective to provide access to electricity to rural households by creating rural electricity infrastructure and also to provide free electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The number of free electricity connections released to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), during the last three years, State-wise (including Jharkhand) is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, the coverage of release of free electricity connection under the sanctioned projects is 274.98 lakh BPL households. As on 31.01.2013,

electricity connections to 205.15 lakh BPL households have been released. The details of coverage and release of connections to BPL households under RGGVY, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Following measures have been taken to expedite completion of projects to provide free connection to remaining BPLs:

- An inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary (Power), Government of India periodically reviews the progress of implementation under RGGVY.
- Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders, the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies.
- District Electricity Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- States have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

#### **Statement I**

*State-wise details of release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY in the country including Jharkhand during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	566518	258751	98232
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	967	9205	11474
3.	Assam	189816	352237	232519
4.	Bihar	560985	641016	405736
5.	Chhattisgarh	145990	196552	481971
6.	Gujarat	85931	420126	102134
7.	Haryana	69453	90535	10617
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148	3637	5901

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14163	8452	13413
10.	Jharkhand	555289	359213	111597
11.	Karnataka	134949	48861	49604
12.	Kerala	6131	1117	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	75477	211816	352976
14.	Maharashtra	429026	403387	126317
15.	Manipur	1640	4397	19421
16.	Meghalaya	17832	12880	30792
17.	Mizoram	378	8129	6236
18.	Nagaland	4368	13434	10712
19.	Odisha	650678	1435007	518324
20.	Punjab	19507	28890	5528
21.	Rajasthan	208695	255939	85783
22.	Sikkim	66	7121	2179
23.	Tamil Nadu	383533	115044	4083
24.	Tripura	22085	36886	22015
25.	Uttar Pradesh	157263	15818	172574
26.	Uttarakhand	72382	19596	5288
27.	West Bengal	345198	925309	559476
Total		4718468	5883355	3444902

**Statement II**

*State-wise coverage and release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY*

Sl.No.	State	BPL households		
		Coverage*	Cumulative Achievement (as on 31.01.2013)	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2484665	2783390	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40726	24615	16111
3.	Assam	1150597	882554	268043

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	5658692	2305704	3352988
5.	Chhattisgarh	987834	944103	43731
6.	Gujarat	742094	827788	0
7.	Haryana	257273	194461	62812
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13196	14753	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81217	51012	30205
10.	Jharkhand	1803377	1283770	519607
11.	Karnataka	978219	856401	121818
12.	Kerala	74571	52993	21578
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1817544	942734	874810
14.	Maharashtra	1202882	1180284	22598
15.	Manipur	107369	28814	78555
16.	Meghalaya	109696	83067	26629
17.	Mizoram	27417	15144	12273
18.	Nagaland	69899	36062	33837
19.	Odisha	3045979	2802221	243758
20.	Punjab	148860	79104	69756
21.	Rajasthan	1224417	1120242	104175
22.	Sikkim	11458	9695	1763
23.	Tamil Nadu	527234	501202	26032
24.	Tripura	107506	97625	9881
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1907419	1042593	864826
26.	Uttarakhand	238522	234593	3929
27.	West Bengal	2679989	2120548	559441
Total		27498652	20515472	6983180

\*Includes release of free electricity connections to 4559141 BPL households of 72 projects sanctioned under phase-II of RGGVY

[Translation]

### Irrigation by Canals

2785. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage area of agricultural land which has been brought under canal irrigation in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Union Government has formulated any action plan for providing the facility of canals to the remaining areas; and

(c) if so, the time by which the facility is likely to be made available to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by Central Water Commission, the percentage area of agricultural land which has been provided net canal irrigation during year 2009-10 in the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are 15.62 and 0.12 respectively.

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, planning, execution and operation and maintenance of Irrigation projects are carried out by the State Government from their own resources and as per their own requirement and priority of works. The Union Ministry of Water Resources provides assistance and guidance to the State Governments for such works. The State Governments make proposals in the form of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of a particular project identifying the area to be benefitted by the project. The techno-economical appraisal of such DPRs (only Major and Medium projects) is carried out by Central Water Commission for the approval of the project by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) & Investment Clearance by Planning Commission.

[English]

### Horticulture Trains

2786. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of running horticulture trains for transportation of perishable commodities in the country, zone and route-wise; and

(b) the extent to which such services have become useful in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) together with National Horticulture Board (NHB) have developed one rake of 90 insulated containers for transportation of perishable commodities on Railway system. The aim of this was to provide safe, secure and fast transportation of horticulture produce through Railways. This rake has primarily been utilized for moving Bananas from Bhusawal in Central Railway to New Azadpur in Northern Railway in form of full rake of 80 containers. This service was provided till December, 2012 end whereafter there has been no demand.

(b) As per the assessment of National Horticulture Board (NHB), the running of this particular train brought down wastage of perishables to a negligible level. However, trade is not willing to avail the services at the prices offered to them. Issue has been reviewed and prices have been reduced.

[Translation]

### Survey for Railway Lines

2787. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway lines for which surveys have been completed in Bihar and Maharashtra along with the estimated cost of laying of railway lines thereon;

(b) the time by which the work on laying of railway lines thereon is likely to be started;

(c) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway line projects in the said States;

(d) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Details of Railway lines for which surveys have been completed in Bihar and Maharashtra during last three years alongwith estimated cost are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Kms.	Cost (Rs. in crore)
<b>Projects falling partly/fully in Bihar</b>			
1.	Pirpainti-Jasidih New Line	127	1183
2.	Manjhi-Lar Road via Raghunathpur, Darauli & Guthani New Line	92	742
3.	Samsi-Dalkhola New Line	102	745
<b>Projects falling partly/fully in Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Rail link from JSW Jaigarh Port to KRCL New Line	200	3462
2.	Dhule-Amalner New Line	39	216
3.	Ballarsha to Surjagad (Etapalli) New Line	122	586
4.	Nanded-Bidar via Degloor New Line	157	1180
5.	Jalna-Khamgaon via Buldhana New Line	155	1027
6.	Solapur-Jalgaon New Line	454	3161
7.	Kinwat-Mahur New Line	42	210
8.	Pen-Thal New Line	26	170
9.	Nagbhir-Nagpur Gauge conversion	106	401
10.	Durg-Nagpur 3rd line	228	1273

(b) (i) Pirpainti-Jasidih—part section Hansdiha-Godda (30 km) sanctioned in 2012-13 and Pirpainti-Jasidih excluding Hansdiha-Godda (97 km) included in Budget 2013-14 subject to obtaining mandatory clearance from Planning Commission and approval of CCEA. (ii) Samsi-Dalkhola—part section Raiganj-Dalkhola (43.4 km)

sanctioned and work is in progress. Reports of remaining completed surveys are at examination stage.

(c) The status of ongoing/pending railway line projects falling fully or partly in the State of Bihar and Maharashtra are as under:-

Sl.No	Project	Kms.	Status
1	2	3	4

#### **Projects falling in Bihar**

##### **New Lines**

1.	Ara-Bhabua Road	122	Part estimate sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 11.03 km submitted.
2.	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj)	100	Estimate sanctioned. Papers for land acquisition submitted. Major bridge started.
3.	Araria-Supaul	92	Part detailed estimate for Araria-Baseti (20 km) sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed.



1	2	3	4
4.	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat	67.78	Part Estimate sanctioned. Land plans prepared for 18 km. Final Location Survey completed for 18 kms.
5.	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road	118.5	Part estimate for Bihta-Paliganj (29 km) sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 9.10 km submitted. Final Location Survey completed.
6.	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur	84.65	326.98 acre land acquired out of total 946.96. 10 nos. major bridges out of total 13 completed.
7.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road	58.88	Work from Paniyahwa to Chhitauni about 3.7 km. completed. Balance could not be taken up for want of land acquisition.
8.	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan	70.14	Part estimate for Darbhanga-Kepchahi (16 km) sanctioned. Tender for earthwork awarded and work taken up.
9.	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4	Part Estimate sanctioned. Land papers for 32 km filed.
10.	Deoghar-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road	147	Banka-Barahat (15 km) commissioned. Deoghar-Chandan (15 km) commissioned. – Earthwork & bridges taken up in rest of the section & Banka-Kakwara (5.1 km) completed in 2011-12. Chandan-Katuria (8.4 km) & Kakwara – Kharjausa (9.1 km) targeted for completion in 2012-13.
11.	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbigha, Barbigha to Shekhpora	171.5	Land acquisition, earthwork, major and minor bridges taken up. Dhaniawan-Chandi (17 km) completed in 2011-12. Chandi-Biharsharif (13 km) targeted for 2012-13.
12.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97	Work in preliminary stages.
13.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.9	Final Location Survey for balance portion is in progress.
14.	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali	148.3	Work taken up in two phases. Hajipur-Vaishali bridges completed & earthwork & track linking taken up. Vaishali-Sagauli (115 km) – Earthwork, bridges tender for part length awarded.
15.	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64	Hathua-Bathuabazar (22 km) commissioned. Bhatni-Chauria (8 km) & Bathua Bazar-Panchdeori (11 km) in advance stage of execution. For rest land acquisition processed.
16.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj	50.08	Part Estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. Soil exploration for bridges completed for 21 major bridges and 34 minor bridges.
17.	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal)	18	Work entrusted to IRCON. Contract for Indian portion finalized and work taken up & tender for Nepal portion will be invited after land availability.

1	2	3	4
18.	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan (44 km)	44	Earthwork & bridges taken up. Khagaria-Bishnupur (6.6 km), & Biraul-Harnagar (Part) (5 km) targeted for 2012-13.
19.	Koderma-Tilaiya	68	Earthwork & bridges taken up.
20.	Kosi Bridge	21.85	Sub-structure of main bridge completed. Super-structure fabrication completed and 38 out of 39 spans launched.
21.	Kursela-Bihariganj	35	Part estimate for Kursela-Rupali sanctioned.
22.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat	65.49	Maharajganj-Bishanpur Mahawari (5 km) completed. Bishanpur-Masrakh (31 km) land acquisition, earthwork & bridges taken up. Bishanpur-Mahwari-Barkagaon (11 km) completed. Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km). Final Location Survey completed.
23.	Motihari-Sitamarhi	76.7	Work in preliminary stages.
24.	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga	14	Substructure completed. 75% fabrication of superstructure completed.
25.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhangha	66.9	Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned.
26.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road	66.55	Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned.
27.	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	63	Completed.
28.	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	Final Location Survey completed.
29.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge)	19	Revised estimate sanctioned. Earthwork on south approach completed. Fabrication work on north and south side taken up. Phulwarisharif-Patliputra (6 km) completed in 2011-12.
30.	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km) & Natesar-Islampur (21 km)	67	Rajgir-Tilaiya (46 km) commissioned. Earthwork & minor bridges has been taken up in remaining section.
31.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48 km)-3rd line	159.5	Mandarhill-Kumardol (17 km) and Kumardol-Hansdiha (7 km) completed & commissioned in 2012. Rampurhat-Piragarha (19 km) completed. Earthwork and bridges taken up in the main section. Dumka-Barmasia (13 km), Dumka-Barapalasi (11 km) & Barmasia-Shikaripara (8 km), Bara Pallasy-Bhaturia (11.5 km) & Pinargaria-Harsingha (7.8 km) targeted for 2012-13.
32.	Sakri-Hasanpur	79	Sakri-Biraul (36 km) completed. Earthwork & bridges has been taken up in remaining section. Biraul-Kusheshwarsthan-Hasan (40 km) earthwork and major bridges taken up. Bithan-Hasanpur (10.3 km) targeted for completion in 2012-13.
33.	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand	188	Part Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey (FLS) completed.
34.	Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar)	74.8	Part estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed.

1	2	3	4
<b>Doubling</b>			
1.	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling	65	Work in planning stage.
2.	Katreah-Kursela patch Doubling incl. bridge on river Kosi	7.23	New work included in Budget 2012-13.
3.	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur	59.06	Work in planning stage.
4.	Sahibganj-Pirpaina	10.45	Estimate sanctioned. Tenders for earthwork and minor bridges awarded.
5.	Sonepur-Hajipur including Gandak Bridge	5.5	Important bridge completed upto pier cap level. Substructure of major bridges completed.
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>			
1.	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. Bet, Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal)	69.08	Work transferred to IRCON for execution. Final Location Survey completed.
2.	Jaynagar-Darbhanga- Narkatiaganj	268	Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Chauradano (194 km) completed and commissioned. Chauradano-Narkatiaganj-Bhiknatori (100 km) earthwork, minor/major bridges taken up.
3.	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan- Chhapra	233.5	Thawe-Siwan (28.5 km) and Kaptanganj-Thawe (99 km) completed and commissioned. Thawe-Chhapra earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up.
4.	Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar- Taznarayanpur & new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola	43.43	Estimate sanctioned. Katihar-Barsoi (39 km), Barsoi-Radhikapur (54 km)-Jogani-Katihar (108 km) completed and commissioned. Katihar-Taznarayanpur (36 km) sanctioned as material modification. Katihar-Taznarayanpur section completed. Raiganj-Dalkhola preliminary activities taken up.
5.	Mansi-Saharsa, incl. Saharsa- Dauram Madhepura-Purnia (143 km)	143	Mansi-Saharsa (42 km) and Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura (22 km) completed and commissioned. Earthwork, major and minor bridges taken up in remaining section. Dauram-Murliganj-Banmankhi (40 km) completed. Banmankhi-Purnia (38 km)-targeted for completion in 2012-13.
6.	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj (206.06 km)	206.06	Sakri-Nirmali (51 km) earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up. Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (43 km) earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up. Saharsa-Forbesganj (110.74 km) work on bridges & earthwork taken up.
<b>Projects falling in Maharashtra</b>			
<b>New lines</b>			
1.	Baramati-Lonand	54	Lonand-Phaltan section completed.
2.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.5	Tender for Final Location Survey (FLS) finalized.

1	2	3	4
3.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yevatmal-Pusood)	270	Detailed estimate for Rs. 4.16 crore for land acquisition and major bridges for Wardha-Deoli (16 km) of Wardha-Nanded new line project sanctioned. Being executed on cost sharing basis with Govt. of Maharashtra.
4.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vaijnath	250	Work on Ahmednagar-Narayandoh (12.5 km): Work of track linking completed. Earthwork & bridges in advance stage. Ballast supply in progress.
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>			
1.	Nagbir-Nagpur	106	New work included in 2013-14 subject to obtaining mandatory clearance from Planning Commission & approval of CCEA.
2.	Chhindwara-Nagpur	149.52	Detailed estimate sanctioned. Land acquisition for entire 128 hectares of forest land completed.
3.	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi (285 km)	285	Balaghat-Katangi (46.80 km) & Gondia-Balaghat (42 Kms) including MOIL siding (42+7 Kms) completed & commissioned. On Balaghat-Nainpur (75.41 Kms) section work held up for want of forestry clearance.
4.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola	210	298.60 km under W.R. and balance under SCR. Detailed estimate for Ratlam-Mhow portion (159 km) of W.R. sanctioned. FLS tender for Mhow-Khandwa accepted and work taken up. Ratlam Fatehabad (80 km) section targeted for 2012-13.
<b>Doubling</b>			
1.	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km)	24.13	Preliminary activities taken up.
2.	Budhni-Barkhera - 3rd line (33 km)	33	FLS taken up.
3.	Godhani-Kalumna Chord	13.7	DE sanctioned for Rs. 59.13 crore. FLS & soil investigation completed. Requisite money deposited with District Authority for acquisition of land. Preliminary activities taken up.
4.	Kalumna-Nagpur	6.16	FLS completed. Tendering for minor bridges finalised. Earthwork completed in entire encroachment free area. Minor bridges completed. Work of ballast and track linking in advance stage.
5.	Kalyan-Kasara - 3rd line (67.62 km)	67.62	Part detailed estimated for Rs. 5.55 crore sanctioned.
6.	Panvel-Pen	35	In Phase I, 16 km Panvel-Apta taken up. CRS inspection done & sanction received. Apta-Jite (9 km): targeted for completion in 2012-13.
7.	Panvel-Roha land acquisition	75.44	Acquisition of private land completed. Govt. land transfer recommended by Collector.

1	2	3	4
8.	Pen-Roha	40	Tender for earthwork and minor bridges covering 34 km out of 40 km awarded. In section Pen-Kasu (14 km): Earthwork & bridges completed and track linking work in advance stage.
9.	Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km)	76.3	New work included in Budget 2012-13. Part detailed estimate sanctioned for Rs. 595.7 lakh.
10.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	306.93	The detailed estimate sanctioned for Rs. 1389.62 crore. Work between Vyara-Ukaisongarh (20 km) and Amolner-Dharangaon (25 km) completed and commissioned on 30.10.12 & 14.08.12 respectively. Ukaisongarh-Chinchpada (40 km): Earthwork & bridges in advance stages & section targeted for completion in 2012-13.
11.	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (224.90 km) and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (641.37 km)	225	Work entrusted to RVNL. FLS completed. Project sanctioned alongwith RE of Pune-Guntakal section against ADB funding. Works on bridges and earthwork started.

(d) Target dates of completion (TDC) are not fixed.

(e) To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up at highest level. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Government for providing adequate security at work sites. Empowerment of field units have also been taken up to expedite completion of projects.

#### **e-Court**

2788. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing e-Courts related projects including video conferencing for upgradation of communication and information technology infrastructure of Supreme Court and High Courts in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the funds spent in Andhra Pradesh for this purpose so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government is

implementing e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project which envisages ICT enablement of 14,249 district and subordinate courts in the country, and upgradation of ICT infrastructure at the Supreme Court and all the High Courts. ICT enablement includes installation of computer hardware, local area network (LAN), application software, and provisions for internet connectivity. All these are undertaken and provided for, after the site has been made ready and civil work completed. As on 31st January 2013, 12,030 district & subordinate courts have been computerized in the Country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The ICT upgradation in High Court includes provision for rack servers, slim clients, touch screen kiosks, scanners, printers, UPS systems & local area network. Under the ICT upgradation of High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 2.27 crore has been utilised.

As for video conferencing, five of the High Courts, namely Rajasthan, Calcutta, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Gauhati have this facility. For Sikkim High Court, it has been approved by the Government. For district court complexes, video conferencing has been approved for 500 complexes, on a pilot basis.

**Statement***e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project (as on 31.1.2013)*

Sl.No.	High Court	Approved number of Courts in the Project	Number of Courts Computerised	% Completion
1.	Allahabad	2053	1918	93.42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	937	652	69.58
3.	Bombay	1843	1980	107.43
4.	Calcutta	759	770	101.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	313	182	58.15
6.	Delhi	303	0	0.00
7.	Gauhati	378	377	99.74
8.	Gujarat	800	822	102.75
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	172	131	76.16
10.	Jharkhand	532	350	65.79
11.	Karnataka	773	629	81.37
12.	Kerala	402	348	86.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1018	1052	103.34
14.	Madras	779	536	68.81
15.	Odisha	399	411	103.01
16.	Patna	1060	156	14.72
17.	Punjab and Haryana	589	673	114.26
18.	Rajasthan	789	766	97.08
19.	Himachal Pradesh	108	100	92.59
20.	Sikkim	10	10	100.00
21.	Uttarakhand	232	167	71.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>14249</b>	<b>12030</b>	<b>84.43</b>

**Notary Public**

2789. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Notary Public appointed during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Notary Public appointed in Gujarat during the said period; and

(c) the number of posts of Notary Public lying vacant in the country, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the said period 312 number of Notary Public were appointed in the State of Gujarat.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

States/UTs	Notaries Appointed by Central Government during the Year	
	2011	2012
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	74	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	-	-
Bihar	11	-
Chandigarh	2	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-
Delhi	11	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Goa	1	-

1	2	3
Gujarat	132	180
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Haryana	60	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
Jharkhand	1	-
Kerala	69	-
Karnataka	125	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-
Maharashtra	168	-
Manipur	-	-
Mizoram	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	8	-
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	2	-
Punjab	37	-
Puducherry	1	-
Rajasthan	45	-
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	163	-
Tripura	4	-
Uttar Pradesh	72	169
Uttarakhand	9	-
West Bengal	4	-

**Statement II**

State/U.T. Admn.	Number of posts of Notary Public lying vacant
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50
Andhra Pradesh	238

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	325
Assam	573
Bihar	883
Chandigarh	49
Chhattisgarh	392
Delhi	168
Dadra and Nagar Havelli	24
Daman and Diu	50
Goa	51
Gujarat	139
Himachal Pradesh	444
Haryana	512
Jharkhand	441
Jammu and Kashmir	350
Kerala	143
Karnataka	196
Lakshadweep	25
Meghalaya	175
Maharashtra	682
Manipur	225
Mizoram	200
Madhya Pradesh	1064
Nagaland	200
Odisha	732
Punjab	431
Puducherry	17
Rajasthan	491
Sikkim	100

1	2
Tamil Nadu	186
Tripura	92
Uttar Pradesh	693
Uttarakhand	298
West Bengal	278

[English]

### Concession on SSP

2790. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing concession to farmers for the use of Single Super Phosphate (SSP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is extending/proposes to extend concession on Rock Phosphate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Subsidy on Single Super Phosphate (SSP) is provided under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme. The subsidy on SSP for 2012-13 is Rs. 3673 per MT.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to provide subsidy on rock phosphate.

[Translation]

### RGGVY in Rajasthan

2791. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for covering all the villages of Rajasthan including Jalor, Sirohi districts under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received the proposal from the State Government for sub-scheme under this scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for early completion of the said sub-scheme?

Cumulatively, as on 31.01.2013, the electrification works in 4,102 UEV and 32,294 PEV have been completed under the scheme. The project-wise details of electrification of villages under RGGVY in the State of Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement. Government has proposed to continue RGGVY in XII Plan for covering remaining villages/habitations and BPL families as per availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Thirty (30) supplementary Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Rajasthan were received by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), a nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY. Since the DPRs were not based on actual field survey, the Implementing Agencies have been requested by REC to re-submit the DPRs based on actual field survey for exact determination of household coverage.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 40 projects (25 projects in X Plan and 15 projects in XI Plan) have been sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan including districts Jalor and Sirohi, covering electrification of 4,339 un/de-electrified villages (UEV) and intensive electrification of 34,783 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV) with a project cost of Rs. 1339.00 crore.

#### **Statement**

##### *Project-wise details of electrification of villages under RGGVY in the State of Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	Name of District	Coverage		Cumulative Achievement (31.01.2013)	
		UE/DE Village	PEV	UE/DEVillage	PEV
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>X Plan</b>					
1.	Ajmer	14	1011	14	921
2.	Chittorgarh	4	0	4	0
3.	Dungarpur	100	754	100	754
4.	Jhunjhunu	0	855	0	787
5.	Rajsamand	132	841	132	834
6.	Sikar	13	973	13	884
7.	Udaipur	46	0	46	0
8.	Alwar	47	1882	47	1853
9.	Bundi	68	771	68	662
10.	Dausa	34	991	34	815
11.	Dholpur	162	0	162	0
12.	Karauli	9	0	9	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kota	38	767	38	691
14.	Bikaner	180	587	180	587
15.	Churu	6	843	6	843
16.	Hanumangarh	46	0	46	0
17.	Jaisalmer	98	348	98	322
18.	Jaisalmer	55	0	55	0
19.	Jalore	30	667	30	667
20.	Jodhpur	173	885	173	885
21.	Nagaur Ladnu	0	97	0	97
22.	Sirohi	8	447	8	447
23.	Sri Ganganagar	111	0	111	0
24.	Bhilwara	104	1589	104	1589
25.	Jhalawar	169	1293	169	1293
	Sub Total	1647	15601	1647	14931

**XI Plan**

1.	Banswara	446	967	357	689
2.	Chittorgarh (sup)	207	1977	196	1896
	Nagaur	0	0	0	0
3.	Udaipur(sup)	374	1793	307	1701
	Barmer	0	0	0	0
4.	Hanumangarh (sup)	132	1576	132	940
	Pali	0	0	0	0
5.	S. Ganganagar (sup)	179	2505	178	2264
	Baran	0	0	0	0
	Bharatpur	0	0	0	0
6.	Dholpur (sup)	131	491	88	266

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jaipur	47	2030	47	1829
8.	Karauli (sup)	65	617	66	623
9.	S. Madhopur	76	613	75	608
10.	Tonk	140	878	140	869
11.	Baran	86	973	87	949
12.	Barmer	668	1230	647	1200
13.	Bharatpur	96	1265	95	1264
14.	Nagaur	25	1352	25	1352
15.	Pali	20	915	15	913
	Sub Total	2692	19182	2455	17363
	Grand Total	4339	34783	4102	32294

[English]

### Conservation of Water

2792. SHRI A.K.S. VUAYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would look into and apply both time-tested techniques and modern innovation to conserve and harness water especially in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction in each State including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the funds spent in this regard during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(d) the result achieved for the period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the future action plan prepared to meet the needs of the country by 2025?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Central Government promotes conservation and sustainable harnessing of water resources for various uses, namely drinking water, irrigation, industries etc. The State Governments undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing,

artificial recharge to ground water, etc., and implements various schemes for water supply for drinking and industrial uses as well as providing irrigation facilities. The Central Government supplements these efforts of the State Government, both technically and financially, through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); and Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies. Statement-I indicating the outlays and the actual expenditure in respect of the above mentioned schemes/programmes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is enclosed.

(d) As a result of the efforts, the total live storage capacity of 253.388 Billion Cubic Meters has been created and the Irrigation Potential Created has increased to 110.86 million hectares. Statements indicating the State-wise total live storage capacity created and total irrigation potential created are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively.

(e) The conservation and harnessing of water is an ongoing effort by the Central and State Governments. The above mentioned schemes/programmes would continue to meet the future needs of the country. The outlays for the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017) in respect of AIBP, CAD&WM and RRR of Water Bodies are Rs. 47050 crore, Rs. 15000 crore and Rs. 6235 crore respectively.

**Statement I**

*Outlays and Expenditure in respect of AIBP, RRR of Water Bodies and CAD&WM during Xlth Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	XI Plan Outlay	XI Plan Expenditure
1.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme	39850.00	32610.61
2.	Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	2750.00	1098.75
3.	Command Area Development and Water Management	1600.00	1194.39

**Statement II**

*Live Storage Capacity*

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Total Live Storage Capacity (BCM)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.019
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006
3.	Andhra Pradesh	28.716
4.	Assam	0.012
5.	Bihar	2.613
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.736
7.	Goa	0.290
8.	Gujarat	18.359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.792
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.029
11.	Jharkhand	2.436
12.	Karnataka	31.896
13.	Kerala	9.768

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	37.358
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.075
16.	Manipur	0.407
17.	Meghalaya	0.479
18.	Nagaland	1.220
19.	Odisha	23.934
20.	Punjab	2.402
21.	Rajasthan	9.708
22.	Sikkim	0.007
23.	Tamil Nadu	7.859
24.	Tripura	0.312
25.	Uttarakhand	5.670
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.263
27.	West Bengal	2.027
28.	Mizoram	0.000
Total		253.388

**Statement III**

*State-wise Irrigation Potential created upto March, 2012*

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	(in million hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14
3.	Assam	1.15
4.	Bihar	8.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.67
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	4.66
8.	Haryana	3.89

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24
10.	Jharkhand	1.20
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.86
12.	Karnataka	3.13
13.	Kerala	3.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.54
15.	Maharashtra	7.39
16.	Manipur	0.22
17.	Meghalaya	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.04
19.	Nagaland	0.12
20.	Odisha	4.07
21.	Punjab	6.12
22.	Rajasthan	5.65
23.	Sikkim	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.59
25.	Tripura	0.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33.59
27.	Uttarakhand	0.91
28.	West Bengal	6.00
29.	UTs	0.06

[Translation]

### Corporate Governance

2793. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for ensuring good and transparent Corporate Governance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend norms relating to companies accounts in Companies Act especially in view of irregularities/illegal activities by some of the companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for transparency in the working of the Corporate Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) On account of increasing importance of businesses to the economics and complexities of operating in an inter-dependent world necessitated this Ministry to constitute a committee to formulate a Policy document on Corporate Governance under the Chairmanship of Shri Adi Godrej on 07.03.2012. The Committee was mandated to:-

- Elicit opinions about the necessity of having a formal policy document on corporate governance;
- Hold wide consultations with all the stakeholders in the corporate sector, academics and members of public;
- Hold seminars, workshops and meetings as may be considered necessary for clarification of issues and obtaining clarity;
- Issue questionnaires and invite written comments through public advertisements;
- Take such other steps as may be considered necessary to suggest a comprehensive policy framework to enable corporate governance of highest quality in all classes of companies without impinging on their internal autonomy to order their affairs in their best judgment;
- To suggest ways and means of engendering and enhancing the synergies between the public governance system and corporate governance; and
- To examine the case for making sustainability reporting an integral part of the corporate governance policy framework.

The committee has since submitted its report to the Central Government which is under consideration.

[English]

### Hydel Power

2794. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is harnessing the hydel power available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the hydro power generation during the 11th Five Year Plan period including the shortfall in achieving the targets and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the hydro power expected to be generated during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with the steps being taken to overcome the difficulties faced during the 11th Plan Period in achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential in the country carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the hydro power potential in terms of Installed capacity is estimated at 145320 MW (above 25 MW). Out of the above, a capacity of 34630.8 MW has been developed till 31.1.2013 and Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) having I.C. of 12447 MW are under construction. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of Hydro Generation *vis-a-vis* Target during 11th Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2011-12 are given below:

Year	Power Generation (Million Units)		% of Gen. Over Target
	Target	Generation	
2007-08	105896	119805.64	113.1
2008-09	114841	109839.86	95.65
2009-10	115468	103916.27	90.00
2010-11	111352	114257.36	102.61
2011-12	112050	130509.52	116.47

The reasons for shortfall during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given below:

- (i) 2008-09: Due to less rainfall in the catchment areas. As per IMD, during South-West monsoon 2008, the country's actual rainfall was only 93% of its Long Period Average, resulting in lesser inflows into reservoirs.
- (ii) 2009-10: Due to less rainfall in catchment areas. As per IMD, during South-West Monsoon 2009, the country's actual rainfall was only 80% of its Long Period Average, resulting in lesser inflows into reservoirs.

(c) A hydro capacity addition of 10897 MW (6004 MW in Central Sector, 1608 MW in State Sector and 3285 MW in Private Sector) is expected to yield benefits during 12th Plan (2012-17).

The Government adopted a multi-pronged strategy for augmenting hydel capacity and hydro power generation in the country. Some of the policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government are investor-friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, Renovation, Modernization and life extension of old hydel generating units, incentives for completion of projects ahead of schedule, etc.

### **Statement**

#### *Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW)*

As on 31.1.2013

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed + Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total	Above 25 MW		%		%		%		%
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>NORTHERN</b>										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2384.0	17.60	1065.0	7.86	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	7594.0	40.96	3732.0	20.13	11326.0	61.09	7214.0	38.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3426.4	19.04	1196.0	6.65	4622.4	25.68	13375.7	74.32
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
Sub Total (NR)	53395	52263	15523.3	29.70	5993.0	11.47	21516.3	41.17	30746.8	58.83
WESTERN										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
Sub Total (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	5952.0	73.20	2179.0	26.80
SOUTHERN										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2177.8	49.95	410.0	9.40	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1737.2	100.00	45.0	2.66	1782.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
Sub Total (SR)	16458	15890	9381.9	59.04	555.0	3.49	9936.9	62.54	5953.2	37.46
EASTERN										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	40.0	100.00
Odisha	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	143.0	5.05	226.0	7.99	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2421.0	56.99	2991.0	70.41	1257.0	29.59
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
Sub Total (ER)	10949	10680	2973.7	27.84	2647.0	24.78	5620.7	52.63	5059.3	47.37
NORTH EASTERN										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	240.0	10.44	82.0	3.57	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	60.0	2.82	2071.0	97.18
Sub Total (NER)	58971	58356	1200.0	2.06	2852.0	4.89	4052.0	6.94	54304.0	93.06
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	34630.8	23.83	12447.0	8.57	47077.8	32.40	98242.2	67.60

Note: In addition to above 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction and 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation

[*Translation*]

#### Separate Ticket Counters for Women

2795. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose or have any proposal under consideration to set up separate ticket counters exclusively for women and physically challenged commuters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such counters will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Separate reservation counters are earmarked for ladies, senior citizens, ex. Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, physically handicapped, accredited journalists, freedom fighters, if the ticket demand per shift is not less than 120 tickets. In case, there is no justification for earmarking of exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including ladies, one or two counters depending upon total demands are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests of all these categories of persons.

Instructions are also there that at those reservation offices which have not been computerized and where

separate counters are not in existence for ladies, female passengers should not be compelled to join the general queues and be attended to separately at the same counter as for general passengers.

#### Delay in Release of Funds

2796. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/UTs have reported delay in release of funds by Union Government under various schemes posing hurdles in their implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this matter?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

[*English*]

#### New Norms for Independent Directors of CPSEs

2797. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has worked out new norms for independent directors of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs); and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises has in December, 2012 prescribed Model Role & Responsibilities for non-official Directors on the Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). This Model Code has been prepared in consultative manner, with the assistance of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, with a view to help non-official Directors fulfil their assigned responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner contributing to improving overall Board effectiveness and thus facilitate protection and building of stakeholders' confidence.

#### **Ground Water Use in Rural Areas**

2798. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted surveys on ground water use in rural areas especially in backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the experts' views in this regard; and

(d) the action plan prepared for the backward areas in using safe ground water in the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources and State Government Ground Water Organizations, jointly carry out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources and their withdrawal in the country covering rural areas including backward areas.

(b) As per latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009), stage of ground water development in the country has been estimated as 61%. State-wise details of ground water resource assessment during 2004 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Central Government has constituted an Expert Group for overall supervision of the reassessment of ground water resources in the country including backward areas. The Expert Group has vetted the reassessment of ground water resources and status of their utilization (as on 2009).

(d) During XIIth Five Year Plan, Ministry of Water Resources has proposed Aquifer Management Plan to facilitate sustainable management of ground water resources and participatory ground water management. This will help in generation of integrated database on aquifer geometry, hydraulic and geochemical characteristics, recharge and discharge potential of aquifer systems in GIS environment, better understanding of ground water flow system under different conditions, identification of areas feasible for ground water development, rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise details of replenishable ground water resources and stage of ground water development*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Ground water resource assessment (2004)		Ground water resource assessment (2009)	
		Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (bcm)*	Stage of ground water development (%)	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (bcm)*	Stage of ground water development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50	45	33.83	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56	0.04	4.45	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	27.23	22	30.35	22
4.	Bihar	29.19	39	28.63	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93	20	12.22	31
6.	Delhi	0.30	170	0.31	138
7.	Goa	0.28	27	0.221	33
8.	Gujarat	15.81	76	18.43	75
9.	Haryana	9.31	109	10.48	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	30	0.59	58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	14	3.70	22
12.	Jharkhand	5.58	21	5.96	30
13.	Karnataka	15.93	70	16.81	68
14.	Kerala	6.84	47	6.62	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	37.19	48	33.95	56
16.	Maharashtra	32.96	48	35.73	50
17.	Manipur	0.38	0.65	0.44	1
18.	Meghalaya	1.15	0.18	1.2343	0.15
19.	Mizoram	0.04	0.90	0.044	1
20.	Nagaland	0.36	3	0.42	2.14
21.	Odisha	23.09	18	17.78	26
22.	Punjab	23.78	145	22.56	170
23.	Rajasthan	11.56	125	11.86	135
24.	Sikkim	0.08	16	-	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.07	85	22.94	80
26.	Tripura	2.19	9	2.97	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35	70	75.25	72
28.	Uttarakhand	2.27	66	2.17	51
29.	West Bengal	30.36	42	30.50	40
	Total States	432.42	58	430.45	61

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330	4	0.310	4
2.	Chandigarh	0.023	0	0.022	0.000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	14	0.059	15
4.	Daman and Diu	0.009	107	0.012	99
5.	Lakshadweep	0.012	63	0.0105	74
6.	Puducherry	0.160	105	0.171	98
	Total UTs	0.597	33	0.59	34
Grand Total		433.02	58	431.03	61

\*bcm = Billion Cubic Meter

### Challenges in MSME Sector

2799. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether challenges like inadequate exposure to international market, low capital base, competition from China etc. are being faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome these challenges; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase employment generation, domestic production and export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Inadequate exposure of Indian Industries including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to International market is captured in the World Development Indicators, 2011 of the World Bank. The data reflects that although in 2011 India was 10th in the World in respect of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country's rank was 18th in respect of its exports of goods and services.

The low capital base of MSMEs has been brought out in the latest and fourth census of the MSME Sector conducted with reference year of 2006-07, wherein data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011. Therein micro enterprises, which are defined as having invested in plant and machinery/equipment up to Rs.25 lakhs comprised 94.94% of all enterprises in the MSME sector.

Strong competition from China faced by Indian MSMEs is evident in high growth of India's imports from China. As per information compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics in respect of 8 major product groups largely manufactured by the Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in India, imports from China grew at a higher rate than their respective imports from All Countries combined during 2008-09 to 2011-12. As these 8 product groups accounted for 54% of India's total imports from China in 2011-12, a significant proportion of Indian SSIs are seen to be facing greater competition from China as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical & Glass & Ceramics based products on the other.

(c) Through the Ministry of MSME, Government is implementing various plan schemes/programme to overcome the challenges on the growth of MSMEs. To this end, the Ministry of MSME was allocated a Gross

Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 10,330 crore during the 11th Plan (2007-12). The GBS for the 12th Plan (2012-17) of the Ministry has been approved at Rs. 24,124 crore by the Planning Commission. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs grow, increase their competitiveness and consequently exports.

(d) The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), being implemented by the Ministry of MSME since 2008-09 is primarily focused at setting up micro units and generating associated employment. Since the inception of the scheme and until 31.01.2013, PMEGP has supported setting up of 1.85 lakh micro-enterprises, which has helped create employment for an estimated 17.78 lakh persons.

Besides PMEGP there are other schemes/programmes being implemented by Ministry of MSME, which support the growth of micro and small enterprises. These include Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI); Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans; Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Performance and Credit Rating Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP). The NMCP has 10 components, which help micro and small enterprises become competitive in both domestic and global markets through up-gradation of skills, adoption of best manufacturing and marketing practices and use of improved technology. For exports promotion in particular, the Ministry is implementing Market Development Assistance Scheme as also various other export promotion schemes through its autonomous/statutory bodies, namely National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Khadi and Village Industries Corporation (KVIC), and Coir Board.

#### **Water Bodies in Rural Areas**

2800. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water bodies in rural areas are getting dried up;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last four years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) According to 3rd Minor Irrigation census conducted by Ministry of Water Resources with reference year 2000-2001, the number of water bodies identified in the country are 5.56 lakh. The total number of water bodies not in use are 85807. This includes both urban and rural water bodies. The State-wise details of water bodies not in use as per 3rd Minor Irrigation census are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies in India, the MoWR, Government of India had launched a pilot scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" during X Plan. The works of 1085 water bodies were completed in 26 districts of 15 States.

During XI Plan, two schemes of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies were launched—one with domestic support and the other with external assistance. The scheme envisaged comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems including de-silting of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture, horticulture productivity, development of tourism, cultural activities and increased availability of drinking water. Under the Scheme with domestic support, 3341 water bodies were taken up for restoration. This includes 1029 number of water bodies of Andhra Pradesh. The works have been completed on 1736 water bodies including 117 water bodies of Andhra Pradesh. Under the scheme of external assistance, 10887 water bodies have been taken up for restoration. This includes 3000 water bodies of Andhra Pradesh. The works have been completed on 4244 water bodies including 1119 water bodies of Andhra Pradesh.

The scheme for RRR of water bodies for implementation during XII Plan is under formulation.

**Statement***State-wise List of Water Bodies  
Not in use as per 3rd MI Census*

(in Nos.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Not in use
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24014
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125
3.	Assam	265
4.	Bihar	2676
5.	Chhattisgarh	6592
6.	Goa	98
7.	Gujarat	2160
8.	Haryana	35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88
11.	Jharkhand	4371
12.	Karnataka	3928
13.	Kerala	678
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4702
15.	Maharashtra	8218
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	76
18.	Mizoram	170
19.	Nagaland	25
20.	Odisha	5569
21.	Punjab	25
22.	Rajasthan	1448
23.	Sikkim	65
24.	Tamil Nadu	7119
25.	Tripura	49

1	2	3
26.	Uttarakhand	3359
27.	Uttar Pradesh	745
28.	West Bengal	8855
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	306
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Delhi	0
33.	Puducherry	3
Total		85807

[Translation]

**Modification of AIBP**

2801. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is modifying the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which interest of States having lower percentage of irrigation is proposed to be protected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States as per guidelines for completion of ongoing projects.

The guidelines for AIBP funding are being revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development. The *pari passu* implementation of Command Area Development with AIBP, changes in quantum of Central Assistance (CA), simplification of the procedure for approval for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XII Plan.

(c) As per the latest amendments to AIBP guidelines made in December 2006, the condition that an ongoing project has to be completed before inclusion of a new project under AIBP has been relaxed for projects benefitting States with lower irrigation development as compared to national average. It is proposed to continue with the condition in the XII Plan.

#### **Modernisation of Doppler Radar**

2802. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any modernisation scheme for deploying Doppler Radars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. Establishment of Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network is part of the overall modernization of observing systems, communication, analysis-visualization-product dissemination systems, High Performance Computing systems, and operational forecast systems of the Earth System Science Organization—India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD).

(b) As of now, 17 S/C-Band DWRs are commissioned at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Patiala, Delhi Palam, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari, Agartala, Delhi Lodi Road and Jaipur. DWR at Bhopal is under commissioning. In a phased manner, the expansion of the DWR network to cover the whole country needs to be taken up as sustenance of such country wide networks demands augmentation of massive infrastructure (land/office/line of sight elevated tower), support service systems (power/cooling/water/spares & services/operating frequency clearance/security clearance, manpower etc.) across various States/UTs.

[English]

#### **Inter-State River Disputes**

2803. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to bring out a National Policy on river water to solve the inter-State water disputes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Article 262 of the Constitution of India and the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, amended in 2002, stipulate the process for resolving inter-State water disputes. There is no proposal at present to bring out a National Policy to solve inter-State water disputes.

#### **Patent Rights**

2804. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow scientists and research teams in research institutions and universities patent rights over inventions arising out of Government funded research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allow commercialisation of such inventions through licensing arrangements to enable the inventor to share the royalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Under the existing Government instructions to research institutions and universities on patent rights over inventions arising out of the Government funded research are assigned to the grantee institutions and they are permitted to retain the benefits and earnings arising out of the patent rights. This also ensures that scientists & research teams are named as inventors in all such patents. On commercialization of these patents, grantee institutes are allowed to share upto 1/3rd of accrued royalties and licensing fee benefits with inventors. A Bill for the protection and utilization of Public funded Intellectual Property is in draft stage which aimed at sharing of royalty with the inventors.

**Review of CPSEs MOU**

2805. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a policy decision to constitute a committee for review of the present Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Maharatna and Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) if so, the details of its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Government of India has introduced the system of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 1986 which is a mutually negotiated agreement between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and its Administrative Ministries/Departments. MoU is prepared by the CPSEs on the basis of MoU Guidelines which is issued by Department of Public Enterprises annually after taking into consideration the suggestions received from by the Task Force and Consultants/ Working Group formulated from time to time.

Last Working Group was formulated on 23rd May, 2012 headed by Shri P.G. Mankad, (Chairman, Task Force) to review the MoU System/Guidelines for CPSEs.

(b) The Working Group formulated on 23ra May, 2012 consisted of members having vast exposure/experience and included ex-bureaucrats, ex CMD of CPSEs, finance expert and academician.

(i) Composition of Working Group Committee was as per details below:-

**NAME**

1.	Shri P.G. Mankad	Chairman
2.	Shri Anil Razdan	Member
3.	Shri Ajay Dua	Member
4.	Shri S.D. Kapoor	Member

5.	Shri Brijesh Kumar	Member
6.	Shri R.K. Mishra	Member
7.	Shri Amarjit Chopra	Member
8.	Shri U.D. Choubey, DG, SCOPE	Member
9.	Shri P.R. Khanna	Member
10.	Shri P.P. Vora	Member
11.	Shri Arun Kumar Sinha,	Member Secretary JS (DPE)

(ii) The terms of Reference of the Working Group (Committee) were as under:-

- I. Examine the desirability/possibility of different MoU Formats for different sizes and categories of CPSEs including Maharatna/Navratna.
- II. Examine the issue of the desirability/need for all CPSEs to be covered by the MoU exercise, especially in its current format and process which is common to all CPSEs.
- III. Examine the current system of setting targets on five point scale.
- IV. Examine the issues arising out of the Results Framework Document (RFD) System of the Ministry/Department.
- V. Look into the aspects of giving more operational flexibility to CPSEs/administrative Ministry and the Task Force on MoU in the matter of target setting and performance evaluation.
- VI. Look into organizational and other measures to strengthen the Task Force.
- VII. Look into any other matter of relevance that the Working Group and the Department may consider appropriate for the empowerment and enhancement of CPSEs especially in the context of their role in the economy and to make the MoU exercise more effective.

(c) Working Group has submitted its report on 22.10.2012.

[*Translation*]

**ROB Near Chakradharpur**

2806. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction to construct Railway Over Bridge (ROB) near Chakradharpur, Chaibasa Section of National Highway-75 extension has been given;

(b) if so, the current status of the said project;

(c) the time line fixed for completion of approach road on both sides of overbridge; and

(d) the details of work being done to complete approach road on both sides of Chakradharpur railway overbridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) 85% of work in Railway Bridge portion have been completed by Railways. Balance work of launching of railway spans will be done after March 2013 depending upon the progress of work on both approaches being undertaken by State Government.

(c) No target for completion of approaches (both sides of approaches) has been given by State Govt. of Jharkhand.

(d) State Government has not yet finalised contract for execution of work on approaches (both sides) of the ROB.

[*English*]

**Power Plants**

2807. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of bio-diesel plants, solar-power plants and wind-power plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of estimated cost and power generation capacity thereof, plant-wise; and

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) (1) Bio-Diesel:-

At present two Bio-diesel plants are being setup of 30 tonnes per day capacity. The plants are being setup at Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), both the plants are at a advanced stage and are expected to be completed in the next financial year, subject to fund availability.

(2) Solar Power:-

(i) Details of solar and wind power plants proposed to be provided in the enclosed Statement. These would take 2-3 years to complete, subject to fund availability.

(ii) Railways have also proposed following solar power pilot projects on moving trains which have been included in the Railway Budget and are awaiting the formal sanction of the Parliament.

\* Provision of Train lighting power in 750 Guard Vans (BVZIs) using solar power at a total cost of Rs. 8.47 crore.

\* Provision of Solar Power for train lighting of DEMU (Diesel Electric multiple Unit) coaches at a total cost of Rs. 7.20 crore (30 coaches). This is expected to save roughly 9% fuel per DEMU.

(b) (1) Bio-Diesel:-

The estimated cost of the plants is Rs. 30 crore.

(2) Solar Power:-

\* Estimated cost of 10 KWp capacity of solar power is Rs. 32.72 lac.

\* Estimated cost of 10.5 MW wind power plant is Rs. 7307 lac.

\* Estimated cost per Guard Van is Rs. 1.13 lac.

\* Estimated cost per DEMU coach is Rs. 21.5 lac.



(c) (1) Bio-Diesel:-

Both the plants are expected to be completed in the next financial year, subject to fund availability.

(2) Solar Power:-

(i) solar power and wind mill power projects will take 2-3 years subject to fund availability.

(ii) Pilot projects on trains are awaiting formal sanction of the Parliament.

### **Statement**

*Details of location, capacity & estimated cost of Solar PV modules & Wind mill power plants proposed to be provided on Indian Railways*

#### **I. Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) modules**

Sl.No.	State	Location	Capacity of Solar Panel in KWp	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Central Railway, Mumbai CST HQ Office	10	32.72
2.	West Bengal	Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office	10	32.72
3.	Delhi	Northern Railway, New Delhi HQ Office	10	32.72
4.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway, Allahabad HQ Office	10	32.72
5.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur HQ Office	10	32.72
6.	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway, Guwahati HQ Office	10	32.72
7.	Rajasthan	North Western Railway, Jaipur	10	32.72
8.	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway, Chennai HQ Office	10	32.72
9.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway, Secunderabad HQ Office	10	32.72
10.	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office	10	32.72
11.	Maharashtra	Western Railway, Mumbai HQ Office	10	32.72
12.	West Bengal	Chittranjan Locomotives Worksop, Chittranjan HQ Office	10	32.72
13.	Gujarat	Railway Staff College, Vadodara HQ Office	10	32.72
14.	Maharashtra	Solapur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
15.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
16.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
17.	West Bengal	Asansol Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
18.	West Bengal	Malda Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
19.	West Bengal	Howrah Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Haryana	Ambala Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
21.	Delhi	Delhi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
23.	Punjab	Ferozpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow City Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Izzatnagar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
28.	West Bengal	Alipur Duar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
29.	Bihar	Kathiar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
30.	Assam	Lumding Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
31.	Kerala	Tiruchhirapali Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
32.	Kerala	Palghat Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
33.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
34.	Kerala	Trivandrum Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntukal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
38.	West Bengal	Adra Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
39.	Jharkhand	Chakradharpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
40.	West Bengal	Khargapur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
41.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
42.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
43.	Gujarat	Rajkot Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
44.	Gujarat	Ratlam Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
45.	Bihar	Sonpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
47.	Odisha	Khurda Road Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabd Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
50.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
51.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
52.	Rajasthan	Bikaner Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
53.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
54.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
55.	Karnataka	Hubli Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
57.	Rajasthan	Kota Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
58.	Maharashtra	IRIEEN, Nasik HQ Office	30	98.12
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Oak Grove School, Jharipani	30	98.12
60.	Delhi	Rail Bhawan, New Delhi	30	98.12
61.	West Bengal	Chittranjan Locomotives Worksop, Chittranjan HQ Office	100	214.00
62.	Provision of solar photovoltaic (PV) modules at 200 no. Railway Stations, 21 no. administrative buildings and 1000 no. of level crossings gates		4.69 MWp	13154.00

## II. Wind Mill Plants

Sl.No.	State	Location	Capacity	Cost (Rs./lakh)
1.	Tamil Nadu	Trinuvelvi	10.5 MW	7307.13
2.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	10.5 MW	
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Location to be finalised based on availability of required wind speed and land	24.0 MW	These plants will be set under JV/PPP mode.IR's funding-4816.00
4.	Karnataka		10.5 MW	
5.	Kerala	10.0 MW		
6.	Tamil Nadu	27.0 MW		
7.	West Bengal	0.5 MW		

**Turnover and Profit of BHEL**

2808. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turnover and profits of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has steadily increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the BHEL has attained Maharatna Status;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to further improve its operations and profits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and

(b) Yes Madam. Details are as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Unaudited/Provisional Upto 3rd Quarter)
Turnover (Rs. Cr.)	34,154	43,337	49,510	30,290
Profit After Tax (PAT) (Rs. Cr.)	4,311	6,011	7,040	3,377

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has been granted Maharatna status vide Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Office Memorandum No. 22(1)/2009-GM dated 1st February, 2013.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. A number of steps have been taken by BHEL for enhancing its performance which, *inter-alia*, include:

1. Introduction of upgraded modules—270 MW, 525 MW and 600 MW thermal units and also the super-critical thermal sets of 660 MW, 700 MW and 800 MW ratings suiting the local conditions.
2. Scaled up the capacity to deliver 20,000 MW of power equipment (main plant & machinery) per annum.
3. Increased R&D focus: The Company spent nearly Rs. 1,199 crore *i.e.* 2.42% of Turnover during 2011-12 on R&D and filed 351 patents/copyrights making BHEL one of the highest patent filers in the Country after CSIR.
4. Placing high importance on people development.
5. Pursuing initiatives in diversification, mergers and acquisitions (M&A).

**Rural Projects for Women**

2809. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned some rural projects/schemes in each State for the benefit of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Haryana and its implementation status thereof in the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development implements various programmes through State Governments and UT Administration namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Under these programmes women are benefited either directly or indirectly.

(b) and (c) For directly benefiting women, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-component of NRLM is implemented. This programme meets the specific needs of women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers, to achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of rural women. During 2012-13, the first year of 12th Five Year Plan, 8 projects have been sanctioned under MKSP including one multi-state project. The State-wise sanction/allocation of funds is as under:

Name of the States	Sanction/allocation (in Rs. crore)
Andhra Pradesh	28.74
Karnataka	11.25
Rajasthan	8.43
West Bengal	10.13
Multi State Project (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Maharashtra)	39.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.68</b>

#### **Accounting Management System**

2810. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose restructuring in their accounting management system as recommended by the expert group;

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

(c) the other steps being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways has initiated action to restructure its existing Accounting Management System.

(b) and (c) The above initiative envisages transition from the existing Cash Based Accounting System to Accrual Based Accounting System in consonance with the Accounting Standards stipulated by Government Accounting Standard Advisory Board (GASAB).

#### **NTPC Project**

2811. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) project at Chatra in Jharkhand was laid in 1999 but was cleared after 12 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the funds raised by NTPC for the said project;

(c) the status of clearance from various sectors for the said project and the losses suffered by NTPC due to delay in such clearance; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to adopt a mechanism for early clearance for power projects in the country to meet the increasing demand for power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The foundation stone of NTPC's 3x660 MW Super Thermal Power Project at North Karanpura, District Chatra in Jharkhand state was laid in March 1999. After obtaining various Statutory Clearances such as land, water, forest & environment and coal linkage accorded by Ministry of Coal in December, 2000 from Magadh mines, NTPC had gone ahead with project development activities such as land acquisition and other infrastructure work at the site finalized jointly in 2003 by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Central Coal Fields Limited (CCL). Substantial progress in the project was achieved and NIT (Notice Inviting Tender) for main plant equipment was issued in September, 2007. When NTPC was about to seek investment approval of the project from its Board under Navratna powers (delegated by GOI), Ministry of Coal raised the issue of site relocation of the project and withdrew the coal linkage in 2008, due to which investment approval could not be processed further by NTPC and all project activities were stalled.

Several meetings were held between Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power at the highest level to resolve the issue, which was finally referred to Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) by Ministry of Coal. CCI mandated

the Group of Ministers (GOM) for their recommendation on the project. The GOM appointed a Committee under Member Energy, Planning Commission to consider the issues involved and submit its recommendations. Based on the report of this Committee GOM recommended the plant to be set up at the proposed site by NTPC with safeguards and restoration of the original coal linkage. However, the decision was put up for reconsideration of the Cabinet by Ministry of Coal. Meanwhile, Ministry of Power moved a note for Cabinet Committee on Investment for restoration of coal linkage to the project and implementation of the decision of the GOM.

The project has since been cleared by Cabinet Committee on Investment in its meeting held on February 20, 2013 which has decided that in line with the decision of GOM, plant will be constructed by NTPC at the present site subject to certain safeguards. The Committee has also decided in-principle to restore the original coal linkage granted to the project. Restoration of coal linkage is awaited.

The delay in clearance of the project is due to the issue of site relocation raised by Ministry of Coal.

As regards raising of funds by NTPC for the said project, 1st tranche loan agreement for Japanese Yen 15.9 billion (approx. Rs. 800 crore) was signed with Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) in March 2005. However, there was no drawl of loan and on 6th January 2011, DEA, Ministry of Finance conveyed termination of loan agreement.

(c) All statutory clearances such as NOC from Airports Authority of India, clearance from DVC for project in their command area, Defence clearance; MoEF clearance and State Government clearance for providing water from Garhi Dam have been obtained for the project earlier. There is no financial loss to NTPC on account of the delay in such clearances.

(d) As per Electricity Act, 2003, setting up of a power plant has been delicensed.

#### **Targets Set and Achieved**

2812. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway lines, doubling and electrification completed vis-a-vis targets set during the last three years in the country, separately, year-wise;

(b) the details of targets set for the said projects for the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Year-wise details of targets set and achieved (in Km) in respect of New Lines, Railway Electrification and Doubling during the last three years and the current year (*i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) are as follows:

(As on 01.03.2013)

Year	New Line		Railway Electrification		Doubling	
	Target (Revised)	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target (Revised)	Achieved
2009-10	200	258	1000	1117	320	448
2010-11	700	709	1000	975	767	769
2011-12	700	727	1110	1165	750	752
2012-13	470	224.3*	1200	937*	705	389.15*

\*Up to February, 2013.

(b) A target of approx. 1392 Km of New Line, 4633 Km of Doubling and 6500 Km of Electrification has been

planned for completion as per curtailed fund approved for 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) To expedite completion of the proposed projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc., meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

[Translation]

### **Nirmal Gram Puraskar**

2813. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agencies hired for survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) during the last three years and the current year were technically and professionally competent to conduct field survey in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by these survey agencies to hire local persons from various States/UTs including Bihar;

(d) whether the survey agencies conducted field survey in a transparent and statistically sound manner and informed Gram Panchayats as well as other stakeholders about the survey objectives;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of funds released to each of the agencies that conducted survey in NGP applicant villages in the country including Bihar during 2010 and 2011;

(g) whether some State Governments including Bihar raised verbal and written objections to the findings of these survey agencies; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the agencies hired for survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) during the last three years were selected on the basis of their technical and professional competency. The agency had to meet the following criteria:

(i) It should be a legal entity eligible to enter into an agreement/contract with the Department to undertake work contract in India.

(ii) Experience of at least 3 years in conducting such surveys related to rural development in at least three different States of India.

(iii) The agency must have a permanent establishment of its own with at least 20 field supervisors/officials on its roll having experience in conducting such survey with minimum educational qualification of Graduation.

(iv) A minimum annual turnover of Rupees Fifty Lakh or more during the last three years.

(v) The nodal officer for the survey should be a post graduate preferably in Statistics, Social Work, Economics, MBA/with 15 years of experience in the field of Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Hygiene.

During the current year, States have given responsibility for selecting Gram Panchayats for Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

(c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) did not specify any criteria for hiring of local persons. However the ToR stipulated that the survey agency had to assign sufficient member of survey teams so as to cover all the allocated GPs within the stipulated time frame. Each survey team was to consist of 1 supervisor and at least 2 investigators. All the members of the team were to be at least graduates and at least one of them was to be able to communicate effectively in the local languages.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details are as follows. As per the ToR, the following methodology and procedure were prescribed for carrying out the surveys:

(i) Households should be selected following Cluster Random Sampling technique so as to invariably represent all the villages or clusters of GP in

the same proportion as total BPL and APL and SC/ST households in the GP. 50% of the respondents in the households covered should be women.

- (ii) All schools, Anganwadis and community toilets should be visited and the toilets inspected in the GP. The team shall also interview all the students in Primary classes and collect information to ascertain (a) How many have Toilets in their houses and (b) Usage of toilets by them and their family members.
- (iii) Discussions should be conducted with GP members, School teachers, Anganwadi workers, NGOs, ANM and district/block level officials.
- (iv) The survey team should spent at least 1 night in the GP to ascertain whether the practice of open defecation has been eliminated/stopped or not by visiting the traditional places of open defecation in the evening, at night and in the wee hours of the morning.
- (v) The survey team shall visit all the villages/ clusters in the GP to assess the general

cleanliness in the village and see if any garbage/ waste is dumped near any public drinking water source/public areas/panchayat bhawan etc. The survey team shall also see if there are any choked drains in the village or pools of stagnant water that can act as breeding place for mosquitoes and report the same in the specified format.

- (vi) To collect a copy of resolution banning open defecation in the village and check whether the same has been documented in the register of resolutions of the Gram Sabha.

(f) the details of funds released to each of the agencies that conducted survey in NGP applicant villages in the country including Bihar during 2010 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(g) and (h) No such objection was raised by Bihar Government. However a representation was received from State of Maharashtra during year 2009-10 regarding NGP 2009. The same was examined and the matter was settled by informing the State that it would not be possible to review those cases for Nirmal Gram Puruskar 2009 in view of the facts of the case.

### **Statement I**

#### *Funds released to Survey Agencies during 2010*

Sl.No.	Agency Name	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra—AFARM	2298000
2.	Action for Food Production	2241000
3.	Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	2154000
4.	Anandmay Engineers & Consultants (P) Ltd.	3118000
5.	Aryan Foundation for Research and Action	2920000
6.	Asian Centre for Socio-Economic & Rural Development	2229000
7.	Centre for Advanced Research & Development	3502000
8.	Centre for Logical Research & Development Studies	3235000
9.	Centre of Science for Villages (CSV)	2267000



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1	2	3
10.	CMI-Social Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.	3387000
11.	Council for Economic & Social Research	2221000
12.	Gramin Ekata Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Khadi	2179000
13.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	3248000
14.	Help Foundation	3677000
15.	Indian Institute of Public Administration	2328000
16.	Institute for Human Development	2117000
17.	Institute for Resource Management & Economic Development	2770000
18.	JSS Consultant	2714000
19.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT)	2946000
20.	Marathwada Institute for Training Research Education and Employment (Maitree)	2740000
21.	Midstream Marketing & Research Pvt. Ltd.	2720000
22.	National Bank for Agriculture & Development (NABARD)	2366000
23.	New Opportunities for Women	2299000
24.	Organisation for Applied Socio Economic System (OASES)	3241000
25.	Pragna Research and Consultancy Services	2605000
26.	Ramakrishna Mission Lokshiksha-Parishad	1153000
27.	Rural Economic and Educational Development Society	2325000
28.	Santek Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	3541000
29.	Social Development & Research Foundation	2872000
30.	Society for Human Right & Social Development	3418000
31.	Society for Social Services, MBC	2992000
32.	SSI Development Society	2692000
33.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration	2853000
34.	WIZMIN Management Consultants	2277000
		91645000

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**Statement II***Funds released to Survey Agencies during 2011*

Sl.No.	Agency Name	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra	1597000
2.	Advantage India	1621000
3.	Aryan Foundation for Research & Action	1711000
4.	Awadh Research Foundation	1600000
5.	Centre for Advanced Research & Development	1655000
6.	Centre for Logical Research & Development Studies	1712000
7.	Centre for Management Development Thycaud	1562000
8.	Centre of Science for Villages	1673000
9.	CMS, Research House	1545000
10.	Community Orgn. for Oppressed and Depressed Upliftment	1609000
11.	Council for Economic & Social Research	1645000
12.	Crux Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	1505000
13.	CS Datamation Research Services Pvt. Ltd.	1798000
14.	Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd.	1429000
15.	DHV India Pvt. Ltd.	1604000
16.	DMG Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	1579000
17.	GFK Mode Pvt. Ltd.	1617000
18.	Global Agrisystem Pvt. Ltd.	1563000
19.	GRAMIUM	1826000
20.	Help Foundation	1674000
21.	Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals	1605000
22.	Institute for Human Development	1606000
23.	Jiwan Jyoti Sewa Sansthan	1759000
24.	KIIT University	1922000
25.	Madurai Non Formal Education Centre	2217000

1	2	3
26.	Mott MacDonald	1558000
27.	NABARD Consultancy Services	1711000
28.	NR Management Consultants India Pvt. Ltd.	1637000
29.	ORG Center for Social Research	1446000
30.	Participatory Rural Development Initiatives Society	1428000
31.	Poverty Learning Foundation	1513000
32.	Pragna Research & Consultancy Services	1842000
33.	Rehabilitation and Improvement through Self-Employment	2129000
34.	Research & Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd.	1645000
35.	Sambodhi Research & Communications Pvt. Ltd.	1560000
36.	Santek Consultants Private Limited	1758000
37.	Sigma Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	1640000
38.	Social Development & Research Foundation	1907000
39.	Society for Education in Values & Action	1608000
40.	Society for Human Rights and Social Development	1910000
41.	Society for Social Services Madhya Bharat Chapter	1631000
42.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society	1612000
43.	SSI Development Society	2161000
44.	TNS India Pvt. Ltd.	1546000
45.	Wapcos Ltd.	1552000
Grand Total		75428000

[English]

### **Ecological Needs of Rivers**

2814. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scientific study has been undertaken to determine the ecological needs of rivers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to undertake such a study;

(c) whether the Government has initiated a plan for the restoration of fresh water in rivers or provided Central assistance to States for the same and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are regulations on the maximum water diversion that construction projects are required to conform to and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the current framework is successfully regulating the amount of water that is being diverted from rivers due to construction of canals, dams and barrages ensuring that rivers get their ecological needs?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A Working Group was constituted by Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) to advise on the minimum flows in the rivers to conserve the ecosystem. The Working Group submitted its recommendations on minimum flows in the rivers. Subsequently, a Sub-committee on minimum environmental/ecological flows was constituted by WQAA to review the above report of the Working Group on minimum flows. The Sub-committee submitted its report along with recommendations to WQAA stating that the recommendations formulated in this report does not include biota data for determining ecological flows because of its non-availability.

(c) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment & Forests administers a Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for assisting State Governments for various pollution abatement schemes. NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States.

Ministry of Urban Development also supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns. Besides, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Total Sanitation Campaign in rural areas with Solid and Liquid Waste Management as an integral component.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Environment & Forests Notification Number S.O. 1533 dated 14th September, 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 stipulates Environment Impact Assessment and appraisal by Central/State/Union Territory Expert Appraisal Committee, which *inter-alia* include assessment and ensuring ecological needs before according environmental clearance for large construction projects including construction of dams, canals and barrages.

[*Translation*]

### **Price Control of Life Saving Drugs**

2815. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of life saving drugs falling under the provision of price control;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring more life saving drugs under the above provision;

(c) if so, the details of such drugs being brought under the above provision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs as listed in its First Schedule and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. There is no classification as "Life saving drugs" in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995.

(b) to (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) notified on 7th December, 2012 has the provision of bringing the medicines under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) having 614 formulations, under 27 therapeutic categories under price control.

[*English*]

### **National Mission on Bamboo Application**

2816. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Bamboo units/entrepreneurs supported by National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA) have failed to take off or shut down due to technical failure or lack of forward and backward support and criminal cases filed against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the plans for making them viable;

(c) if not, the status of bamboo industry and acceptance of bamboo products in Indian market and acceptance by CPWD and PWDs;

(d) whether the country is importing raw bamboo sticks for agarbatti units in Southern States from Vietnam and China at lower import duty;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to ban such imports which are hitting the local producers who are mostly the tribal and marginal farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other steps proposed to be taken to support such units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Madam. The units/entrepreneurs supported by National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA) had approached for technology development assistance (TDA) in the form of machinery/equipment for their new or existing ventures. Technically all the units engaged in processing bamboo are viable as they are primarily machine based. Closure of units on account of technical failure has not been brought to our attention. There are situations where units are unable to get proper infrastructure like power and also lack of working capital from banks leading to failure of enterprise. NMBA has been providing support in the form of marketing participation in national and international level exhibitions, promotion of products for overseas markets, providing warehouse/storage facility in Delhi. It is true that NMBA has very little role to play in backward support as it relates to plantation and propagation of raw bamboo in these areas and this is being addressed by a separate mission under the Ministry of Agriculture with the specific mandate of promotion of bamboo plantations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The bamboo industry growth is slow for want of quality and quantity of raw material. The bamboo products are well accepted in the Indian market. In the absence of consistency in production/supply of the bamboo products by such units, the market is being slowly established.

The bamboo based products like mat boards are accepted and are used by CPWD and PWDs during the

Tsunami Relief work in Andaman and Nicobar, etc. Due to non-availability of raw material, the units are not able to produce the required quantity and quality of mat boards on competitive price with similar products in a time-bound manner.

(d) As per the information available from the Ministry of Commerce, there is import of raw bamboo sticks for agarbatti units from Vietnam and China. The basic import duty on bamboo products from Vietnam is 10% (being member of ASEAN country) whereas from China it is 30%.

(e) There is no such proposal of the Department of Science & Technology.

(f) Does not arise.

**Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd.**

2817. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of functioning of the Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC);

(b) the details of major responsibilities assigned to the IRSDC; and

(c) the progress made so far in discharging of responsibilities by the IRSDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY) (a) Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. has been incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 on 12.04.2012 and has received certificate for commencement of business from Registrar of Companies on 09.05.2012. The Corporation has begun its work with minimum staff.

(b) Five stations viz. Anand Vihar (Delhi), Bijwasan (Delhi), Chandigarh, Habibganj (Bhopal) and Shivaji Nagar (Pune) have been entrusted for redevelopment to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. These are planned for development with private sector participation by leveraging the commercial potential of land and air space around the station subject to techno-economic feasibility studies.

(c) Contracts for Architectural Consultancy for four stations have been awarded and the fifth is under finalization. Tender for financial and bid advisory consultant for these stations is also under finalization.

#### **Production Capacity of Gas Based Fertilizer Plants**

2818. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the average production capacity of gas based fertilizer plants in the country including Maharashtra, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of gas required for full capacity utilization by these plants;

(c) the quantum of Regenerated Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) and Natural Gas made available to these plants;

(d) whether the production capacity of the gas based fertilizer plants is underutilized due to inadequate availability of gas on a long-term basis; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for improving the utilization capacity of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):  
(a) to (d) Statement is enclosed.

(e) Except BVFCL-II & III units, all the gas based units have operated at more than 100% capacity utilization. During the year 2011-12, KRIBHCO could not achieve full capacity utilization as it undertook revamp modifications of its urea unit and took long shut down period.

#### **Statement**

##### *Unitwise annual production & Energy requirement of Urea*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	State	Reassessed Capacity MT	NPS-III- Energy Norms Gcal/pm	Energy Requirement at Reassessed capacity Gcal	Energy Requirement full capacity (Reassessed capacity) MMBTU	Actual production 2011-12 MT	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Energy Requirement for Actual production (2011-12)		Gas made available during 2011-12		
									Gcal	MMBTU	APM MMBTU	RLNG MMBTU	Total MMBTU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Feed-Stock: Gas													
1.	BVFC-Namrup-III	Assam	315000	12.688	3996720	15860000	176622	56.00%	2360770	9368135	9368135	0	9368135
2.	IFFCO-Aonla	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.690	4919574	19522119	1065825	123.00%	4925769	19546701	20310961	3330346	23641307
3.	INDOGULF-Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.534	4784696	18986890	1162819	134.00%	6253910	24817103	12835983	11981120	24817103
4.	KRIBHCO-Hazira	Gujarat	1729200	5.952	10292198	40842057	1432970	83.00%	9116533	36176719	33792684	2384034	36176719
5.	NFL-V Pur	Madhya Pradesh	864600	5.952	5146099	20421029	902304	104.00%	5266078	20897134	15883137	5013997	20897134
6.	RCF-Trombay-V	Maharashtra	330000	9.569	3157770	12530833	335066	102.00%	2384806	9463517	9463517	0	9463517
7.	NFCL-Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	597300	5.712	3411778	13538800	793148	133.00%	4485633	17800131	15793812	2006318	17800131
8.	CFCL-Kota	Rajasthan	864600	5.621	4859917	19285383	1106603	128.00%	6079856	24126412	12890646	11235767	24126412
9.	TATA	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.417	4683538	18585469	1165557	135.00%	6206457	24628798	19857410	4771388	24628798
10.	KSFL	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.712	4938595	19597600	1019009	118.00%	5695876	22602682	20142855	2459827	22602682
11.	NFCL-Kakinada exp.	Andhra Pradesh	597300	5.712	3411778	13538800	769555	129.00%	4311044	17107318	16979890	127429	17107318

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	IFFCO-Aonia exp.	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.522	4774321	18945719	986839	114.00%	6547945	25983908	18805761	3083541	21889302
13.	NFL-V Pur Exp.	Madhya Pradesh	864600	5.712	4938595	19597600	1011759	117.00%	5436536	21573555	16442972	5130584	21573555
14.	IFFCO-Phulpur	Uttar Pradesh	551100	7.584	4179542	16585486	701591	127.00%	3475651	13792265	1042009	12750256	13792265
15.	SFC-Kota	Rajasthan	379500	7.847	2977937	11817208	387473	102.00%	1751904	6952000	6773341	178659	6952000
16.	IFFCO-Phulpur EXP.	Uttar Pradesh	864600	5.883	5086442	20184293	1132827	131.00%	6006242	23834294	1873245	21961049	23834294
17.	CFCL-II	Rajasthan	864600	5.678	4909199	19480948	1039528	120.00%	5568911	22098853	10845878	11252974	22098853
18.	GSFC-Baroda	Gujarat	370590	6.935	2570042	10198578	286493	77.00%	1855426	7362800	7362800	0	7362800
19.	IFFCO-Kalol	Gujarat	544500	6.607	3597512	14275839	600020	110.00%	3455415	13711964	13386952	325012	13711964
20.	RCF-Thal	Maharashtra	1706897	6.938	11842451	46993855	1772500	104.00%	11246182	44627705	42278349	2349356	44627705
21.	BVFC- Namrup II	Assam	240000	12.610	3026400	12009524	102267	43.00%	1351520	5363175	5363175	0	5363175
Sub Total			16007387	6.341	101505104	402798030	17950774		103782462	411835168	311493511	100341657	411835168

Note 1. Production capacity of BVFCL II and III was under-utilized due to non-availability of gas.

### Subsidy to Private Power Companies

2819. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing subsidies to private power generation companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period, company-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted for providing such subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) At present there is no plan scheme in the Ministry of Power under which subsidy is provided to private power generation companies.

[Translation]

### Maintenance Cost of Durgapur Unit

2820. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred including the maintenance cost in Durgapur unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) after its closure; and

(b) the time by which the said unit would be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) The year-wise expenditure, including the cost of preservation, incurred so far on Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), after discontinuation of production in 1997 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs held in August 2011 approved the proposal for revival of closed units of HFCL including its Durgapur Unit with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes (DRS) of HFCL has been submitted to BIFR for their approval. BIFR has appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency for examining the DRS of HFCL. At present, the matter is with BIFR. No time frame for starting of Fertilizer production in Durgapur unit can be indicated at this stage.

**Statement**

*Year-wise expenditure including the cost of preservation, after discontinuation of production at Durgapur Plant of HFCL in 1997*

(Rs. in lakh)	
Year	Expenditure
1997-98	3928
1998-99	3273
1999-2000	3421
2000-01	3288
2001-02	2856
2002-03	3086
2003-04	2381
2004-05	1183
2005-06	1557
2006-07	482
2007-08	173
2008-09	157
2009-10	113
2010-11	105
2011-12	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>26065</b>

**Rural Development Proposals**

2821. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending proposals for rural development in Uttar Pradesh as on date;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Government to finalise these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development receives proposals from the State Governments and UT Administrations, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zila Parishads for central assistance under rural development programmes. Such proposals are examined as per the programme guidelines and check list. The incomplete proposals are returned to the concerned State Government and the proposals complete in all respect are approved by the projects sanctioning/approval committees constituted in the Ministry. No proposal complete in all respect is kept pending with the Ministry including that from Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

**Policy on Groundwater Exploitation**

2822. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific policy regarding groundwater exploitation and contamination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government maintains updated data on groundwater exploitation and contamination; and

(d) if so, State/UT-wise data thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources has formulated a Model Bill to regulate and control groundwater development and management in the Country. The Model Bill has been circulated by the Ministry to all the States/Union Territories for enactment. So far 14 States/ UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, UTs of Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have enacted the legislation. The responsibility to protect ground water from contamination lies primarily with the States concerned. For protection of ground water from contamination, Government of India have also taken various steps including constitution of Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA). Besides, reports on ground water and Surface water pollution hotspots are uploaded to WQAA website for public use.



(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors groundwater levels on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times in a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. The latest assessment of exploitation of groundwater resources has been carried out, jointly by CGWB and the respective State Governments, as on 2009. As per the assessment, the annual replenishable groundwater

resources are estimated at 431 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and annual groundwater withdrawal has been estimated as 243 BCM. The State-wise withdrawal and availability of replenishable ground water resources is given in the enclosed Statement-I. CGWB also monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during April/May through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. State wise details of districts affected with ground water contamination is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*State-wise ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of development (assessment year 2009)*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Natural Discharge during non-monsoon season	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Annual Ground Water Draft			Stage of ground water development (%)
					Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>States</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.83	3.07	30.76	12.61	1.54	14.15	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.45	0.45	4.01	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.07
3.	Assam	30.35	2.537	27.81	5.333	0.69	6.026	22
4.	Bihar	28.63	2.42	26.21	9.79	1.56	11.36	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.22	0.64	11.58	3.08	0.52	3.60	31
6.	Delhi	0.31	0.02	0.29	0.14	0.26	0.40	138
7.	Goa	0.221	0.088	0.133	0.014	0.030	0.044	33
8.	Gujarat	18.43	1.08	17.35	11.93	1.05	12.99	75
9.	Haryana	10.48	0.68	9.80	11.71	0.72	12.43	127
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	0.06	0.53	0.23	0.08	0.31	58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.70	0.37	3.33	0.15	0.58	0.73	22
12.	Jharkhand	5.96	0.55	5.41	1.17	0.44	1.61	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Karnataka	16.81	2.00	14.81	9.01	1.00	10.01	68
14.	Kerala	6.62	0.59	6.03	1.30	1.50	2.81	47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.95	1.70	32.25	16.66	1.33	17.99	56
16.	Maharashtra	35.73	1.93	33.81	15.91	1.04	16.95	50
17.	Manipur	0.44	0.04	0.40	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040	1
18.	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.1234	1.1109	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017	0.15
19.	Mizoram	0.044	0.004	0.039	0.000	0.0004	0.0004	1
20.	Nagaland	0.42	0.04	0.38	-	0.008	0.008	2.14
21.	Odisha	17.78	1.09	16.69	3.47	0.89	4.36	26
22.	Punjab	22.56	2.21	20.35	33.97	0.69	34.66	170
23.	Rajasthan	11.86	1.07	10.79	12.86	1.65	14.52	135
24.	Sikkim	-	-	0.046	0.003	0.007	0.010	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.94	2.29	20.65	14.71	1.85	16.56	80
26.	Tripura	2.97	0.23	2.74	0.09	0.07	0.16	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	75.25	6.68	68.57	46.00	3.49	49.48	72
28.	Uttarakhand	2.17	0.10	2.07	1.01	0.03	1.05	51
29.	West Bengal	30.50	2.92	27.58	10.11	0.79	10.91	40
	Total States	430.45	34.99	395.52	221.29	21.83	243.14	61
<b>Union Territories</b>								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.310	0.012	0.298	0.0006	0.010	0.011	4
2.	Chandigarh	0.022	0.002	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.059	0.003	0.056	0.001	0.007	0.009	15
4.	Daman and Diu	0.012	0.001	0.011	0.008	0.003	0.011	99
5.	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0070	0.0035	0.0000	0.0026	0.0026	74
6.	Puducherry	0.171	0.017	0.154	0.121	0.029	0.150	98
	Total UTs	0.59	0.04	0.54	0.13	0.05	0.18	34
	Grand Total	431.03	35.03	396.06	221.42	21.89	243.32	61

**Statement II***States/Districts affected with high concentration of Arsenic in Ground Water*

Sl.No.	States	Districts
1.	Assam	(Arsenic above WHO guideline value of 0.01 mg/l) Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang, Baksha, Kamrup, Kokrajhar (Arsenic > 0.05 Mg/Liter, as per task force recommendations)
2.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali
3.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
4.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
5.	Manipur	Bishnupur, Thoubal
6.	Punjab	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kheri, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sitapur, Unnao (Arsenic > 0.05 Mg/Liter, as per task force recommendations)
8.	West Bengal	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas.

*States/Districts affected with high concentration of Fluoride in Ground Water*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l) Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja
5.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur
11.	Kerala	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulum, Thiruvananthapuram
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha
13.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal
14.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur
15.	Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran
16.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Ferozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi
19.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas

*States/Districts affected with High Concentration of Iron in Ground Water*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Iron (> 1.0 mg/l) Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam
3.	Assam	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya
6.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada
8.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada
12.	Kerala	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
15.	Manipur	Bishnupur, Thoubal
16.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills

1	2	3
17.	Odisha	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur
18.	Punjab	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur
19.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
20.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal, Salem
21.	Tripura	Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao
23.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur

*State/districts affected with high concentration of nitrate in ground water*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nitrate (> WHO guideline value of 50 mg/l) Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari
2.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur
4.	Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara
6.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara
9.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Udupi, Uttar Kannada
11.	Kerala	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umariya, Vidisha
13.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
14.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur
15.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran
16.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Ferozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebareilly, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao
19.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar
20.	West Bengal	Bankura

*State/districts affected with high concentration of heavy metals in ground water*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts
		Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l), Manganese (above 0.1 mg/l), Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l), Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<b>Lead:</b> Rangareddy, Nalgonda
2.	Delhi	<b>Lead:</b> Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts <b>Cadmium:</b> Southwest <b>Chromium:</b> Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
3.	Haryana	<b>Lead:</b> Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Rewari, Sirsa
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	<b>Lead:</b> Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
5.	Kerala	<b>Lead:</b> Ernakulam (Cochin Greater)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	<b>Lead:</b> Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
7.	Maharashtra	<b>Lead:</b> Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
8.	Odisha	<b>Chromium (Hexavalent)</b> - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District
9.	Punjab	<b>Lead:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar <b>Chromium:</b> Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur
10.	Rajasthan	<b>Lead:</b> Jhunjhunu Dist. (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
11.	Tamil Nadu	<b>Lead:</b> Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram <b>Manganese:</b> Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Tiruppur. <b>Cadmium:</b> Tiruvallur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	<b>Lead:</b> Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareli, Sonbhadra <b>Cadmium:</b> Varanasi city <b>Chromium:</b> Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi <b>Manganese:</b> Lakhimpur, Hardoi, Badaun and Kushinagar
13.	West Bengal	<b>Manganese:</b> isolated pockets of North and South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda

[Translation]

**Vigilance and Monitoring Committees**

2823. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees set up at the

district level for monitoring the schemes sponsored by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from various quarters to strengthen and delegate statutory powers to the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has reviewed, from time to time, the functioning of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) constituted at State and district levels to monitor/review the implementation of rural development schemes. It has been observed that these Committees have not been meeting as frequently as required. Prompt and effective follow-up action is also found deficient in some cases.

(c) and (d) The Government has received representations from Members of Parliament for empowering district level VMCs. The suggestions include the following:

- i. Enlarging the composition of the Committee;
- ii. Separate office and vehicle for the Chairman;
- iii. Empowering the Committee to select works/beneficiaries;
- iv. Empowering the Committee to take action against erring officials;
- v. Officials to accompany the Members of Parliament during inspections;
- vi. The Ministry may obtain Action Taken Reports (ATRs) on the recommendations in the district level Meetings and take further follow up action, wherever required.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has advised all States to include Lead Bank Manager and Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district level Committee with a view to enable the Committee to effectively monitor the payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) of the Ministry of Power have also been brought under the purview of the Committee for review. The Ministry has also informed all States that the Committee or a Sub-Committee under the

Chairmanship of Member of Parliament may undertake field visits/inspection of works taken up under various schemes reviewed by the VMC.

*[English]*

### **Amalgamation of Companies**

2824. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to revise the rules relating to amalgamation of companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Clause 233 (13) of the Companies Bill provides that the Central Government may provide for merger or amalgamation of companies in such manner as may be prescribed. Rules for carrying out merger or amalgamation of companies will be prescribed through rules, once the Bill is enacted.

*[Translation]*

### **Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan**

2825. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects being run in Rajasthan by the Union Government;

(b) the details of funds demanded by the State Government and funds allocated and released by the Union Government during the last five years;

(c) whether any proposal/demand regarding irrigation projects of Rajasthan is pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on the said proposal; and

(e) the action plan for betterment of irrigation system in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No irrigation project is being run in Rajasthan by the Union Government.

(b) Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) on the request of State Governments on year to year basis to the eligible ongoing projects, which are in

the advanced stage of construction and fulfil the criteria laid down in the Modified Guidelines of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 2006 for their expeditious completion. The details of funds demanded and released during last five years are given at Table-1 and Table-2 respectively.

**Table-1**

*Detail of funds demanded during last five years under AIBP for irrigation projects in Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	Project Name	Amount in Crore Rupees					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	IGNP Stage-II	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Narmada Canal	156.110	198.470	150.330	171.760	189.000	865.670
3.	Modernization of Gang Canal	17.811	8.110	9.015	2.280	3.875	41.091
Total		173.921	206.580	159.345	174.040	192.875	906.761

**Table-2**

*Detail of fund released during last five years under AIBP for irrigation projects in Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	Project Name	Amount in Crore Rupees					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	IGNP Stage-II	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Narmada Canal	140.500	178.620	135.297	41.920	0	496.337
3.	Modernization of Gang Canal	16.030	0	8.110	0	3.375	27.515
Total		156.530	178.620	143.407	41.920	3.375	523.852

(c) No proposal/demand for irrigation projects of Rajasthan is pending with the Union Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Irrigation being a State Subject, irrigation projects are planned, executed, funded and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. However, Central Government has been providing central assistance since 1996-97 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

#### **Snapping of Power Cables**

2826. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power cables of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) often snap and fall on the fields of the farmers in the country;

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

(c) whether any compensation is paid to the farmers or their families by the power companies in case of death or destruction of crops caused due to falling electric wires in their field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of farmers or their families who have been compensated

during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) POWERGRID is engaged in bulk power transfer through its Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) which mainly consists of Extra High Voltage (EHV) network of 400 kV and above. POWERGRID uses the state-of-art technology in design and construction of secure transmission lines. In order to prevent/minimize such incidents the line alignment is generally kept away from inhabited/urban areas and routed mostly through barren lands/fields. Notwithstanding, there are very few incidents of snapping/ falling of electric wires leading to some damage.

(c) and (d) During restoration/stringing of snapped lines, whenever any crops were damaged, compensation is paid to the farmers as per rates provided by the local Revenue Authorities. In this regard, in the last three years, compensation has been paid to 14 farmers in the State of Madhya Pradesh for damage to crops during restoration of line in the year 2010. No such compensation was disbursed in the year 2011, 2012 and in the current year so far in any other State.

[English]

#### Electrification of Railway Lines

2827. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved by the Railways for electrification of railway lines in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan Period, zone-wise;

(b) the total length of railway lines in the country which is still to be electrified, zone-wise;

(c) the targets set for electrification of railway lines in the country for the 12th Five Year Plan Period; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) During the 11th Five Year Plan Period, zone-wise targets set and achieved for electrification of railway lines in the country are as under:

Sl.No.	Zone	Target	Achievement
1.	Central	108	108
2.	Eastern	101	101
3.	East Central	419	419
4.	East Coast	250	250
5.	Northern	1142	1198
6.	North Central	202	202
7.	North Eastern	165	165
8.	Northeast Frontier	31	31
9.	North Western	—	—
10.	Southern	849	849
11.	South Central	550	550
12.	South Eastern	89	89
13.	South East Central	—	—
14.	South Western	115	115
15.	Western	176	176
16.	West Central	303	303
17.	Metro/Kolkata	—	—
Total		4500	4556

(b) As on 01.04.2012, 42376 route kilometres (RKM) of railway lines are still to be electrified. Zone-wise break-up is as under:

Sl.No.	Zone	RKM un-electrified
1	2	3
1.	Central	1970
2.	Eastern	1058
3.	East Central	1925
4.	East Coast	1142
5.	Northern	4814
6.	North Central	1548
7.	North Eastern	3490

1	2	3
8.	Northeast Frontier	3934
9.	North Western	5502
10.	Southern	2545
11.	South Central	3637
12.	South Eastern	415
13.	South East Central	1210
14.	South Western	2941
15.	Western	4833
16.	West Central	1412
17.	Metro/Kolkata	-
Total		42376

(c) 6500 Route Kilometers of rail lines have been targeted for electrification during 12th Five Year Plan Period.

(d) To achieve the targets set for Railway Electrification during 12th Five Year Plan Period, efforts made to expedite electrification of railway tracks include turn-key contracts, cultivation of new agencies for works and better project monitoring mechanism in construction.

#### **Delay in Release of Funds under MGNREGS**

2828. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there have been delay in the release of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme and Central funds are released to the States/UTs/Districts on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds. 1st tranche of Central share under MGNREGA is released to States/UTs/Districts taking into account availability and requirement of funds as per agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year before last and 2nd tranche is released provided Utilization Certificates of previous year and current year are submitted. A detail of funds released by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories under MGNREGA during 2012-2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Central Fund Released (2012-13 till 8th March, 2013)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274784.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6170.92
3.	Assam	48544.87
4.	Bihar	98401.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	203136.31
6.	Gujarat	41820.74
7.	Haryana	33685.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36129.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	61806.66
10.	Jharkhand	67975.37
11.	Karnataka	107732.94
12.	Kerala	126511.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	130914.52
14.	Maharashtra	157324.33
15.	Manipur	49296.60
16.	Meghalaya	18011.25

1	2	3
17.	Mizoram	24312.54
18.	Nagaland	39164.26
19.	Odisha	76937.53
20.	Punjab	11421.27
21.	Rajasthan	237748.74
22.	Sikkim	5502.86
23.	Tamil Nadu	354605.42
24.	Tripura	76799.05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	129202.49
26.	Uttarakhand	24218.86
27.	West Bengal	311697.96
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1247.63
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00
31.	Goa	241.16
32.	Lakshadweep	117.55
33.	Puducherry	480.93
34.	Chandigarh	0.00
Total		2755984.67

### Electoral Reforms

2829. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three member Committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma in its report has stated that electoral reforms in India are integral to the achievement of gender justice and the prevention of sexual offences against women and suggested that the Representation of the People Act, 1951 be amended;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the Election Commission has been pushing for reforms and had sent a report in 1998 which was again repeated in 2004 but was ignored by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The recommendations of the three member Committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma on electoral reforms alongwith observation of the Election Commission of India's thereon have been forwarded to the Law Commission of India, which is already examining the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been receiving suggestions on electoral reforms from the Election Commission of India from time to time and have taken certain measures including amendment in election laws. In July, 2004, the Election Commission of India had sent a set of 22 proposals on electoral reforms. Before the Government could take further action, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 27th September, 2004 referred the entire matter of electoral reforms to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The Government then forwarded the proposals received by it to the Hon'ble Committee for its consideration. In the meanwhile, 5 out of these 22 proposals have been implemented by amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 vide the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2009. The Hon'ble Committee in its meeting held on 6th May, 2010 dropped the subject "Electoral Reforms" from its agenda.

A Core-Committee was also constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) De-criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations and views were gathered.

The issue of electoral reforms, in its entirety, has now been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stakeholders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions by April this year. On receipt of the recommendation of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

### **Narmada Development Authority**

2830. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute National Narmada Development Authority on river Narmada flowing through Madhya Pradesh on the lines of the authority constituted on the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the functions proposed to be discharged by the said authority; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) At present the Government of India has no proposal to constitute National Narmada Development Authority.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

(d) Government of India has already framed the Narmada Water Scheme, *inter-alia*, constituting the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) and the Review Committee for Narmada Control Authority (RCNCA) to give effect to the decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT).

### **Widening of Rivers**

2831. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rivers in various States of the country which require widening and deepening and the

financial assistance extended by the Union Government for these works so far;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware of the hindrances faced in widening and deepening of Meethi river of Mumbai; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No proposals for widening and deepening of rivers have been received in the Ministry of Water Resources from the States except the case of Meethi river in the State of Maharashtra. As informed by Ministry of Urban Development, no central assistance has been released for the project on Meethi river so far.

(b) and (c) The works of widening and deepening of Meethi river in Maharashtra were proposed by the State Government in two phases. Under Phase-I, the urgent work had been completed in June, 2006. For works under Phase-II, a DPR amounting to Rs. 1379.35 crore was received from the State Government of Maharashtra Central Water Commission in September, 2010. Subsequently, a technical report prepared by CWPRS, Pune and clarifications of the State Government were also received in November, 2011. The DPR, CWPRS Report and the clarifications of State Government were examined in CWC and comments of CWC have already been sent to the State Government in July, 2012.

Besides, a PIL was earlier filed in High Court of Bombay, which however, had been disposed off by the Hon'ble Court with directions to the petitioners to avail of the alternate remedy before the National Green Tribunal.

### **Integrated Rural Action Plan**

2832. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh State under Integrated Rural Action Plan funded by the Union Government;

(b) the names of the districts where the said scheme has been implemented;

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented in other districts including Rajgarh;

(d) whether any complaints of irregularity in the said scheme funded by the Union Government have been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):

(a) and (b) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 10 districts namely Anuppur, Balaghat, Dindori, Mandla, Seoni, Shahdol, Sidhi, Umariya, Chhindwara, Singrauli are the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission) under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in these districts is executed by the State and the responsibility of timely completion of the road works under the programme rests with them. The projects costing Rs. 4,267 crore for constructing 16,683 Kms of roads have been cleared by the Ministry

for execution in these 10 districts, out of which, the State has completed 13,338 Kms of road works upto Dec., 2012. Performance of LWE/IAP Districts under IAY during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Identification and inclusion of any new district under Integrated Action Plan is through the Planning Commission with consultation of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) and (e) Complaints are received from public and public representatives concerning quality of construction, maintenance of roads, delay in construction etc. and these are forwarded to the States for necessary action. In some cases, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are also deputed in some cases and their reports are shared with the States for corrective action. Details of complaints received during the period 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto February, 2013) in the State of Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement I

#### Performance LWE/IAP Districts under IAY during 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)  
As on 24.01.2013

State	Districts	Financial Performance							Physical Achievement			
		Centre Allocation	Central Release			State Share Released	Total (7+8)	Expenditure Reported	Target Normal	Spl Package (Naxal Affected Distts)	Total (11+12)	Achievement (No. of Houses constructed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad	2794.00	1420.04		1420.04	465.67	1885.71	3086.55	7681		7681	6364
	2. Khammam	8264.60	4200.46		4200.46	1377.43	5577.89	3950.83	22721		22721	8146
	3. Visakhapatnam	3005.20	1527.39		1527.39	500.87	2028.26	3838.30	8262		8262	7914
	4. East Godavari	10260.30	5216.14		5216.14	1710.05	6926.19	8946.81	28662		28662	17081
	5. Warangal	4061.90	2064.45		2064.45	676.98	2741.43	4634.67	11167		11167	9556
	6. Karimnagar	3850.60	1957.06		1957.06	641.77	2598.83	3478.92	10586		10586	7173
	7. Srikakulam	2465.30	1252.98		1252.98	410.88	1663.86	2473.51	6777		6777	5100
	8. Vizianagaram	2113.08	1073.97		1073.97	352.18	1426.15	2745.12	5809		5809	5660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	9. Arwal	831.32	422.52		422.52	0.00	422.52	772.22	2285		2285	3320
	10. Aurangabad	3138.66	1595.22		1595.22	1137.68	2732.90	3041.33	8629		8629	1241
	11. Gaya	6541.54	3324.72		3324.72	0.00	3324.72	6782.33	17984		17984	17263
	12. Jamui	2270.87	1154.17		1154.17	359.75	1513.92	2217.28	6243		6243	4031
	13. Jehanabad	1182.35	600.93		600.93	0.00	600.93	1544.65	3250		3250	2437
	14. Nawada	2704.35	2064.00		2064.00	0.00	2064.00	2948.88	7435		7435	3337
	15. Rohtas	3209.76	1631.35		1631.35	989.21	2620.56	3420.64	8824		8824	2768
	16. Munger	1820.55	925.30		925.30	0.00	925.30	1412.04	5005		5005	1630
	17. Kaimur	2047.02	1040.39		1040.39	0.00	1040.39	2083.57	5628		5628	2404
	18. Sitamarhi	11543.16	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	10325.39	34202		34202	8228
	19. Paschim Champaran	15481.32	7740.66		7740.66	4233.39	11974.05	15355.84	45871		45871	32550
Chhattisgarh	20. Bastar	921.56	468.38		468.38	153.59	621.97	1271.06	2534		2534	351
	21. Bijapur	654.20	332.49		332.49	117.84	450.33	141.28	1798		1798	42
	22. Dantewada	760.52	386.53		386.53	126.75	513.28	515.16	2091		2091	418
	23. Jashpur	644.70	648.25		648.25	107.46	755.71	414.33	1772		1772	168
	24. Kanker	407.18	212.59		212.59	0.00	212.59	785.87	1119		1119	1137
	25. Korla	440.91	648.29		648.29	79.37	727.66	342.48	1212		1212	212
	26. Narayanpur	354.35	180.10		180.10	0.00	180.10	745.31	974		974	258
	27. Rajnandgaon	656.15	333.49		333.49	118.11	451.60	737.52	1804		1804	777
	28. Sarguja	1865.26	2631.45		2631.45	310.88	2942.33	1972.93	5128		5128	1695
	29. Kawardha	409.11	207.94		207.94	68.18	276.12	401.37	1125		1125	626
Jharkhand	30. Bokaro	1810.91	920.39		920.39	301.82	1222.21	1179.32	4978		4978	3202
	31. Chatra	781.84	397.37		397.37	0	397.37	903.23	2149		2149	3126
	32. East Singhbhum	1409.66	716.46		716.46	0	716.46	1359	3875		3875	2553
	33. Garhwa	890.43	452.56		452.56	148.41	600.97	196.148	2448		2448	775
	34. Gumla	994.87	505.65		505.65	179.07	684.72	574.083	2735		2735	1929
	35. Hazaribagh	1047.21	532.25		532.25	0	532.25	842.27	2879		2879	988
	36. Koderma	384.2	195.27		195.27	64.03	259.30	489.922	1056		1056	986
	37. Latehar	700.26	355.91		355.91	0	355.91	261.425	1925		1925	646
	38. Lohardaga	383.61	194.98		194.98	63.94	258.92	294.869	1055		1055	387



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	39. Palamau	1538.4	781.89		781.89	256.4	1038.29	1515.56	4229		4229	3838
	40. Ramgarh	818.21	415.86		415.86	0	415.86	0	2249		2249	0
	41. Saraikela	798.83	406.01		406.01	0	406.01	541.245	2196		2196	0
	42. Simdega	720.32	366.10		366.10	129.65	495.75	545.868	1980		1980	1323
	43. West Singhbhum	1411.94	717.62		717.62	235.32	952.94	1726.679	3882		3882	4348
	44. Khunti	541.54	275.24		275.24	90.26	365.50	380.971	1489		1489	239
	45. Ranchi	1642.23	834.66		834.66	0	834.66	0	4515		4515	0
	46. Giridih	1704.61	866.37		866.37	284.1	1150.47	1597.022	4686		4686	1994
Madhya Pradesh	47. Anoopur	581.65	295.63		295.63	0.00	295.63	0.00	1599		1599	1871
	48. Balaghat	905.93	460.44		460.44	0.00	460.44	410.13	2491		2491	1318
	49. Dindori	1511.96	768.45		768.45	476.62	1245.07	1059.11	4157		4157	5509
	50. Mandla	496.49	252.35		252.35	252.50	504.85	582.98	1365		1365	3473
	51. Seoni	398.29	202.42		202.42	0.00	202.42	228.85	1095		1095	612
	52. Shahdol	781.50	397.19		397.19	0.00	397.19	506.48	2148		2148	736
	53. Sidhi	256.15	130.19		130.19	0.00	130.19	492.05	704		704	1696
	54. Umariya	803.77	408.52		408.52	0.00	408.52	338.04	2210		2210	0
	55. Chhindwara	736.64	368.32		368.32	132.59	500.91	490.95	2183		2183	2063
	56. Singrauli	267.41	133.71		133.71	44.57	178.28	39.06	792		792	1112
Maharashtra	57. Gadchiroli	1289.28	1297.25		1297.25	358.4	1655.65	878.75	3544		3544	346
	58. Gondia	760.12	386.33		386.33	0	386.33	279.55	2090		2090	307
Odisha	59. Bolangir	1527.92	776.56		776.56	165.27	941.83	475.76	4200		4200	796
	60. Deogarh	509.77	259.09		259.09	0.00	259.09	152.37	1401		1401	195
	61. Gajapati	815.27	414.36		414.36	88.19	502.54	403.14	2241		2241	564
	62. Kalahandi	1541.43	783.43		783.43	167.35	950.78	837.70	4238		4238	980
	63. Keonjhar	1772.84	1697.04		1697.04	191.76	1888.80	805.61	4874		4874	2164
	64. Koraput	1412.63	717.97		717.97	152.80	870.77	468.89	3884		3884	1173
	65. Malkangiri	1057.61	537.53		537.53	114.40	651.92	314.14	2908		2908	489
	66. Mayurbhanja	2971.99	2990.37		2990.37	323.73	3314.10	985.02	8170		8170	1017
	67. Nabarangpur	1121.76	570.13		570.13	121.34	691.47	311.57	3084		3084	736
	68. Nawapara	441.07	224.18		224.18	47.71	271.89	51.65	1213		1213	418

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	69. Phulbani (Kandhama)	871.70	443.04		443.04	94.29	537.33	334.90	2396		2396	709
	70. Rayagada	1091.83	554.93		554.93	118.10	673.03	287.40	3002		3002	750
	71. Sambalpur	1125.68	572.12		572.12	121.76	693.88	182.81	3095		3095	375
	72. Sonepur	548.38	278.71		278.71	59.32	338.03	241.16	1508		1508	216
	73. Sundargarh	1656.90	1510.83		1510.83	179.22	1690.05	484.80	4555		4555	220
	74. Ganjam	4418.73	2245.81		2245.81	477.96	2723.77	1241.05	12148		12148	1772
	75. Nayagarh	2080.93	2098.09		2098.09	278.75	2376.84	644.93	5721		5721	1411
	76. Jaipur	3149.11	3168.59		3168.59	340.63	3509.22	702.35	8657		8657	905
Uttar Pradesh	77. Sonbhadra	1152.00	435.91		435.91	121.76	557.67	391.52	3167		3167	444
	78. Chandauli	1114.53	564.11		564.11	0.00	564.11	301.91	3064		3064	0
	79. Mirzapur	1543.03	781.00		781.00	154.10	935.10	510.93	4242		4242	576
West Bengal	80. Medinipur West	8961.60	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	589.32	24637		24637	9749
	81. Bankura	3573.10	1938.02		1938.02	1162.65	3100.67	4310.25	9823		9823	5609
	82. Purulia	1740.51	884.62		884.62	0.00	884.62	1110.16	4785		4785	1456
	Total	167268.40	83742.90	0.00	83742.90	21436.81	105179.71	124239.09	466295	0.00	466295	229988

**Statement II**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nature of Complaints	From Whom	Action taken
1.	Shahdol	Irregularities in construction of road work	Smt. Yashoda Singh, Vice-President, District Congress Committee, Shahdol	The matter was got investigated through a team of NQMs and it was found that the road work is not covered under PMGSY.
2.	Sidhi	Poor quality construction of road work under PMGSY	Shri Harshad Divedi, Advocate, Village-Kuseda, District-Sidhi	The matter was got investigated through an NQM. Irregularities found. The State Government has been asked to take appropriate action.
3.	Umaria	Poor quality construction of road work under PMGSY	Dr. Brijesh Divedi, Senior Editor	The matter was got investigated through an NQM. Irregularities found. The State Government has been asked to take appropriate action.
4.	Umaria	Poor quality construction of road work under PMGSY	Shri Mahendra Kumar Mishra, Editor, Manpur, Umaria	Received on 19th February, 2013. The matter is under process.

*[English]***Cases of Detachment of Coaches**

2833. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the engine of Jaipur-Mumbai Duronto Express got detached from the bogies, thereby stranding the bogies in the jungle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the necessary action taken by the Railways on the outcome of the enquiry, if conducted;

(c) the number of such incidents reported wherein coaches got detached in a mid-way during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. On dated 17.01.2013 engine of train no. 12240 Duronto Express uncoupled from train load at Rawania Dungar station of Kota division.

(b) Enquiry in the instant case revealed that the coupling of locomotive with train load was not done properly. Concerned staff who were responsible for ensuring proper coupling of locomotive with the train have been counseled to avoid such recurrence.

(c) Such incidences of loco getting detached from coaches are very rare.

(d) Training and counseling of staff, checks and inspections of various levels are being done to prevent such recurrences.

**Economic Offences**

2834. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies, Indian and foreign, involved in economic offences in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the economic offences committed;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the companies concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Under the Companies Act, 1956 the number of companies prosecuted during the last three years were as under:-

Year	Number
2009-10	3196
2010-11	1653
2011-12	3511

Offences covered under the Companies Act, includes mis-reporting of financial transactions, siphoning and diversion of funds etc.

*[Translation]***Expansion of Hydro Power Projects**

2835. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Hydro Power projects proposed to be expanded during the 12th Five Year Plan period, project-wise;

(b) the details of the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose, project-wise; and

(c) the target fixed by the Government for Hydro Power generation during the 12th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per Planning Commission, the capacity addition for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India comprises of 10,897 MW for Hydro.

The list of hydro projects which are likely to yield benefits during 12th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) All developers raise their own funds for the expansion programme, as per their requirement of the projects and various concerned approvals.

(c) The Working Group of the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Plan has estimated a total requirement of 1403 Billion Units (BU) per annum by the end of 12th Five Year Plan (2016-17), out of which share of hydro generation is expected to be 12%.

**Statement***The list of hydro projects which are likely to yield benefits during 12th Plan*

Sl.No.	Project Name	State	Developer	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lower Jurala HEP	A.P.	APGENCO	S	240
2.	Pulichintala HEP	A.P.	APGENCO	S	120
3.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR HEP	A.P.	APGENCO	S	50
4.	Pare HEP	Ar. P.	NEEPCO	C	110
5.	Kameng HEP	Ar. P.	NEEPCO	C	600
6.	Subansiri Lower HEP	Ar. P.	NHPC	C	1000
7.	Parbati-II HEP	H.P.	NHPC	C	800
8.	Rampur HEP	H.P.	SJVNL	C	412
9.	Kol Dam HEP	H.P.	NTPC	C	800
10.	Chamera-III HEP	H.P.	NHPC	C	231
11.	Parbati-III HEP	H.P.	NHPC	C	520
12.	Kashang-I HEP	H.P.	HPPCL	S	65
13.	Uhi-III HEP	H.P.	BVPC	S	100
14.	Sawara Kuddu HEP	H.P.	HPPCL	S	111
15.	Kashang II & III HEP	H.P.	HPPCL	S	130
16.	Sainj HEP	H.P.	HPPCL	S	100
17.	Tidong-I HEP	H.P.	N S L Tidong Power Generation Ltd.	P	100
18.	Sorang HEP	H.P.	Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd.	P	100
19.	Tangnu Romai-I HEP	H.P.	Tangnu Romai Power Generation Ltd.	P	44
20.	Budhil HEP	H.P.	LANCO Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	P	70
21.	Kishan Ganga HEP	J&K	NHPC	C	330
22.	Uri-II HEP	J&K	NHPC	C	240

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Nimoo Bazgo HEP	J&K	NHPC	C	45
24.	Chutak HEP	J&K	NHPC	C	44
25.	Baglihar-II HEP	J&K	J&K State Power Development Corp. Ltd.	S	450
26.	Thottiar HEP	Kerala	KSEB	S	40
27.	Pallivasal HEP	Kerala	KSEB	S	60
28.	Maheshwar HEP U 1-10	MP	SMHPCL	P	400
29.	New Umtru HEP	Meghalaya	MeECL	S	40
30.	Myntdu St-I HEP ADDL UNIT	Meghalaya	MeECL	S	42
31.	Tuirial HEP	Mizoram	NEEPCO	C	60
32.	Bhasmey HEP	Sikkim	Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	P	51
33.	Jorethang Loop HEP	Sikkim	DANS Pvt. Ltd.	P	96
34.	Rangit-IV HEP	Sikkim	Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	P	120
35.	Teesta-VI HEP	Sikkim	Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	500
36.	Teesta-III HEP	Sikkim	Teesta Urja Ltd.	P	1200
37.	Chujachen HEP	Sikkim	Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	P	99
38.	Bhawani Barrage HEP II	TN	TANGEDCO	S	30
39.	Bhawani Barrage HEP III	TN	TANGEDCO	S	30
40.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	Uttarakhand	NTPC	C	520
41.	Singoli Bhatwari HEP	Uttarakhand	L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Ltd.	P	99
42.	Phata Byung HEP	Uttarakhand	Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	P	76
43.	Srinagar HEP	Uttarakhand	AHPCo. Ltd.	P	330
44.	Teesta Low Dam-III HEP	WB	NHPC	C	132
45.	Teesta Low Dam-IV HEP	WB	NHPC	C	160
Total					10897

**Energy Crisis**

2836. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is energy crisis in the country in spite of various power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the condition of the power plants in the country is very pitiable including Jharkhand and the conventional energy reserves for supply to these power plants are likely to be exhausted within a few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is overall shortage of energy in the country which varies from State to State and season to season as well as day to day depending on demand and supply of power. During the current year (April, 2012 to February, 2013), the overall energy shortages in the country was 79,636 MU (8.8%) against a total energy availability of 8,26,532 MU in the same period.

(c) and (d) As regards the condition of thermal power plants in the country including Jharkhand is concerned, the average plant load Factor is 69.97% for the period April, 2012 to February, 2013. As regards conventional energy reserves for supply to these power plants, a cumulative total of about 2.93 lac Million Tonne (MT) of Geological Resources of Coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 1st April, 2012 against the annual coal requirement of 500 Million Tonnes in the year 2012-13. As such, conventional energy reserves of coal being supplied to power plants in the country is not likely to be exhausted within a few years. The power stations in Jharkhand are having coal stock for more than 7 days as on 10th March, 2013. A group of officers of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways and Coal India Limited meets every week to review the coal supply position to thermal power station and takes measures to augment coal supply to the power plants.

*[English]***Strategically Important Railway Lines**

2837. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 14 strategically important railway line projects in the country are being delayed and lying pending since long due to funding constraints;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to work out a suitable financing module for these projects and complete them in view of the increasing presence of Railway network across the borders;

(c) whether the Railways propose to declare them as National Projects;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. On the request of Ministry of Defence, 14 strategically important rail line projects/proposals have been identified. Out of these 14 projects/proposals, Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line project has been included in the Railway Budget 2010-11.

(b) Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line project is fully funded by Ministry of Finance as additionality to Gross Budgetary Support. Funding for other strategically important projects has not been decided.

(c) to (e) Projects important from strategic viewpoints in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region or developmental projects which result in greater integration of these regions with the rest of India, could be categorized as National Projects. This concept will not be applicable for other regions of the country. Accordingly, strategic projects of Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern

Region are considered for sanction as National Project.

### Loss Making Joint Ventures of PSUs

2838. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) details of loss making Joint Ventures (JVs) of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the Centre and State Governments including Uttar Pradesh in 2012-13;

(b) whether the Government has any national policy to guide various PSUs while signing a Joint Venture agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Details of Joint Ventures (JVs) of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the Centre and State Governments are not maintained centrally.

(b) and (C) Government of India has issued guidelines delegating powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for making equity investments for establishing Joint Ventures (JVs) within the laid down limits and subject to certain conditions. Government has also issued guidelines for CPSEs regarding establishment of JVs in infrastructure sectors and in defence production. These guidelines are in public domain and can be accessed at the web-sites of D/o Public Enterprises ([www.dpe.nic.in](http://www.dpe.nic.in)), M/o Finance ([www.finmin.nic.in](http://www.finmin.nic.in)) and M/o Defence ([www.mod.nic.in](http://www.mod.nic.in)).

### Tripling of Railway Lines

2839. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose tripling of railway lines in the country including on Pune-Lonewala and Bhusawal-Jalgaon sections;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, section-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon; and

(d) the time frame set for the completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) 41 numbers of projects for providing 3rd/4th line have been taken up over Indian Railways. Details of the projects, present status and fund allocated/spent are enclosed as Statement. Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line project has also been taken up at an anticipated cost of Rs. 184.06 crore and an outlay of Rs. 2 crore has been allocated for the year 2012-13 and Rs. 10 crore is proposed for 2013-14. Target for completion of a project is decided annually depending upon operational requirement, availability of resources and progress made on individual projects. Most of the projects are completed in phases so as to reap benefit of investment. Due to huge throw forward & limited availability of resources, deadlines for specific project is not feasible to be fixed. There is no proposal for tripling under consideration for Pune-Lonewala.

### Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of project	Latest Anticipated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2012	Financial Progress in %age	Outlay provided during 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km)	184.06	0.50	0.27	10
2.	Kalyan-Kasara - 3rd line (67.62 km)	279.7	0.55	0.20	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Wardha (Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km)	297.85	0.00	0.00	10
4.	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km)	558.67	0.00	0.00	2
5.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 km)	221	219.99	99.54	0
6.	Vatva-Ahmedabad-3rd line	32.58	0	0	0.1
7.	Bandel-Boinchi 3rd line (30.53 km)	288.35	30.00	10.40	1
8.	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km)	175.8	20.00	11.38	1
9.	Kalinarayanpur-Krishnanagar, Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Nawadwipghat-GC, Krishnanagar-Chartala & Krishnanagar-Chhapra NL, Naihati-Ranaghat-3rd line, Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdhamwith extn. to BB	945.29	256.32	27.12	10
10.	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.13 km) with extn. to Furfura Sharif	257.42	40.69	15.81	5
11.	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 km)	193.45	30.00	15.51	5
12.	Tarapith-Rampurhat 3rd line	62.43	0.00	0.00	5
13.	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line (81 km)	345	335.20	97.16	4.5
14.	Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd & 4th line (9.77 Km)	295.68	0.00	0.00	1
15.	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line (219.64 Km)	1054.35	0.00	0.00	1.1
16.	Mancheryal-Peddampet patch tripling (4.37 Km)	105.66	2.65	2.51	15
17.	Raghavapuram-Mandamari patch tripling (24.47 Km)	136.22	51.02	37.45	30
18.	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 km)	1013.61	58.04	5.73	45
19.	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line (31 Km)	152.99	20.14	13.16	30
20.	Dangoaposi- Rajkharwan 3rd line	388.67	2.01	0.52	45
21.	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (40 km)	271.69	60.01	22.09	0
22.	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (23 km)	147	0.00	0.00	1
23.	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km)	258.2	0.00	0.00	5
24.	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line (44.7 km) & Panskura-Ghatal (32.8 km) New Line	529.23	197.25	37.27	0
25.	Rajkharwan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km)	148.77	0.00	0.00	5
26.	Rajkharwan-Sini-3rd line (15 Km)	91.61	38.90	42.46	25
27.	Sini-Adityapur (22.5 km) 3rd line	143.16	15.04	10.51	40



1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18 km)	145.63	134.91	92.64	1
29.	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 km), Tambaram-Chengalpattu-3rd line by GC of existing MG line (30 km)	751.24	467.56	62.24	70
30.	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 km)	85.7	75.33	87.90	5
31.	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line (41.42 km)	202.47	0.00	0.00	2
32.	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line (143 km)	687.22	407.95	59.36	0
33.	Budhni-Barkhera - 3rd line (33 km)	287.35	4.01	1.40	10
34.	Itarsi-Bhudni 3rd line (25.09 km)	152.57	0.00	0.00	2
35.	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar	49	4.02	8.20	0.5
36.	Dankuni-Chandanpur- 4th line (25.41 km) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with Baruipara-Furfura (12.3Km) NL	288.02	80.40	27.91	0.5
37.	Tughlakabad (Jn. Cabin) - Palwal 4th line (33.5 km)	297.09	218.91	73.68	45
38.	Tikiapara-Santragachi-IV line (5.6 km)	49.79	44.79	89.96	0
39.	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 km)	102.42	67.23	65.64	45
40.	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 km)	136.8	3.00	2.19	20
41.	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajapuram (23.08 km) Quadrupling	85	1.02	1.20	0.1

### Weather Forecast

2840. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the system in place to forecast whether in the country accurately;

(b) the details of the advises generally issued to farmers to face rains, and other natural calamities;

(c) the details of normal and actual rainfall and snowfall noticed during the last six months in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Indian Meteorological Department has not been giving correct forecast of monsoon rains including the long range forecasts; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Improvement of weather forecasting services is a continuous process. As part of its XI five year plan, Government has initiated a comprehensive modernization programme for Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) covering upgradation of (i) observation systems, (ii) advanced data assimilation tools, (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure, (iv) high performance computing systems, and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of IMD personnel to facilitate the implementation of advanced global/regional/

meso-scale prediction models for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts in all temporal and spatial scales and for quick dissemination of weather forecast assessments/warnings to the users.

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.

As and when the cyclone systems move in to the 500 Km surveillance range of DWRs, identification of strong wind zones and pockets of heavy rainfall within the core cyclone area is carried out and their rapid changes are monitored on continuous basis. IMD currently operates 5-Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) at Chennai, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Sriharikota on the east coast along with a network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) for continuous weather surveillance over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

ESSO-IMD has operationalized its location specific nowcasting weather service across the country. This 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 3-6h range is issued. 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.)

(b) Integrated Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) is rendered now on twice-weekly basis in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) etc. Realized weather of the previous week and quantitative district level weather forecast for next 5-days in respect of rainfall, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity and clouds as well as weekly cumulative rainfall forecast are provided. Further, crop specific advisories, generated in partnership with SAUs and ICAR, to help the farmers are issued and widely disseminated. The AAS of ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers at the district/agro-climatic zone level twice weekly through different print/visual/Radio/IT based wider dissemination media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions.

(c) The details of normal and actual rainfall for September, 2012 to February, 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and precipitation (snowfall and rainfall together) during the last six month in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II. It is to mention that the stations in J & K and Himachal Pradesh (as mentioned in Statement-II and Statement-III) have indeed recorded above normal precipitation (largely solid precipitation - snow/ice) during the month Feb., 2013.

(d) No Madam. The accuracy of short range (up to 3-days in advance) monsoon forecasts is found to be of the order of 70-95%. The skill of district level medium range rainfall forecast (up to 5-7days in advance) is 75-85% in monsoon season and more than 85% in non-monsoon seasons. The operational monsoon onset forecast over Kerala has been found to be correct (within the forecast limits) during all the 8 years (2005-2012).

The present long range forecasting system based on the statistical models has shown some useful skill in predicting the all India season rainfall and the methodology has performed better than the earlier models that were updated in 2003. Details of the forecast errors are presented below:

Period	No. of years during Which Errors were Within $\pm 4\%$	No. of years during Which Errors were Within $\pm 4-8\%$	No. of years during Which Errors were higher than $\pm 8\%$
2003-12	5 (2003; 2005; 2008; 2010; 2012)	2 (2006; 2011)	3 (2004; 2007; 2009)
1993-02	2 (1993; 1995)	4 (1996; 1998; 2000; 2001)	4 (1994; 1997; 1999; 2002)

(e) However, in order to overcome the limitations of the statistical models used so far for long-range monsoon rainfall forecasts, dynamical model framework is currently

put under experimentation and performance evaluation under the National Monsoon Mission.

**Statement I**

*Actual and Mean monthly precipitation of stations under 'Prawat' Project*

Sl.No.	Stations	Months											
		Sept. 2012		Oct. 2012		Nov. 2012		Dec. 2012		Jan. 2013		Feb. 2013	
		Actual	Mean	Actual	Mean	Actual	Mean	Actual	Mean	Actual	Mean	Actual	Mean
1.	BANIHAL TOP (J&K)	NA	66.3	NA	15.2	NA	41.1	183	67.1	86	165.8	228	25.2
2.	GULMARG (J&K)	85.0	593.1	29.0	28.7	NA	56.7	78	82.5	68	129.2	194	180.1
3.	HADDAN TAJ	59.0	96.6	15.0	35.6	NA	41.5	146	112.6	79	164.0	47	201.8
4.	STAGE-II (J&K)	43.0	74.0	17.0	30.8	NA	45.0	129	109.3	79	180.5	327	208.3
5.	PHARKIYAN (J&K)	90.0	81.8	31.0	23.7	4.0	42.2	97	87.5	42	176.6	202	267.8
6.	KANZALWAN	47.0	56.7	21.0	30.8	NA	46.6	101	109.9	77	167.3	156	286.7
7.	Z-GALI-	NA	75.8	NA	30.0	1	43.8	123	86.5	60	163.6	161	254.7
8.	DRASS (J&K)	33.0	27.3	4.0	6.4	4	13.9	18	42.7	15	52.9	61	91.9
9.	PUTTAKHAN (J&K)	60.0	53.3	22.0	24.7	1	34.7	133	63.5	26	109.5	128	146.4
10.	RAGNI (J&K)	44.0	37.0	21.0	30.0	50.0	34.0	217	76.0	65	131.0	243	172.0
11.	SONAPINDI	138.0	37.0	32.0	13.0	56.0	35.0	99	88.0	23	141.0	32	143
12.	NIRU (J&K)	1.0	24.0	3.0	26	NA	36	30	67	NA	143	173	150
13.	DAWAR (J&K)	16.0	25	16.0	22	21	28	50	55	27	89	130	140
14.	SONMARG (J&K)	109.0	61	4.0	22	45	29	47	59	34	115	81	161
15.	BIMBAT LC (J&K)	NA	50	2.0	30	5	51	23	82	15	93	76	147
16.	FIRM BASE (J&K)	NA	45	NA	22	NA	59	34	61	10	93	26	111
17.	KAKSAR (J&K)	10.0	9	NA	14	NA	7	16	32	10	34	3	47
18.	GUGALDAR	53.0	42	21.0	24	20	22	29	61	24	113	198	127
19.	BHANG (H.P.)	NA	114	NA	24	14	28	114	44	83	93	138	118
20.	SOLANG (H.P.)	251.0	122	8.0	25	11	27	111	61	63	104	178	144
21.	DHUNDI (H.P.)	248.0	138	4.0	35	8	32	111	88	74	147	276	257
22.	PATSIO (H.P.)	7.0	61	NA	19	NA	24	33	33	24	54	209	98

\*Mean based on 2001-2011.

**Statement II***Actual and normal precipitation (in mm) of departmental stations in Jammu & Kashmir*

Stations	Sept. 2012		Oct. 2012		Nov. 2012		Dec. 2012		Jan. 2013		Feb. 2013	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Srinagar	111	32	11	33	22.5	26	27.1	49	58.7	57	111.9	68
Jammu	211	154	3	27	3.3	12	59.3	47	44.6	58	145.2	61
Katra	228	182	1	39	14.6	27	98.3	108	74.0	96	222.0	122
Batote	208	68	6	48	31.2	68	114.7	14	132.5	143	370.0	224
Bhaderwah	118	89	3	45	12.8	51	90.4	112	76.4	109	320.0	164
Banihal	110	61	14	39	28.4	59	119.4	108	95.8	142	304.9	200
Kukernag	97	38	9	46	23.5	56	36.9	85	97.4	81	158.6	135
Pahalgam	168	64	21	46	28.4	39	68.0	44	156.2	67	283.9	65
Kupwara	144	39	47	57	10.8	67	114.8	86	88.6	87	211.7	137
Quazigund	132	59	11	48	22.4	49	115.4	97	106.6	130	228.6	176

**Statement III***Actual and normal precipitation of the departmental stations of Himachal Pradesh*

Stations	Sept. 2012		Oct. 2012		Nov. 2012		Dec. 2012		Jan. 2013		Feb. 2013	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Shimla	165.1	176.0	7.9	48.3	2.7	12.6	18.7	17.4	121.4	64.6	195.9	45.2
Sundernagar	132.0	147.1	0.0	32.4	12.2	19.1	24.3	24.5	68.6	86.1	167.4	70.4
Bhuntar	133.4	78.2	4.3	31.7	15.4	11.3	31.7	43.5	97.4	102.6	185.8	97.5
Kalpa	38.0	54.7	0.6	33.2	1.5	13.8	18.1	37.6	143.3	98.1	244.7	106.6

**Subsidy on Fertilizers**

2841. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides subsidy on fertilizers to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the subsidy provided on fertilizers by the

Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rationalise/increase the subsidy given on fertilizers to the farmers for the agricultural production;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Urea is provided to farmers at a fixed subsidised Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs. 5360 PMT. The difference between the delivered cost and MRP of Urea is provided as subsidy. In respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, a fixed subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided based on their nutrient content under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. At present, 22 P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Scheme are provided at subsidised prices to farmers.

(c) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) The subsidy rates under NBS Policy is decided after considering all relevant factors including prevailing international prices of fertilizers, domestic prices of these fertilizers, inventory levels and exchange rate *vis-a-vis* USD. The same procedure is also being followed for fixation of subsidy rates of P&K fertilizers for 2013-14.

### **Statement**

#### *Subsidy on different P&K fertilizers during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl.No.	Fertilizer Grades (FG) (N P K S nutrient)	NBS rates (Rs. per MT)			
		2010-11		2011-12	2012-13
		1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010	1.1.2011 to 31.3.2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	DAP (18-46-0-0)	16268	15968	19763	14350
2.	MAP (11-52-0-0)	16219	15897	19803	13978
3.	TSP (0-46-0-0)	12087	11787	14875	10030
4.	MOP (0-0-60-0)	14692	14392	16054	14400
5.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	4400	4296+200	5359	3676
6.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	11030	8419
7.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	12116	9379
8.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	11898	9161
9.	28-28-0-0	13861	11678	16657	12825
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	18080	14309
11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	17887	13697
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	16602	12825
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	18866	14351
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	12937	10471
15.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	14662	11867
16.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	16387	13263
17.	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-23)	5195	5195	5979	5330

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	16-16-16-0 (w.e.f. 1.7.2010)	11838	11654	13800	11169
19.	15-15-15-9 (w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	11259	11086	13088	10622
20.	24-24-0-0 (w.e.f. 1.10.2010 to 29.5.12)	11881	11724	14278	10993
21.	DAP Lite (16-44-0-0) (w.e.f. 1.2. 2011)	-	14991	18573	13434
22.	DAP 4S (w.e.f. 25.2.2013 to 7.11.2013)	-	-	-	14350

### Right Over River Water

2842. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the Government to give right to the States over river water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per Entry 17 of the State List of the Constitution of India, States have competence over water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of Union List of the Constitution. Entry 56 of Union List relates to regulation and development of Inter-state rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. There is presently no proposal to make any change in the existing entries relating to water in the Constitution.

### Brahmaputra Water Tribunal

2843. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SULTAN AHMED:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India would press for setting up an International Brahmaputra River Water Tribunal for arriving

at an International Water Treaty among India, China and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India and China have entered into any bilateral water treaty/water sharing agreement in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During the visit of His Excellency, the President of People's Republic of China, in November, 2006, India and China agreed to set up an India-China Joint Expert Level Mechanism to discuss the interaction and cooperation on the provision of flood season hydrological data, emergency management and other issues regarding trans-border rivers. Accordingly, the two sides had set up the Joint Expert Level Mechanism. India and China have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Provision of Hydrological Information on Brahmaputra river in flood season in 2002 which was renewed in 2008. Further, another MoU for the provision of similar data by China to India during the flood season in respect of Sutlej was signed in 2005 and was renewed in 2010.

### Cauvery Water Dispute

2844. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in the Gazette of India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the notification is expected to solve the Cauvery water sharing issue between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details of the share of water for each State under the final order and the implementation mechanism;

(d) whether the Government is considering to set up a Cauvery Management Board;

(e) if so, whether the Government has received a proposal in this regard from the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5th February, 2007 in the Gazette of India on 19th February, 2013.

(b) As per section 6 (2) of Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 "The decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the Official Gazette by the Central Government under sub-section (1), shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court". Therefore, the party states are expected to abide by the Order of the Tribunal.

(c) and (d) The details of the share of water for each State under the final order dated 5th February, 2013 are as follows:

(i) the State of Kerala	30 TMC
(a) Kabini sub-basin	21 TMC

(b) Bhavani sub-basin	6 TMC
(c) Pambar sub-basin	3 TMC
(ii) the State of Karnataka	270 TMC
(iii) the State of Tamil Nadu	419 TMC
(iv) the Union Territory of Pondicherry	7 TMC
	<hr/> 726 TMC <hr/>

In addition to the above, quantity of water reserved for (i) environmental protection and (ii) inevitable escapages into the sea are as follows:

(i) for environmental protection	10 TMC
(ii) for inevitable escapages into the sea	4 TMC
	<hr/> 14 TMC <hr/>

Total (726 + 14) = 740 TMC

Chapter 8, Volume V of Final Award, "Machinery for implementation of the Final Decision/Orders of the Tribunal" mentions that "an Inter-State forum to be called "Cauvery Management Board" shall be established for the purpose of securing compliance and implementation of the final decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal". Further, Clause-IX of the Notification mentions that "The Authority shall properly monitor the working of monthly schedule with the help of the concerned States and Central Water Commission for a period of five years and if any modification/adjustment is needed in the schedule thereafter, it may be worked out in consultation with the party States and help of Central Water Commission for future adoption without changing the annual allocation amongst the parties".

Accordingly, further appropriate actions are being taken in consultation with the concerned Ministries to set up Cauvery Management Board.

(e) and (f) A VIP reference from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding constitution of Cauvery Management Board received in the Ministry has been appropriately replied. Similar request from Secretary, PWD Tamil Nadu has also been received in the Ministry.

#### Grants to NIPER

2845. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise details of Government Grants sanctioned/disbursed for research projects to National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Mohali during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has made a comparative assessment/review of the funds disbursement *viz-a-viz* utilization, project objective and achievements in each case;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the projects which have not yielded the expected results as per project objectives and detailed reasons of the Institute's decision to continue or abandon the projects; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Information-is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **ROB/RUB in Kerala**

2846. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of under construction Rail Over Bridges/Rail Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) in Kerala;

(b) the funds allocated for the said projects;

(c) whether there have been delays in completion of ROB/RUB projects in Kerala due to land acquisition problems and inadequate allocation of funds; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to prevent cost overruns in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) At present, works of construction of 80 ROBs, 57 RUBs/Subways in lieu of level crossings have been sanctioned in the State of Kerala as appearing in Pink Book for 2013-14.

(b) The total funds allocated by Ministry of Railways for these works for 2013-14 is Rs. 1864.61 lacs.

(c) There have been delays in the commencement of work of construction of ROBs/RUBs due to delay in the acquisition of land by State Government of Kerala. At present, work of construction of 15 ROBs/RUBs could not be commenced due to non-acquisition of land by State Government of Kerala.

But, there is no delay in completion of ROBs/RUBs on account of funds allocation by Ministry of Railways.

(d) Railway is constantly requesting to State Government of Kerala to expedite land acquisition.

[*Translation*]

#### **Delay in Works under MGNREGS**

2847. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new works added in the list of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been started in various States of the country especially in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for those States where such new work have not been started so far with special reference to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Based on the suggestions and feedback received from various



stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. The list of activities at present included in Schedule-I of the Act is given in the enclosed Statement. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

### **Statement**

#### *List of activities included in Schedule-I (Para 1B) of MGNREG Act*

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- (ii) drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;
- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- (x) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (xi) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (xii) fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- (xiii) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (xiv) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (xv) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
- (xv-a) construction of Anganwadi Centers;
- (xv-b) construction of play fields;
- (xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

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

[English]

### **Railway Projects in Gujarat**

2848. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from Gujarat for new railway lines, gauge conversion including Ahmedabad-Mehsana, Rajkot-Okha, Rajkot-Surendranagar and doubling projects including Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur, Rajkot-Veraval, Rajkot-Viramgam;

(b) the present status thereof, project-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for the completion of the said projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Requests are received at various levels and a compendium is not maintained. However, the details of new lines and gauge conversion proposals received in recent past pertaining partly/fully in the State of Gujarat including Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur, Rajkot-Okha, Rajkot-Surendranagar, Rajkot-Veraval & Rajkot-Viramgam doubling projects. Their status and funds allocated/spent on the sanctioned projects is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the proposals	Status
1	2	3
<b>New Lines</b>		
1.	Dhangadhara-Santalpur	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. It is not found feasible to take up the survey from Dhangadhara-Santalpur. Therefore, alignment for survey has been changed into Kharaghoda-Santalpur.
2.	Palanpur-Ambaji-Abu Road	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
3.	Dhanera-Goradu	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12.
4.	Dhanera-Tharad-Vav-Suigam	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
5.	Bharuch-Dahej-Jambusar	Bhrauch-Dahej-Jambusar was an existing narrow gauge line of which Bharuch-Samni-Dahej section has already been converted into broad gauge and survey for gauge conversion of Samni-Jambusar section is in progress as a part of Samni-Jambusar-Vishwamitiri and Jambusar-Kavi gauge conversion project.
6.	Bhavnagar-Adhelal-Dholera-Petlad	Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
7.	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	Survey sanctioned in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
8.	Bhimnath-Dholera	Survey completed and the report is under examination.
9.	Nadiad-Dholka	Survey included in the Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up.
10.	Port connectivity-Mundra-Gandhidham-Samakhiali-Radhanpur-Palanpur	Port connectivity already exists. Doubling of Palanpur-Samakhiali has been proposed in the Budget 2013-14. Survey for Mundra-Adipur is in progress.
11.	Surat-Hazira new rail link	Earlier, an SPV was proposed by RVNL for implementation of this project, for which the alignment is yet to be finalized by the Gujarat Government. Further, to develop this line as private line, a proposal has been received.

1	2	3
12.	Bedi Port-Jamngar station	Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up.
13.	Porbandar Port-Porbandar station	Survey included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey taken up.
14.	Chhara Port-Kodinar (extension of Veraval-Somnath-Kodinar)	Can be developed under PPP model. However, extension of Veraval-Somnath (28.1 km) and Somnath-Kodinar (36.91 km) have been taken up as a material modification to Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjaliya-Jetalsar sanctioned gauge conversion project. An expenditure of Rs. 512.2 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of Rs. 2 crore has been proposed for the entire project in the Budget 2013-14.
15.	Mahuva Port-Mahuva station	Can be developed as a private siding.
16.	Kachhigadh Port connectivity-Veraval station	Can be developed as a private siding.
17.	Two junction arrangement at Bhilad to Sanjan	Can be developed as a private siding.

#### **Gauge conversion**

1.	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The project has been transferred Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) for execution. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates have been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed 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 have been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed 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. Preliminary activities for taking up the survey have been taken up.
5.	Nadiad-Bhadran	Survey not yet taken up.
6.	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	Conversion of this section has been completed and commissioned. An expenditure of Rs. 337.09 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 3.73 crore has been proposed 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 outlay of Rs. 115 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14.

1	2	3
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 taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 5.40 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 130 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14.
11.	Mehsana-Patan	Already converted to broad gauge.
12.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham-Kandla	Already converted to broad gauge. The doubling of Gandhidham-Kandla Port by gauge conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge has been included in Budget 2009-10.
13.	Gandhidham-Anjar-Mundra	The section is already on broad gauge line.

**Doubling**

1.	Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur	On this route, except Ahmedabad-Palanpur section, doubling of Palanpur-Ajmer has been taken up in patches. Survey for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Mehsana along-with doubling of Mehsana-Palanpur has been taken up. Doubling of Keshavganj-Swarupganj section has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 40.19 crore was incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14. Doubling of Ajmer-Jaipur section has been completed and commissioned.
2.	Rajkot-Okha	Survey has been taken up.
3.	Rajkot-Surendranagar	Survey for Rajkot-Surendranagar has been taken up.
4.	Rajkot-Veraval	Doubling has not been considered for this section as it was not justified on account of operational requirements.
5.	Rajkot-Viramgam	On this route, doubling of Surendranagar-Viramgam section has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 5.40 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 130 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14. Further, survey for Rajkot-Surendranagar has also been taken up.

All these projects are progressing as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of ongoing projects, efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing through State participation, Public Private Partnership, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

**Rail Reservation through Internet**

2849. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Railways that passengers face a lot of inconvenience in booking railway tickets through internet due to slow running server of Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC);

(b) if so, the details of the failed transactions reported during last one year for normal tickets as well as tatkal tickets;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in booking tickets and conducting other transactions through IRCTC website particularly for tatkal tickets;

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Railways to enhance the capacity of servers as well as to make

non-conventional form of ticketing popular in order to reduce the rush at ticket counters; and

(e) the average number of passenger reservation tickets booked per month through internet during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. Booking through internet has increased.

(b) Failed transactions cannot be quantified separately for tatkal tickets and normal tickets.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is a continuous effort to improve and upgrade the IRCTC website by augmenting bandwidth and induction of ticketing capacity.

(e) The average volume of passenger reservation tickets booked through internet is 3.82 lakhs daily for the period April, 2012 to February, 2013.

[Translation]

#### **Per Capita Power Consumption**

2850. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the average per capita power consumption in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the per capita power consumption in some of the States is less than the national average and also there is discrepancy in power consumption during base and peak demand supply;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) the percentage increase in consumption of power during the current year compared to the previous year; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to address the peak load deficit which has been increasing steadily over the years and to increase the power

generation so as to bridge the gap between the demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The average per capita power consumption in the Country during the last three years are as under:

Year	Per capita power consumption in kWh
2008-09	733.54
2009-10	778.63
2010-11	818.75

State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per Statement-I, some States/UTs have less per capita power consumption than the national average. As regards State-wise peak demand and peak met as well as energy demand and supply, State-wise details for 2012-13 (April, 2012 to February, 2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The percentage increase in the peak power met and energy availability during the current year (April, 2012 to February, 2013) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year (April, 2011 to February, 2012) was 7.9% and 5.6% respectively.

(e) Following steps have been/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country:

(i) Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).

(ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.

(b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of

- Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations
- to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

**Statement I**

*The State-wise Per Capita Consumption of Electricity for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(kWh)			
Name of the States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Haryana	1278.85	1491.37	1485.07
Himachal Pradesh	1015.76	1144.94	1250.93
Jammu and Kashmir	894.40	968.47	988.30
Punjab	1552.99	1663.01	1735.51
Rajasthan	747.07	811.12	843.75
Uttar Pradesh	371.89	386.93	411.94
Uttarakhand	920.69	930.41	1143.61
Chandigarh	1247.49	1238.51	1282.86
Delhi	1374.16	1447.72	1530.43
Sub-Total (NR)	688.15	739.44	776.37
Gujarat	1457.29	1558.58	1508.14
Madhya Pradesh	583.75	618.10	674.48
Chhattisgarh	1417.60	921.14	1117.53
Maharashtra	969.40	1054.10	1095.99
Goa	2259.85	2004.77	2060.65

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	6507.96	7201.84	7810.22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11094.49	11708.59	13366.50
Sub-Total (WR)	1039.02	1061.41	1104.44
Andhra Pradesh	928.16	1013.74	1065.46
Karnataka	854.35	873.05	925.02
Kerala	444.00	536.78	550.80
Tamil Nadu	1134.48	1210.81	1232.51
Puducherry	1988.37	1864.50	1850.47
Lakshadweep	453.00	428.81	531.63
Sub-Total (SR)	904.49	971.55	1009.63
Bihar	107.14	117.48	126.75
Jharkhand	695.55	750.46	749.27
Odisha	775.16	837.55	1070.35
West Bengal	442.45	515.08	537.85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	474.70	506.13	499.18
Sikkim	806.29	845.40	880.11
Sub-Total (ER)	401.11	446.14	493.39
Assam	199.15	209.21	222.86
Manipur	241.73	207.15	242.30
Meghalaya	655.38	613.36	654.08
Nagaland	225.98	242.39	264.81
Tripura	203.75	223.78	221.80
Arunachal Pradesh	447.47	503.27	582.08
Mizoram	378.29	429.31	461.69
Sub-Total (NER)	241.85	249.65	267.51
Total All India	733.54	778.63	818.75

**Statement II***Cumulative Comparison of Power Supply Position (Peak) - Provisional*

(Figures in MW net)

State/System/Region	April, 2012 - February, 2013				April, 2011 - February, 2012				% Change	
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Demand (%)	Met (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	340	340	0	0.0	263	263	0	0.0	29.3	29.3
Delhi	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1	18.1	12.2
Haryana	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2	13.8	7.4
Himachal Pradesh	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1	51.5	28.8
Jammu and Kashmir	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0	1.6	1.6
Punjab	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9	10.0	0.6
Rajasthan	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8	8,188	7,545	-643	-7.9	9.2	12.9
Uttar Pradesh	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6	12,038	11,616	-422	-3.5	15.8	3.7
Uttarakhand	1,759	1,674	-85	-4.8	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7	9.1	4.6
Northern Region	45,860	41,790	-4,070	-8.9	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8	13.9	12.6
Chhattisgarh	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2	3,239	2,851	-388	-12.0	1.0	9.9
Gujarat	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8	9.6	11.2
Madhya Pradesh	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1	9,151	7,842	-1,309	-14.3	10.1	20.7
Maharashtra	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1	-14.9	2.1
Daman and Diu	311	286	-25	-8.0	301	276	-25	-8.3	3.3	3.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	629	629	0	0.0	615	605	-10	-1.6	2.3	4.0
Goa	491	452	-39	-7.9	514	471	-43	-8.4	-4.5	-4.0
Western Region	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5	42,352	35,952	-6,400	-15.1	-5.4	9.8
Andhra Pradesh	14,031	11,335	-2,696	-19.2	13,254	11,591	-1,663	-12.5	5.9	-2.2
Karnataka	10,124	8,761	-1,363	-13.5	9,819	8,065	-1,754	-17.9	3.1	8.6
Kerala	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8	3,377	3,216	-161	-4.8	6.0	1.4
Tamil Nadu	12,606	11,053	-1,553	-12.3	12,166	10,566	-1,600	-13.2	3.6	4.6
Pondicherry	348	320	-28	-8.0	335	320	-15	-4.5	3.9	0.0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lakshadweep	8	8	0	0.0	8	8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	37,363	31,287	-6,076	-16.3	36,082	31,489	-4,593	-12.7	3.6	-0.6
Bihar	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4	13.0	2.6
DVC	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0	2,318	2,038	-280	-12.1	11.0	21.1
Jharkhand	1,132	1,039	-93	-8.2	1,030	842	-188	-18.3	9.9	23.4
Odisha	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8	10.6	4.8
West Bengal	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0	6,555	6,378	-177	-2.7	11.7	13.7
Sikkim	95	95	0	0.0	100	95	-5	-5.0	-5.0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	48	0	0.0	48	48	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Region	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4	14,505	13,971	-534	-3.7	14.8	10.3
Arunachal Pradesh	116	114	-2	-1.7	121	118	-3	-2.5	-4.1	-3.4
Assam	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3	7.6	9.0
Manipur	122	120	-2	-1.6	116	115	-1	-0.9	5.2	4.3
Meghalaya	333	330	-3	-0.9	319	267	-52	-16.3	4.4	23.6
Mizoram	75	73	-2	-2.7	82	78	-4	-4.9	-8.5	-6.4
Nagaland	110	109	-1	-0.9	111	105	-6	-5.4	-0.9	3.8
Tripura	229	228	-1	-0.4	215	214	-1	-0.5	6.5	6.5
North-Eastern Region	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2	4.1	4.6
All India	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0	130,006	114,233	-15,773	-12.1	4.2	7.9

[English]

### **Circular Railway in Bangalore**

2851. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to provide a circular railway network for Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/spent thereon so far; and

(d) the time frame set for the completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no proposal for Circular Railway around Bangalore City.

### **Setting up of Gas Based Power Plants**

2852. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gas-based power plants being set up in the country, State-wise along with the present status thereof;

(b) the expected quantum of gas required for various gas-based power plants during the next three years;

(c) whether the Government has decided to set up more gas based power plants in the future;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete all the Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details of gas based power projects currently being set up in the country, State-wise along with present status are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Quantum of gas requirement expected for various gas-based power plants during the next three years for operation at 90% PLF is:

Gas requirement for existing : 86.6 MMSCMD  
Power plants to operate at  
90% PLF

Gas requirement for proposed : 50.1 MMSCMD  
Power plants at various stages  
of commissioning to operate  
at 90% PLF

Total gas requirement : 136.7 MMSCMD

(c) No, Madam. Government of India does not set up power plants.

(d) Due to dwindling supply of gas Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority has issued an advisory to all the developers of power plants not to plan any gas based power plants till 2015-16.

(e) At present, all the awarded UMPPs are likely to be commissioned within their contractual schedule. Ministry of Power takes up the matter with different Ministries/the State Governments as and when required for facilitating expeditious commissioning of the projects. The Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) consisting of the members of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) & Procurers have been set up for regular monitoring of the awarded projects.

### **Statement**

#### *List of stranded/under construction gas based power plants in the country*

#### **A: GAS BASED POWER PLANTS PLANNED FOR 12th PLAN (GAS HAS BEEN TIED UP FROM LOCAL SOURCES)**

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
1	2	3	4
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Ramgarh CCGT	160	Rajasthan
2.	Namrup CCGT	100	Assam
	Sub Total (S.S.)	260	
<b>Private Sector</b>			
3.	Tripura Gas	726	Tripura
4.	Monarchak	100	Tripura
	Sub Total (Pvt. Sector)	826	
	Total (S.S+P.S)	1086	

1	2	3	4
<b>B: GAS BASED POWER PLANTS COMMISSIONED BUT AWAITING GAS ALLOCATION</b>			
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Bawana CCGT	250	Delhi
2.	GSEG Hazira CCGT	351	Gujarat
	Sub Total (S.S.)	601	
<b>Private Sector</b>			
3.	Sugen Phase-I Unit-4 M/s Torrent	382.5	Gujarat
	Sub Total (Pvt. Sector)	382.5	
	Total (S.S+P.S)	983.5	
<b>C: GAS BASED POWER PLANTS UNDER ADVANCED STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND AWAITING GAS ALLOCATION</b>			
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Bawana CCGT	500	Delhi
2.	Pipavav JV CCGT	702	Gujarat
3.	Dhuvaran Ext (GSECL)	375	Gujarat
	Sub Total (S.S.)	1577	
<b>Private Sector</b>			
1.	Vemagiri exp by M/s GMR Rajamundry Energy Ltd. (GREL)	768	A.P.
2.	Lanco Kondapalli Exp (St-III)	770	A.P.
3.	Kashipur CCGT (Sravanti Energy P. Ltd.) I&II	450	Uttarakhand
4.	Samalkot Expansion	2400	A.P.
5.	CCGT by M/s Panduranga Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. (PSPL)-Ph-I	110	A.P.
7.	CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
8.	CCGT by M/s Gama Infraprop Pvt. Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
9.	Gas Engine at Pashamylaram by Astha Power	35	A.P.
10.	Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules	1200	Gujarat
11.	CCGT by M/s Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	400	Maharashtra
12.	CCGT by M/s KPR Chemicals Ltd.	225	A.P.
	Sub Total (Private Sector)	6808	
	Sub Total (SS+PS) Projects Under Construction	8385	
<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA) A+B+C</b>		<b>10454.5</b>	

**Pending Court Cases**

2853. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Supreme Court supported National Court Management System has put the country to have 15 crore pending cases by 2040 but the strength of the judges will only be 75000;

(b) if so, the details of the study;

(c) whether the Government is considering speedy appointment of judges so as to expeditiously reduce the number of pending cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to speed up disposal of pending cases and to cope up with the anticipated increase in number of cases in the future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam; the Policy and Action Plan of National Court Management System released by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India does contain a statement to this effect. But this is an estimation and is based on the assumption that with the increase in literacy and economic wealth, filing of cases would increase manifold in the country.

(c) to (e) There are nearly 2.7 crore cases pending in the subordinate judiciary, and nearly 43 lakh cases pending in the High Courts as on 31.03.2012. Since the administrative control of the subordinate judiciary in the States is with the High Courts and State Governments, Central Government has been impressing upon them for timely filling of vacancies. The Supreme Court has also in its judgement in C.A.No. 1867 of 2006 (Arising out of SLP (C) No. 22523 of 2005) in the matter of Malik Mazhar

Sultan & Another Vs. U.P. Public Service Commission & Others, directed the States/UTs to adhere to the time schedule for timely filling of vacancies. For the High Courts, Central Government has been reminding the Chief Justices from time to time for timely initiation of the proposals.

Although the disposal of pending cases in the Courts is within the domain of the judiciary, Government has been assisting them (judiciary) through a variety of measures. These include funding support for infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary and computerization of the Courts, etc. Besides, Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms for following a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration. The Mission has devised an integrated strategy which *inter-alia* includes better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

**National Water Policy**

2854. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATTL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) has approved the new National Water Policy and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the new policy sets the tone for creating a tariff mechanism for all kinds of water uses in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether this policy may override the constitutionally guaranteed rights of States and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the new policy envisages a National Framework law for water resources that will set general principals of water management and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the end users have repeatedly demanded for the equitable distribution of water and the importance of efficiently using water and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Water Resources Council at its sixth Meeting held at New Delhi on 28.12.2012 adopted the draft National Water Policy (2012) as per the deliberations. The salient features of the draft National Water Policy (2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The draft National Water Policy (2012) recommends setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority by each State which would fix and regulate the water tariff system and charges.

(c) No, Madam. The Water Regulatory Authority is envisaged as an independent statutory body to be set up by the States themselves.

(d) Yes, Madam. The draft National Water Policy (2012) envisages a National Water Framework Law as an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative and/or executive (or devolved) powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies.

(e) Yes, Madam.

The Government has launched a National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'.

#### **Statement**

##### *Salient Features of Draft National Water Policy (2012)*

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for

optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, amendment of Irrigation Acts, Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures, review of acceptability criteria and increasing water storage have been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

#### **Fines for Littering**

2855. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have decided to impose a penalty on persons found guilty of littering in railway premises;
- (b) whether the Railways propose to impose similar penalty on passengers littering in train compartments as well;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the adequate steps are being taken to keep the premises and coaches of railway clean and hygienic; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which this decision is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Rules under the Railways Act, 1989 have been notified under a Gazette Notification to penalize persons affecting cleanliness & hygiene at railway premises including trains and stations, with fines not exceeding Rs. 500/-. The purpose of levying fines is to reduce the activities affecting cleanliness & hygiene at railway premises.

(d) and (e) Indian Railways take multi-pronged action by synergising technology and provision of mechanized equipments to improve the standard of cleanliness at railway stations. The measures taken include introduction of mechanized cleaning process, award of rag picking/garbage disposal contracts and introduction of 'pay & use' toilet scheme. For improving upon the standards of cleanliness in coaches, schemes like Intensive mechanized cleaning in maintenance depots, On Board House-Keeping Service (OBHS) for cleaning of coaches on run and cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at "Clean Train Stations" etc. have also been launched. Inspections by various officials at the railway stations and in the coaches are also conducted to monitor cleanliness and take remedial measures. Wide publicity is given to educate the users by advertisements through print and electronic media and announcements *via* public address system.

[*Translation*]

#### **Establishment of Power Plants**

2856. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power plants in the country are not being established within the prescribed time frame due to incompetence and negligence of officers;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per information available with Central Electricity Authority, no power plant is being delayed due to incompetence and negligence of officers.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Trains to Pilgrim Places**

2857. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways plan to connect Bhubaneswar-Puri, Ahmedabad-Dwarka and Chennai-Rameshwaram by Rajdhani or other fast moving trains to enable the tourists to visit these world fame shrines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways also propose to take necessary steps to connect world famous musoleum of Madarsa at Makanpur and Namisharanya pilgrimage under Misrikh parliamentary constituency of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) In the Railway Budget 2012-13, extension of 12145/12146 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Bhubaneswar Express upto Puri has been announced. Introduction of new train services to connect various parts of the country including places of pilgrimage, is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, at present, there is no proposal to connect places of pilgrimage like Makanpur and Namisharanya as well as Ahmedabad-Dwarka and Chennai-Rameshwaram by Rajdhani or other fast moving trains.

#### **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan**

2858. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Mission for Electric Mobility (NMEM) for hastening the early manufacture and adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/earmarked for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether dedicated institutions have been set up for R&D into the use of hybrid vehicles and other sustainable forms of transport; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has launched the National Mission for Electric Mobility (NMEM) to provide a common roadmap for hastening the manufacturing and adoption of electric mobility in the country. Based on detailed stakeholders consultations and an in-depth study, the Government approved taking up of this initiative on a mission mode approach. It envisages preparation of various schemes, policy interventions and projects. The collaborative structure of various working groups as well as National Board and National Council of Electric Mobility will be utilized to ensure maximum participation of the concerned stakeholders at all stages.

(c) No fund has so far been allocated/earmarked for this purpose.

(d) and (e) So far, no dedicated institutions have been set up for R&D under this initiative into the use of hybrid vehicles and other sustainable forms of transport.

#### **Beneficiaries under MGNREGS**

2859. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assets created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether many villages in Rajasthan are still devoid of roads since road construction work is not allowed under the Scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of this Scheme;

(e) if so, the success achieved and the overall impact of the Scheme on the Indian economy;

(f) whether the Government has developed or proposes to develop any system to create awareness among the rural population about the Scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of category-wise number of works completed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as reported by States/UTs during each of the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Rural connectivity to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads with in a village wherever necessary is a permissible activity in Schedule-I of MGNREGA.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Rural Development organizes concurrent evaluation/assessment of all its programmes/schemes including MGNREGA on periodic basis through independent and reputed agencies and organizations. The Ministry of Rural Development has engaged Institutions like Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Some major findings of such Studies are given below:

(i) Increase in Agriculture Minimum Wages and wage earned per day due to impact of

MGNREGA has given a bargaining power to the labour (IIM Lucknow, NDUAT Faizabad).

(ii) Reduction in distress migration: Studies report reduction in distress migration (Council for Social Development, Centre for Science and Environment, Indian Institute of Management, Shillong).

(iii) Creation of "Green Jobs": nearly 70% works relate to water conservation, water-harvesting, restoration, renovation and desilting of water bodies, drought-proofing, plantation & afforestation (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and IIFM, Bhopal).

(iv) Improvement in ground water, improved agricultural productivity & cropping intensity, mono crop to two crops [Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)].

(v) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore).

(vi) No gender differential in wage rates for MGNREG works (NSSO 64th Round).

(f) and (g) Information, Education and Communication activities for all the programmes including MGNREGA of the Ministry are done in a holistic manner both in electronic and print media for generating awareness across the country for effective implementation of all these programmes. Such special awareness generation campaigns regarding the rights and entitlements, processes and other information relevant to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA are conducted by the Ministry through various agencies from time to time.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	States	Completed Works 2009-10								
		Rural Connectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land development	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Development	Any Other activity Approved by MRD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15616	4367	187625	21100	75321	48839	35320	144485	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	340	162	21	6	65	0	3	21	53



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	5661	1309	492	540	248	28	283	839	3
4.	Bihar	32426	5212	8698	7591	6649	1495	7689	2575	290
5.	Chhattisgarh	12552	331	5368	2287	1665	10143	7624	12631	0
6.	Gujarat	6799	2858	222699	4232	334	3645	3748	2224	17112
7.	Haryana	1372	163	1184	185	289	7	416	406	41
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14207	4283	5426	798	3506	1401	2906	2880	492
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6335	4446	1926	270	2165	315	1123	2066	15
10.	Jharkhand	17632	229	19286	1414	921	18033	5510	12566	176
11.	Karnataka	10370	7737	22156	15403	9534	24555	6190	27069	6603
12.	Kerala	2618	28033	6778	3040	9356	3008	12696	10585	709
13.	Madhya Pradesh	21145	1605	18797	18504	2980	126816	5017	49755	0
14.	Maharashtra	356	346	7305	602	40	611	552	801	0
15.	Manipur	2904	3342	1109	1938	609	0	299	772	518
16.	Meghalaya	2693	251	1391	937	237	11	374	340	115
17.	Mizoram	2004	3	121	257	2	0	5	306	36
18.	Nagaland	1162	462	1600	693	679	69	262	663	7
19.	Odisha	11835	228	3512	790	262	1391	6070	85	838
20.	Punjab	1887	309	232	877	510	1	1558	649	361
21.	Rajasthan	19909	787	10935	2118	2718	46008	7811	1965	0
22.	Sikkim	180	93	197	780	58	0	5	119	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	4837	143	2599	0	3880	0	9433	17	0
24.	Tripura	12119	748	10398	1483	5259	672	2313	12151	3281
25.	Uttar Pradesh	105596	13981	57823	16192	13059	68472	28391	42583	14391
26.	Uttarakhand	1409	5118	10295	2461	2653	506	1241	968	26
27.	West Bengal	40860	9218	21674	9927	8630	4805	14923	11814	7
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79	113	89	2	26	0	1	44	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	102	73	10	0	0	0	28	86	1
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	86	1444	0	0	93	1000	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	14	0	0	878	0	0
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Grand Total		355022	95954	629833	115885	151655	360831	162762	342465	45075

NR = Not Reported

Sl.No.	States	Completed Works 2010-11									
		Rural Connectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land development	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Development	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	Any Other activity Approved by MRD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61818	5030	312006	16492	132659	87392	94782	154781	29	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	431	140	48	26	157	0	15	96	0	13
3.	Assam	4872	774	531	2540	282	78	295	1246	24	8
4.	Bihar	37364	5051	11526	6685	7467	1857	7378	4812	0	209
5.	Chhattisgarh	12871	572	5945	3852	1048	41094	9020	14880	1	4
6.	Gujarat	5858	3475	7964	8426	842	5012	2752	9321	0	1508
7.	Haryana	2995	220	1143	271	1385	8	546	963	40	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10660	4790	5285	661	3240	3144	2367	3675	0	153
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11351	8401	3518	731	4660	1248	2099	4511	0	23
10.	Jharkhand	9016	58	17808	613	304	8559	3142	7147	4	768
11.	Karnataka	10628	9457	9512	15810	3856	16201	3992	18745	12	2876
12.	Kerala	3390	27836	13791	3413	8911	4341	14768	27568	1	470
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29139	1633	24686	33349	6677	126863	6679	62004	0	5
14.	Maharashtra	366	115	16412	692	10	260	422	430	0	0
15.	Manipur	2416	1042	852	1091	582	5	297	1216	28	368





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	119	68	3	0	1	0	19	139	0	1
32.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Grand Total		423011	104394	350487	137312	148399	230092	108758	266672	5784	80874

Sl.No.	States	Completed Works 2012-13 (reported till 1st March, 2013)									
		Rural Connectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to development	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Development	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	Any Other activity Approved by MRD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3704	3916	81829	7134	60569	5198	4901	3228	27	17032
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	4836	631	504	2450	560	4145	515	1255	22	1381
4.	Bihar	16069	1389	3829	7227	4083	110	2669	1841	0	870
5.	Chhattisgarh	18584	735	9586	3607	2177	21890	6586	20912	68	493
6.	Gujarat	4001	4410	4846	2609	127	7374	4081	1166	29	1501
7.	Haryana	1305	191	368	34	685	20	237	614	117	66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4758	2796	5200	668	1727	2418	797	5069	0	415
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2811	1308	433	22	1095	3	95	632	0	450
10.	Jharkhand	10596	147	40573	596	430	9324	2686	4559	77	1818
11.	Karnataka	4800	5554	7945	3781	2248	3983	2021	7147	78	2182
12.	Kerala	924	12712	12972	1746	4486	6376	8583	25728	0	134
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13423	209	30865	17871	198	22386	2635	37112	0	1890
14.	Maharashtra	1426	24	6278	4146	133	2100	2267	2233	7	636
15.	Manipur	107	77	29	1	81	0	9	37	6	0
16.	Meghalaya	810	71	122	37	15	0	28	147	11	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Mizoram	902	22	56	224	12	0	3	226	18	247
18.	Nagaland	151	93	23	12	21	0	0	58	0	34
19.	Odisha	13245	239	8078	2812	382	10132	5443	4033	941	1956
20.	Punjab	1926	138	107	326	385	0	1073	648	58	643
21.	Rajasthan	26394	967	17656	4045	5321	11791	11236	6690	287	3131
22.	Sikkim	156	74	42	202	36	0	7	407	0	66
23.	Tamil Nadu	17952	288	13545	7	8733	3	30412	67	0	59
24.	Tripura	5297	213	1838	1555	3138	53	382	7342	1	864
25.	Uttar Pradesh	83323	8861	15126	5900	5945	22268	4438	17357	11	15917
26.	Uttarakhand	574	1484	1663	418	593	22	231	702	1	49
27.	West Bengal	26638	3878	27052	24581	3779	7087	16852	13563	15	417
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	3	8	12	0	13	1	4	0	1
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	12	2	0	0	1	4	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	0	0
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Grand Total		264729	50430	290585	92025	106959	136696	108706	162781	1774	52282

NR=Not Reported

*[Translation]*

condition;

**Small Railway Stations**

(b) if so, the total number of such stations, zone-wise;

2860. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

(c) whether the Railways have any plan/scheme in place to improve their condition, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that most of the small railway stations in the country are in a dilapidated

(d) the details of stations on Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur-Mehsi lines along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for their expansion/improvement and providing stoppages of important trains thereon; and

(e) the present status of upgradation of Habibganj station in Bhopal and extension/renovation of platforms and railway stations in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) There are no stations in dilapidated condition. Repair and maintenance of infrastructure is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted. Additional facilities including renovation/reconstruction of station buildings are taken up based on importance, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds. There are 11 stations (including Hajipur & Muzaffarpur) on Hajipur-Muzaffarpur line and 7 stations (excluding Muzaffarpur & including Mehsi) on Muzaffarpur-Mehsi line. To cater to the needs of passengers on Hajipur-Muzaffarpur and Muzaffarpur -Mehsi sections, stoppage of trains serving these sections have been provided at stations subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, commercial viability etc. Moreover, provision of stoppage of trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways based, *inter alia*, on commercial viability, operational feasibility etc.

(e) At Habibganj station, works for extension of cover over platform at platform No. 1, improvement to platform surface on platform No. 2 and at end of platform No. 4/5, provision of additional benches on extended portion and platform No. 2, Elevator at the 2nd entry side, passenger traveller at platform No. 1 and improvement in illumination level of circulating area with high mast have been completed. Further, the works of improvement of platform No. 2 at Itarsi end and carriage watering & water booths on extended portion of platform have been undertaken. Habibganj station has been entrusted to the newly set up Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation (IRSDC) for redevelopment. Consultant for preparation of Master Plan for redevelopment of station has been recently appointed.

The works of extension of platform(s) at Arambakkam, Akkampet, Ambur, Elavur, Gummidipundi, Jolarpettai, Kadayanallur, Karmelaram, Nanguneri, Samalpatti, Srivilliputtur, Sankarankovil, Vaiyampatti & Viranialur and renovation of Tambaram, Madurai Jn., Tirunelveli, Nagercoil Jn., Virudhunagar, Chidambaram, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin & Rameswaram stations in Tamil Nadu have been completed in recent times. In addition, the works for raising of

platform from low level to high level at Maranahalli and Rayakottai stations have been completed.

[English]

#### Concession for Senior Citizens

2861. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities and concessions being extended by the Railways to facilitate senior citizen passengers;

(b) whether the Railways are considering for granting some concession in the meals to the senior citizens being provided to them in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Railways have granted various facilities to senior citizens which include concession in fares, earmarking of separate reservation quota, earmarking of reservation counters at major computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres, provision of wheel chairs & Battery Operated Vehicles etc.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise. There is no policy to give concessions on meals.

[Translation]

#### Implementation of Scholarship Schemes

2862. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms for minority students studying in educational institutes are difficult to be fulfilled and due to which the students are not able to avail the benefits of the schemes;

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

(c) the details of scholarship schemes implemented for the welfare of minority students during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(d) the financial assistance provided for the implementation of these schemes during the said period, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(e) the target set and achieved during the said period, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(f) whether the number of minority students pursuing higher education is increasing due to the assistance provided to them in the form of scholarships;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the Government is considering any proposal for financial grants for development of minority educational institutions; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) For the educational empowerment of students belonging to the notified minority communities the following Scholarship Schemes are implemented by this Ministry:-

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme: For students studying in class I to X whose parental/ guardian income is upto Rs. 1 lakh per annum and have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination.

(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: For students studying in class XI to Ph.D. whose parental / guardian income is upto Rs. 2 lakh per annum and have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination.

(iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme: For technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate level. Students without taking competitive examinations should have secured not less than 50% marks. The annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh.

(iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme: For students studying in M.Phil and Ph.D whose parental/guardian income does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.

In all the above Scholarship Schemes 30% is earmarked for girl students. This is the floor and not the ceiling. Physical targets are set for fresh cases based on pro-rata minority population in the States/UTs as per 2001 census.

(d) to (e) The funds released during the last three years and the current year *i.e.* upto 28th February, 2013, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise and physical target and achievement under these Scholarship Schemes State/UT-wise are available on the website of this Ministry *i.e.* [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and at enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(f) An evaluation study to assess the impact of these schemes has been undertaken by an independent agency.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

(h) to (i) The Government is releasing financial grants for development of minority educational institutions under the scheme of Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI). During the financial year 2012-13 (upto 27.2.2013) grants amounting to Rs. 25.39 crore have been released to 144 minority educational institutions for development under IDMI.



**Statement I**

*State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Pre-matric scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements								Financial Achievements			
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)
		T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*	A	A	A	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65032	86248	86709	225462	147406	191973	173418	301275	13.90	42.85	26.88	47.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2877	0	3836	0	6521	0	7673	0	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
3.	Assam	73582	87376	98109	38259	166785	86159	196218	181267	16.83	8.37	21.25	37.64
4.	Bihar	109357	35668	145809	320107	247875	193967	291618	36499	9.22	34.12	29.01	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7432	4765	9909	6976	16845	12610	19818	18235	1.07	1.31	2.93	4.33
6.	Goa	3677	594	4905		8340	0	9812	0	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	39194	0	52260	0	88842	0	104520	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	19282	14867	25709	24823	43705	0	51418	50308	1.58	2.41	2.03	3.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2257	1095	3009	1166	5115	5171	6018	0	0.09	0.19	0.52	0.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56482	53421	75309	116571	128026	250983	150618	0	7.44	12.93	31.44	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	38932	18510	51909	26107	88245	51082	103818	33700	2.10	4.13	10.53	8.76
12.	Karnataka	62407	86829	83209	314508	141457	426813	166418	416243	13.93	33.16	49.05	42.89
13.	Kerala	110175	161590	146900	563560	249731	696630	293800	944918	12.24	42.69	52.77	71.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34657	18278	46209	61052	78555	135932	92418	129672	2.18	6.89	17.93	16.84
15.	Maharashtra	137732	201490	183638	545201	312187	701343	367276	788973	15.78	40.98	54.72	58.73
16.	Manipur	7390	10780	9855		16753	9438	19708	32279	3.10	0.00	1.19	11.09
17.	Meghalaya	13690	10518	18255	12846	31032	17781	36508	19945	1.26	1.63	2.44	2.76
18.	Mizoram	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	13485	18273	40615	1.58	2.25	2.49	9.76
19.	Nagaland	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	10056	38708	18679	0.00	0.51	2.07	4.00
20.	Odisha	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	24553	35818	34673	1.34	1.39	2.00	3.97
21.	Punjab	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	296660	322258	0	15.10	25.66	29.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	148816	120218	199885	4.72	10.85	10.14	22.56
23.	Sikkim	1602	604	2136	2434	3633	3269	4274	4115	0.09	0.40	0.61	0.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	301278	153418	340647	7.82	28.17	32.28	36.30
25.	Tripura	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	1356	9673	3721	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	252832	371189	337109	465812	573086	971245	674218	1089486	48.63	65.27	148.11	204.25
27.	Uttarakhand	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	3103	26618	11907	0.07	0.23	0.43	2.95
28.	West Bengal	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	955205	444618	1165386	19.72	76.53	82.98	111.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	865	96	1155		1961	237	2309	277	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	1520	1518	2027		3446	4000	4054	0	0.17	0.00	0.51	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	40	255	72	432	152	509	0	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	173	110	233	113	395	183	466	500	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.15
33.	Delhi	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	12732	49418	380	2.77	3.03	1.35	0.05
34.	Lakshadweep	510	0	682	0	1158	0	1364	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1015	259	1355		2302	2345	2709	0	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.00
Total		1500000	1729076	2000000	4421571	3400000	5528557	4000000	5863585	202.94	446.25	615.47	703.25

T=Target and A=Achievement

\*including renewals

**Statement II**

*State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements								Financial Achievements			
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)
1	2	T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*	A	A	A	A
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13006	26692	17342	42972	22761	20550	21345	26902	19.96	35.24	17.28	16.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	580	0	773	0	1011	0	1150	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	14716	9908	19622	4730	25753	6119	29600	19276	8.32	5.60	4.46	12.06
4.	Bihar	21871	13245	29162	24709	38276	42765	35897	24031	3.80	15.96	25.49	7.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	1486	822	1982	1396	2601	1863	2449	1751	0.60	1.03	1.57	1.52
6.	Goa	746	0	993	523	1299	187	1201	211	0.00	0.21	0.07	0.61
7.	Gujarat	7841	7766	10453	12290	13723	15559	12851	20612	2.88	4.47	7.78	11.19
8.	Haryana	3856	1897	5142	2564	6748	575	6349	1373	0.68	1.48	1.48	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	451	349	602	355	789	517	749	424	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11296	5992	15062	10766	19767	28427	18544	9742	3.67	5.24	14.15	5.54
11.	Jharkhand	7786	7221	10382	9825	13626	14418	12800	10006	3.67	6.15	10.05	5.81
12.	Karnataka	12481	27598	16642	43344	21842	65887	20493	29447	8.82	12.35	24.85	15.87
13.	Kerala	22034	52861	29379	60782	38562	75220	36151	95379	11.21	9.98	21.69	27.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6931	3107	9242	7795	12130	11138	11349	12343	1.10	3.31	6.17	6.95
15.	Maharashtra	27515	15333	36675	44579	48157	48505	45189	38612	8.17	20.09	31.06	23.46
16.	Manipur	1486	3422	1982	1400	2595	0	3000	3549	2.85	0.00	0.00	2.77
17.	Meghalaya	2746	65	3662	256	4799	227	5500	223	0.04	0.19	0.19	0.19
18.	Mizoram	1375	3184	1833	3416	2401	3417	2750	4329	2.54	2.81	3.43	4.32
19.	Nagaland	2911	23	3882	68	5088	48	5851	90	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.07
20.	Odisha	2686	1288	3582	1049	4700	1114	4400	2143	0.46	1.03	0.00	1.23
21.	Punjab	24100	17737	32142	27245	42243	50928	39640	50970	10.73	14.83	39.42	40.90
22.	Rajasthan	9016	8144	12022	10873	15778	19555	14800	20794	4.00	4.66	12.77	13.63
23.	Sikkim	325	245	433	625	564	549	651	564	0.10	0.31	0.40	0.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	11506	26342	15342	34107	20136	35484	18900	37120	11.04	10.67	17.68	16.39
25.	Tripura	730	165	973	329	1273	376	1451	346	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	50566	53928	67422	90386	88491	138138	82950	88646	24.78	46.42	74.81	22.23
27.	Uttarakhand	1996	145	2662	171	3494	444	3300	540	0.06	0.08	0.19	1.64
28.	West Bengal	33346	75660	44462	87752	58356	118441	54790	78391	18.43	25.77	46.87	35.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	181	24	242	9	311	9	501	21	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Chandigarh	307	159	410	77	536	140	900	267	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	25	62	30	74	30	100	33	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
32.	Daman and Diu	50	20	64	22	77	29	100	52	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05
33.	Delhi	3706	922	4942	866	6486	1061	3799	338	0.43	0.38	0.56	0.17
34.	Lakshadweep	115	0	153	0	190	0	300	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	211	98	282	333	363	230	200	0	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.00
Total		300000	364387	400000	525644	525000	701950	500000	578525	148.72	228.96	362.99	274.92

T=Target and A=Achievement

\*including renewals

**Statement III**

*State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements								Financial Achievements			
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)
1	2	T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*	A	A	A	A
1.	Andhra Pradesh	867	1319	867	1314	867	1126	2601	1664	2.36	3.39	3.09	4.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0	38	0	38	0	114	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	981	1910	981	1908	981	1702	2943	1582	5.86	5.39	4.94	4.42
4.	Bihar	1458	2718	1458	3133	1458	3703	4374	4353	8.68	9.46	9.98	11.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	99	121	99	148	99	140	297	201	0.32	0.39	0.43	0.57
6.	Goa	49	68	49	79	49	84	147	85	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.04
7.	Gujarat	523	705	523	928	523	941	1569	2014	1.43	2.02	2.26	4.89
8.	Haryana	257	300	257	310	257	362	771	769	0.74	0.83	1.03	2.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	35	30	37	30	36	90	86	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	753	1278	753	1443	753	1614	2259	2936	2.73	3.62	4.75	7.94
11.	Jharkhand	519	709	519	916	519	941	1557	1279	1.96	2.54	2.70	3.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	832	1756	832	1986	832	2217	2496	3586	4.60	5.30	5.99	9.43
13.	Kerala	1469	3504	1469	4443	1469	4661	4407	8626	9.45	11.85	13.12	24.04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	462	984	462	814	462	843	1386	1725	2.44	2.10	2.27	4.60
15.	Maharashtra	1840	3028	1840	2463	1840	3475	5520	4656	7.67	5.49	9.27	12.18
16.	Manipur	98	98	98	184	98	247	294	203	0.23	0.68	0.77	0.52
17.	Meghalaya	182	85	182	224	182	305	546	250	0.32	0.66	0.95	0.75
18.	Mizoram	91	122	91	188	91	145	273	44	0.33	0.49	0.39	0.11
19.	Nagaland	193	143	193	345	193	399	579	468	0.57	1.57	1.22	1.39
20.	Odisha	179	241	179	191	179	201	537	427	0.63	0.53	0.68	1.24
21.	Punjab	1615	1884	1615	2541	1615	2774	4845	4859	5.37	7.12	8.65	13.34
22.	Rajasthan	601	956	601	1001	601	1187	1803	2519	2.40	2.23	3.26	6.73
23.	Sikkim	21	20	21	145	21	77	63	51	0.10	0.49	0.24	0.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	767	2209	767	2118	767	2390	2301	3225	5.80	5.57	6.33	8.05
25.	Tripura	48	54	48	73	48	65	144	80	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3371	4808	3371	6962	3371	6634	10113	11647	14.47	17.97	16.17	29.14
27.	Uttarakhand	133	109	133	127	133	214	399	333	0.30	0.35	0.67	1.00
28.	West Bengal	2223	6379	2223	6599	2223	5539	6669	4680	17.40	17.14	14.84	12.40
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11	8	11	11	11	7	33	7	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	20	28	20	17	20	18	60	11	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.08
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	1	2	2	6	3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
33.	Delhi	247	387	247	385	247	408	741	525	0.79	0.80	0.99	1.26
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	6	0	6	0	18	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puduchery	13	16	13	22	13	19	39	33	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07
Total		20000	35982	20000	41056	20000	42476	60000	62927	97.51	108.76	115.72	166.86

T=Target and A=Achievement

\*including renewals

**Statement IV**

*State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during the last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements								Financial Achievements			
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13** (As on 28.02.2013)		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 28.02.2013)
		T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*	A	A	A	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	32	31	69	31	103	31		There was no State-wise financial achievement			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	3	4	7	4					
3.	Assam	33	34	33	67	33	102	33					
4.	Bihar	50	56	50	108	50	163	50					
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	7	6	11	6	17	6					
6.	Goa	4	1	4	5	4	9	4					
7.	Gujarat	21	9	21	27	21	39	21					
8.	Haryana	12	0	12	13	12	21	12					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	9	4	13	4					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	32	27	62	27	101	27					
11.	Jharkhand	21	17	21	36	21	57	21					
12.	Karnataka	31	27	31	55	31	88	31					
13.	Kerala	50	63	50	116	50	173	50					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	16	15	31	15	45	15					
15.	Maharashtra	67	72	67	138	67	205	67					
16.	Manipur	4	6	4	10	4	15	4					
17.	Meghalaya	6	6	6	12	6	18	6					
18.	Mizoram	4	5	4	9	4	13	4					
19.	Nagaland	6	5	6	11	6	17	6					
20.	Odisha	6	3	6	9	6	14	6					
21.	Punjab	59	75	59	134	59	196	59					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	21	21	21	42	21	62	21					
23.	Sikkim	4	0	4	4	4	8	4					
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	35	28	68	28	102	28					
25.	Tripura	4	0	4	4	4	4	4					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120	130	120	251	120	381	120					
27.	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	8	4	13	4					
28.	West Bengal	81	78	81	158	81	220	81					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	4	2	4	2	4					
30.	Chandigarh	4	4	4	8	4	13	4					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	4	0	4	0	4					
32.	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	4	0	4					
33.	Delhi	9	8	9	17	9	26	9					
34.	Lakshadweep	4	2	4	6	4	7	4					
35.	Puducherry	4	4	4	8	4	12	4					
	Total	756	757	756	1511	756	2266	756	0	14.98	29.98	51.98	66.00

T=Target and A=Achievement

\*including renewals

\*\*Achievement for 2012-13 is yet to be received.

*[English]***Denial of Employment under MGNREGS**

2863. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job card-holders in the country under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), States/UTs-wise;

(b) whether poor job card-holders have not been provided employment on demand in some States/UTs-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto, States/UTs-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints about the money being withdrawn against job cards by adopting wrong practices depriving the real poor persons for whom the Scheme is intended for; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of cumulative number of job cards issued as reported by States/UTs till 1st March, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The State-wise details of such complaints received during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

(e) Some of the steps taken to eliminate the occurrence of such irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.
- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- (iii) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based Management Information System (MIS) has been made operational to make data available for public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (iv) To reduce delay in payment of wages Ministry has initiated "Electronic Fund Management System (eFMS)" in all States. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across country.

- (v) Ministry has issued circular on Certification of Accounts and Financial Audit of MGNREGA Accounts at Gram Panchyats Level by Chartered Accountant of 10% GP of highest spending districts in all States.
- (vi) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (vii) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the schemes.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative number of Household issued job cards (In Nos.) till 1st March, 2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12076114
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164285
3.	Assam	3940021
4.	Bihar	12691206
5.	Chhattisgarh	4377809
6.	Gujarat	3822152
7.	Haryana	729041
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1128476
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	857001
10.	Jharkhand	4047816
11.	Karnataka	5333988
12.	Kerala	2494273
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12013163
14.	Maharashtra	6948251
15.	Manipur	461878
16.	Meghalaya	459705
17.	Mizoram	209625



1	2	3	1	2	3
18.	Nagaland	385436	27.	West Bengal	11302346
19.	Odisha	6258995	28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45779
20.	Punjab	901019	29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1730
21.	Rajasthan	9943043	30.	Daman and Diu	NR
22.	Sikkim	81106	31.	Goa	29980
23.	Tamil Nadu	8878090	32.	Lakshadweep	8346
24.	Tripura	633507	33.	Puducherry	67009
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14822988	34.	Chandigarh	NR
26.	Uttarakhand	1037441	Total		126151619

**Statement II***Complaints under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 15.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	14	18	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	6	6	8	7
4.	Bihar	34	25	61	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	17	55	22
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	18	9	48
8.	Haryana	8	19	29	26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	12	8	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	4	3
11.	Jharkhand	15	10	44	16
12.	Karnataka	7	12	13	12
13.	Kerala	3	2	5	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	98	135	88	124
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	4	3
17.	Maharashtra	7	6	6	5
18.	Manipur	1	1	8	18
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	2	1	0	0
21.	Odisha	9	19	30	11
22.	Punjab	8	4	5	17
23.	Puducherry	0	0	1	2
24.	Rajasthan	101	30	57	28
25.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	5	7	5	1
27.	Tripura	0	0	1	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	168	266	605	367
29.	Uttarakhand	9	8	18	5
30.	West Bengal	10	8	8	2
All India		528	621	1091	785

### Profit/Loss of Railways

2864. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit and loss of the Railways during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for getting into loss after the year 2009 and the steps taken by the Railways in this regard;

(c) whether payments to contractors have been held

up in some zones resulting in delay in completion of the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the projects which have been stalled or delayed due to such non-payment; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have not incurred any loss in the last three years. Indian Railways infact generated a surplus of Rs. 0.75 crore in 2009-10; Rs. 1,404.89 crore in 2010-11; Rs. 1,125.57 crore in 2011-12, and have set a surplus target of Rs. 10,409.13 crore in 2012-13.

Indian Railways have taken both non-tariff measures and tariff measures to improve its financial position as indicated below:-

**Non-tariff Measures:-**

They include improving throughput by increased productivity and efficiency, reduction in wagon turnaround time, extension of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) facilities to more and more locations, speeding up of trains, review of trains with low patronage, deployment of additional coaches in well patronized trains, vigorous checking of ticket-less travel, additional leasing of parcel space in certain nominated trains, leasing of vacant compartment of guard in front SLR coach etc. In addition, efforts to improve staff productivity by better manpower planning, better asset utilization, improvement in inventory management, optimizing fuel consumption etc. and controlling expenditure through number of austerity/economy measures are continuously being pursued.

**Tariff Measures:-**

They include simplification and rationalization of freight/fare structure besides several other measures like introduction of Freight Incentive Schemes for retaining the existing traffic and also for attracting additional traffic, introduction of Incentive Schemes for improving parcel traffic.

(c) to (e) Railways have a large shelf of ongoing works, many of which are progressing at a slow pace mainly because of Railway's inability to provide funding support at required levels.

Instructions already exist to regulate commitments consistent with availability of funds and for prompt finalization of admissible bills. In the event of shortage of funds, efforts are made to provide additional funds by re-appropriation from other activities so that contractors' claims are settled expeditiously.

**Facilities for Disabled**

2865. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposals/requests/representations for enhancing of

facilities for disabled and senior citizens at various railway stations;

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

(c) whether the platforms at various railway stations are either too high or too low for physically challenged persons and senior citizens;

(d) if so, the steps taken to make these platforms disabled and senior citizens friendly; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to provide specially designed lavatories and make all the railway stations disabled friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) A number of proposals/requests/representations from individuals, NGOs etc. for enhancing of facilities for disabled and senior citizens at various railway stations are received by Railways from apex level to field units. While some of the representations are station specific, others are related to the policy. Zone-wise data of the same is not maintained. However, appropriate action is taken on the proposals/requests/representations received.

(c) and (d) Stations are categorized as per annual passenger earnings on Indian Railways and high level, medium level and rail level platforms are provided as per norms depending upon category of station. Inter platform transfer facility for physically challenged persons and senior citizens is provided at stations through end ramp on platforms with a proper walkway across tracks. Further, provision of lifts & escalators have been made at 'A1' category & other important stations.

(e) Short term facilities like standard ramp for barrier free entry, earmarking at least two parking lots, signages of appropriate visibility, at least one drinking water tap suitable for use by differently abled persons, at least one toilet on the ground floor and 'May I help you' Booth, have been planned at all 'A1', 'A' and 'B' category stations (581 stations). These facilities have already been provided at 562 'A1', 'A' and 'B' category stations. Instructions also exist for provision of wheel chair at stations, which is provided free of cost, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. 'Battery operated vehicles for disabled and old age passengers' have also

been provided at some of the major railway stations. These facilities are planned at other stations progressively. In addition, escalators & lifts have been provided at 44 stations. Further, provisions of lifts and escalators have been made at 'A1' category and other important stations.

Long term facilities *viz.* Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer and Engraving on edges of platform, are planned after provision of short term facilities.

#### **Shortage of Water**

2866. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas in Maharashtra are badly affected due to shortage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of most affected parts of the State to the extent of loss suffered during last one year;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to declare some of the river projects of Maharashtra as national assets for conservation of water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes would be improved with these projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that the State Government has declared scarcity situation in 122 taluke *vide* GR dated 22.08.2012. The list of most affected talukas in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Gosikhurd Irrigation Project of Maharashtra has been included in the scheme of National Project on 07.02.2008. The Gosikhurd Project is a Major Multi-Purpose Project in Eastern Vidarbha situated on Wainganga river near village Gosikhurd in Pauni taluka of Bhandara District in Maharashtra State. The project will provide irrigation benefits to 250800 ha (Ultimate Irrigation Potential). The irrigable command area of the project is 190000 ha. The project proposes to install hydropower with power generation capacity of 0.5 MW and 2.5 MW at head regulators of Left Bank Canal & Right Bank Canal respectively. The project will also provide water supply for drinking purpose to Bhandara city and nearby villages (water supply of 23.69 Mm<sup>3</sup> to Jawaharnagar Ordinance Factory and water supply of 100 Mm<sup>3</sup> to proposed NTPC Thermal Power Plant at Mauda).

#### **Statement**

##### *Water Scarcity Affected Talukas of Maharashtra State (Accompaniment of the G.R. dated 22.08.2012)*

Name of the District	Name of the Affected Talukas (Less than 50% Rainfall Taluke)	Name of the Affected Talukas (Less than 50% Perni Taluke)
1	2	3
Jalgaon	Bodhwad, Pachora, Badgaon, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Jamner	
Jalana	Dhansangavi, Matha, Badnapur, Jalana, Ambad, Bokhardhan, Jafrabad, Partur	
Aurangabad	Phulbri, Aurangabad, Kannad, Paithan, Gangapur	
Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar, Parner, Jamkhed, Karjat, Shegaon, Pathardi, Shrigonda	
Nanded	Nanded, Loha	
Solapur	Sangola, Karmala, Mohol	Pandharpur, Uttar Solapur, Malshiras

1	2	3
Beed	Shirur, Kasar, Ashti, Kej, Patoda, Gewari, Vadawani, Dharur	
Osmanabad	Osmanabad, Bhoom, Umarga, Kalamb	
Bhuldhana	Sindhkhed Raja	
Wardha	Selu	
Pune	Khed, Daund, Shirur	Welha, Mulshi, Junnar, Indapur, Haweli, Ambegaon
Satara	Man, Dahiwadi	Khataw, Phaltan, Kandala, Koregaon, Satara
Sangali	Jat, Kawathimahankal	Palus, Khanapur, Miraj, Atpadi
Kolhapur		Shirol
Total 69 Taluke	50 Taluke	19 Taluke

*Less than 75 % Rainfall & Less than 75% Perni Taluke*

Nasik	Yewala, Peth, Nasik, Nifad, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Kalwan	Dindori, Malegaon
Ahmadnagar	-	Sangamaner
Jalgaon	Amlner, Edalabad	
Latur	Udgir, Ahmadpur	
Hingoli	Kalmnuri, Hingoli	
Washim	-	Risod
Nanded	Bhokar, Delgur	
Pune	Baramati, Purandar	Mawal
Buldhana	Chikhali, Deulgaonraja, Nandura, Mehekar	Loana, Shegaon, Buldhana
Sangali	Tasgaon	Kadegaon
Solapur	South Solapur, Akalkot	Madha
Aurangabad	Kultabad, Wejapur	
Parbhni	Jitur	
Yawatmal	Ralegaon	Babhulgaon, Ghatanji,
Amarawati	-	Dharni, Morshi, Chandur Bazaar, Chandur Railway, Achalpur,
Nandurbar	Akrani	Akkalkuwa

1	2	3
Akola	-	Akola
Gadchiroli	-	Aheri, Attapalli
Beed	Beed, Majalgaon	
Dhule	Dhule	
Total 53 Taluke	32 Taluke	21 Taluke

[*Translation*]

### **Corruption in Ticket Booking**

2867. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant corruption in ticket booking including blackmarketing of train tickets by touts in collusion with booking clerks by booking tickets in fake names under Tatkal scheme or cornering of rail ticket by touts;

(b) if so, the number of touts arrested by the Railways during each of the last three years and number of culprits convicted and sent to jail by the court, zone-wise;

(c) the norms and criteria being adopted in confirmation of railway ticket under emergency quota;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the requests of Members of Parliament in this regard are not being acceded to;

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor along with suitable steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the measures taken to simplify the ticket booking system and to check the corruption in ticket booking particularly for tatkal reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No,

Madam. Under Tatkal Scheme tickets are sold only to genuine passengers on production of self attested photocopy of one of the prescribed proofs of Identity. The passenger has to carry the same in original during travel. Some cases of cornering of rail tickets by touts in collusion with railway staff have come to notice. To check the cornering of seats by touts in connivance with railway staff, preventive checks are conducted in and around reservation offices. Checks are also conducted in trains against transferred reservation. Number of touts arrested during checks, convicted and sent to jail by the court, zone-wise during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Accommodation under Emergency Quota is released in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. At the time of allotments of berths, preference is given for travel of high dignitaries. Remaining quota is released taking into account the factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on Government duty, job interview sickness etc. The requests received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament for confirmation of berths out of Emergency Quota for their self travel are complied with. The requests received from them for other than self-travel are also given due priority keeping in view the number of berths available, relative priority of other requests, etc.

(f) To simplify the ticket booking system to reduce the waiting time in the queue, large number of computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) locations have been opened. Further to facilitate passengers to purchase tickets without waiting in railway reservation offices, facility of i-ticket and e-ticket and ticketing through Mobile Phones have been introduced. Computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) terminals have also been provided in Post Office.

To check the corruption in Tatkal booking and general reservation following steps have been taken:

- (i) Tatkal tickets are issued only on production of a self attested photocopy of one of the prescribed proofs of identity mentioned in the scheme and carrying the same proof of identity during the journey is mandatory.
- (ii) No refund is granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal tickets except special circumstances like late running of train by more than three hours, cancellation of trains, etc.
- (iii) Duplicate Tatkal tickets are not issued except on payment of full fare including Tatkal charges.
- (iv) Access to Tatkal bookings has been denied to agents both through internet as well as across

the computerized PRS counters between 10.00 hrs. & 12.00 hrs.

- (v) A maximum of four passengers are permitted per PNR on Tatkal tickets.
- (vi) The timing of opening of reservation of Tatkal tickets has been changed to 10.00 hours on the previous day of journey instead of 0800 hours as per earlier provision in order to balance the load on the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) as well as on internet.
- (vii) Surveillance/Monitoring of the working of reservation offices is also undertaken by installing CCTV to prevent possible activities of touts. Railway staff if found indulging in malpractices in connivance with touts are taken up under the Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

#### **Statement**

*Number of touts arrested, convicted and sent to jail during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12*

Railway	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Apprehended/ Prosecuted	Convicted	Jailed	Apprehended/ Prosecuted	Convicted	Jailed	Apprehended/ Prosecuted	Convicted	Jailed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	73	58	0	172	92	0	353	185	2
Eastern	34	17	3	190	25	41	200	64	69
East Central	20	20	13	66	66	65	81	81	65
East Coast	29	8	0	48	30	0	21	13	0
Northern	222	61	14	225	58	7	208	33	4
North Central	23	7	2	36	18	2	27	4	1
North Eastern	18	4	0	13	0	0	5	0	0
Northeast Frontier	13	1	1	11	1	2	4	1	0
North Western	20	6	0	30	21	0	21	3	0
Southern	44	9	0	50	9	0	121	27	0
South Central	39	7	0	72	14	0	122	17	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Eastern	20	0	0	30	1	0	83	0	1
South East Central	19	1	0	26	0	2	39	0	0
South Western	292	292	0	342	340	0	290	287	3
Western	51	3	1	85	20	1	196	52	1
West Central	28	5	0	8	5	0	75	21	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>149</b>

[English]

**Allocation under Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes**

2868. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for under-utilisation of funds by various State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of funds released under these schemes;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy for wide publicity and awareness campaign during the 12th Plan Period for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three

years State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As regards Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) no allocation of funds is made as the programme is demand driven. The details of funds released and utilised under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(b) and (c) The reasons for some States not being able to utilise the amounts released to them under NRDWP include delays in planning, approval and procurement processes, taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion, imposition of model code of conduct due to declaration of elections/bye elections.

Various mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that the States are able to utilize the funds released to them. The State Governments are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan by March for the coming year to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line IMIS. Financial performance of States is also monitored through visits of Ministry officers to States, conducting review meetings at National, regional and State levels and video-conferencing during which States are urged to improve pace of utilization of funds.

As regard NBA, low physical progress in creation of sanitation facilities in some States is possibly due to less demand generation. In order to ensure optimum utilization of funds regular reviews are carried out.



(d) and (e) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an important component of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The major steps taken by the Government to improve IEC as part of NBA are as under:

- (i) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), 15% of the total outlay of district projects has been earmarked for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.
- (ii) IEC Guidelines have been issued in order to provide a broad framework to the States for the implementation of IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people, generation of demand for sanitation facilities and creation of clean environment.
- (iii) Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017) for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene has been launched in collaboration with UNICEF. It is designed to roll out a number of activities in

a phased manner, from planning, implementation to monitoring.

- (iv) Provision has been made to engage Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), village level motivators (Swachhata Doots/Sanitation Managers), field functionaries like ASHA, Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers, and Bharat Nirman Volunteers for effectively disseminating IEC messages.
- (v) Mobile message based Communication was carried out on a pilot basis as an effective tool for dissemination of awareness on Sanitation, targeting rural areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) To propagate the message of construction and use of toilets by all, audio and audio-visual spots have been produced in collaboration with UNICEF.

### **Statement I**

#### *Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during Last Three Years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		O. B.	Alloc.	Release	Expdn.	O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	149.79	491.02	558.74	423.38	285.20	546.32	462.47	446.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	180.00	178.20	193.80	12.02	123.35	199.99	176.46	36.79	120.56	184.83	214.31
3.	Assam	4.85	301.60	323.50	269.34	59.32	449.64	487.48	480.55	69.94	435.58	522.44	468.61
4.	Bihar	668.94	372.21	186.11	279.36	578.10	341.46	170.73	425.91	322.92	374.98	330.02	367.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.59	116.01	128.22	104.06	56.36	130.27	122.01	97.77	82.13	143.57	139.06	141.12
6.	Goa	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	3.08	5.34	0.00	1.16	1.92	5.20	5.01	1.16
7.	Gujarat	92.11	482.75	482.75	511.83	70.10	542.67	609.10	527.29	180.09	478.89	571.05	467.70
8.	Haryana	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35	75.62	233.69	276.90	201.57	150.95	210.51	237.74	344.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.31	138.52	182.85	160.03	31.60	133.71	194.37	165.59	60.38	131.47	146.03	145.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	239.56	447.74	402.51	383.49	258.66	449.22	468.91	506.52	233.69	436.21	420.42	507.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	64.94	149.29	111.34	86.04	89.82	165.93	129.95	128.19	91.63	162.52	148.17	169.84
12.	Karnataka	32.05	573.67	627.86	473.71	191.39	644.92	703.80	573.93	328.21	687.11	667.78	782.85
13.	Kerala	1.36	152.77	151.89	150.56	4.15	144.28	159.83	137.97	27.84	144.43	113.39	126.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107.42	367.66	379.66	354.30	58.95	399.04	388.33	324.94	122.34	371.97	292.78	379.30
15.	Maharashtra	204.24	652.43	647.81	625.59	232.44	733.27	718.42	713.79	237.06	728.35	718.35	642.20
16.	Manipur	16.70	61.60	38.57	30.17	25.22	54.61	52.77	69.27	8.72	53.39	47.60	47.03
17.	Meghalaya	0.62	70.40	79.40	68.57	11.56	63.48	84.88	70.47	26.11	61.67	95.89	85.44
18.	Mizoram	17.43	50.40	55.26	51.11	21.38	46.00	61.58	58.02	24.94	39.67	38.83	54.03
19.	Nagaland	29.61	52.00	47.06	71.58	5.10	79.51	77.52	80.63	1.99	81.68	80.91	81.82
20.	Odisha	25.85	187.13	226.66	198.87	61.62	204.88	294.76	211.11	148.71	206.55	171.05	239.60
21.	Punjab	19.18	81.17	88.81	110.15	4.02	82.21	106.59	108.93	1.68	88.02	123.44	122.32
22.	Rajasthan	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	348.43	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	595.09	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18
23.	Sikkim	9.92	21.60	20.60	28.94	0.59	26.24	23.20	19.27	4.78	28.10	69.19	24.49
24.	Tamil Nadu	57.24	320.43	317.95	370.44	5.93	316.91	393.53	303.41	96.05	330.04	429.55	287.60
25.	Tripura	18.92	62.40	77.40	77.35	19.18	57.17	74.66	67.20	27.53	56.20	83.86	108.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173.71	959.12	956.36	967.38	189.78	899.12	848.68	933.28	105.18	843.30	802.32	754.20
27.	Uttarakhand	42.77	126.16	124.90	67.24	103.92	139.39	136.41	55.44	184.89	136.54	75.57	118.65
28.	West Bengal	69.20	372.29	394.30	87.76	375.75	418.03	499.19	363.31	444.85	343.60	342.51	521.41
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh					0.00	0.40			0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		1967.92	7986.43	7989.72	6920.26	3043.88	8550.00	8941.81	8078.18	3901.61	8330.00	8474.02	9079.65

**Statement II***State/UT-wise fund released and utilisation reported during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Utilisation	Released	Utilisation	Released	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90	9657.28	9151.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.97	659.28	119.26	610.28	204.88	511.09
3.	Assam	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	12251.18	12227.67
4.	Bihar	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	16761.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	3286.35
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46
9.	Haryana	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2463.42
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84
13.	Karnataka	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18
14.	Kerala	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45
17.	Manipur	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18
18.	Meghalaya	1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85
19.	Mizoram	412.98	419.27	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36
21.	Odisha	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38
22.	Puducherry	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Rajasthan	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60
25.	Sikkim	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19
27.	Tripura	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	752.89
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46
29.	Uttarakhand	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67
30.	West Bengal	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02
Total		103885.36	133407.13	152980.54	117506.70	144059.07	133572.68

Note: Total utilization by States/UTs are made out of available fund (unspent balance as opening balance+total releases during the year).

[*Translation*]

#### Implementation of SGSY

2869. PROF. RAM SHANKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) whether funds have not been fully utilised by some of the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details of the unutilised funds during the above said period, State/UT-wise and the reasons for the same;

(d) the current status of implementation of the scheme and the achievements made by various States in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds under the scheme and its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Statement-I indicating central allocation, central releases, total funds available and funds utilised during the period 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto February 2013) under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is enclosed. The funds released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during the end of a financial year sometimes remain unutilized. Amount that remains unutilized with a DRDA, out of the total funds available, is carried over to the next financial year and is adjusted against the central release to the concerned DRDA during the next financial year. SGSY has now been restructured as NRLM - now renamed as Aajeevika. Most of the States are in a transition stage from SGSY to NRLM and they are in a stage of setting up the various systems required for smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. It is expected that the funds utilization under NRLM will be quite low in the initial stages. Subsequently, after the systems have been set up, it is expected that the programme will be implemented vigorously and funds utilization is likely to rise rapidly.

(d) Statement-II indicating number of swarozgaris assisted under SGSY during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto January, 2013) is enclosed. NRLM is a demand driven programme and the States are required to give their Annual Action Plan to the Ministry of Rural Development for approval. So far, the Ministry has

approved Annual Action Plan of 18 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(e) As per SGSY guidelines, in case of funds remain unutilized with DRDAs at the end of a financial year, the

Central Government imposes proportionate cut in the release of funds during the subsequent financial year. The status of utilization of funds is monitored by the Programme Division through monthly progress reports and various review meetings, including the quarterly Performance Review Committee meetings. The State Governments and the DRDAs are regularly given feedback to improve their performance.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise Financial Progress under the SGSY*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2009-10				2010-11			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10887.00	11476.59	17408.30	16221.54	12557.00	12695.33	18868.43	18460.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	435.14	681.34	247.83	692.00	608.87	723.79	135.87
3.	Assam	14750.00	17734.34	26685.55	22522.07	17988.00	20436.85	26887.40	21924.00
4.	Bihar	25899.00	13727.48	50598.17	30504.10	29872.00	14024.71	55695.15	27334.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	5752.00	6046.62	8668.54	7979.52	6635.00	6584.38	9522.02	7736.15
6.	Goa	150.00	75.00	180.88	84.71	200.00	108.10	266.90	77.89
7.	Gujarat	4098.00	4319.90	6797.14	6216.22	4727.00	4727.00	7219.18	6949.44
8.	Haryana	2411.00	2541.56	3733.95	3609.80	2781.00	2807.87	4052.19	3907.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1015.00	843.65	1796.26	1466.90	1171.00	1171.00	2128.13	1460.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1257.00	828.47	1311.05	698.59	1449.00	779.59	1534.47	734.12
11.	Jharkhand	9766.00	6706.52	16511.62	12882.67	11264.00	11129.00	21570.35	12369.65
12.	Karnataka	8221.00	8566.22	13800.58	12027.24	9482.00	9482.00	14985.98	12645.39
13.	Kerala	3689.00	3855.01	5491.54	5087.97	4255.00	4156.17	6021.92	5851.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12325.00	13590.63	19507.55	15690.17	14214.00	13994.63	21332.51	17926.16
15.	Maharashtra	16251.00	17131.08	24145.59	22659.18	18744.00	18710.25	25489.34	22067.39
16.	Manipur	989.00	463.49	688.64	252.17	1206.00	1187.18	1310.11	360.69
17.	Meghalaya	1108.00	648.01	1219.18	678.88	1351.00	926.70	1505.89	818.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	256.00	370.18	413.95	411.09	313.00	533.85	586.51	493.21
19.	Nagaland	760.00	650.11	687.03	405.40	927.00	872.14	890.25	399.91
20.	Odisha	12453.00	11981.12	19485.49	18184.11	14363.00	14211.13	19833.93	17282.97
21.	Punjab	1172.00	1022.42	1708.27	1589.76	1351.00	1247.66	1859.55	1748.22
22.	Rajasthan	6243.00	6581.09	12015.75	9209.61	7200.00	7183.13	13349.61	9954.67
23.	Sikkim	284.00	382.27	568.66	291.30	346.00	573.80	843.70	373.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	9627.00	10148.45	14769.40	13889.17	11103.00	11218.05	15981.76	14835.21
25.	Tripura	1785.00	1845.71	2271.68	1981.05	2177.00	2580.10	3106.49	3080.41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37286.00	41205.26	72726.00	48871.72	43006.00	42539.13	73906.81	49220.95
27.	Uttarakhand	1963.00	2069.31	3309.66	2735.58	2264.00	2230.25	3424.99	3182.68
28.	West Bengal	13839.00	11863.68	21762.51	21228.62	15962.00	15961.96	21861.46	18897.82
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	10.43	70.79	20.74	25.00	35.84	44.46	25.64
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00		25.00	25.00	25.00	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	17.48	2.30	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	250.00	263.50	519.86	269.09	300.00	300.00	367.26	148.52
Total		205154.00	197495.74	349564.89	277919.08	238000.00	223066.64	375220.54	280403.93

—Contd.

(Rs. in lacs)

SI.No.	States/U.T.	2011-12				2012-13 (Feb. 2013)			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	11472.00	15966.21	8928.52	11623.00	8746.53	8848.83	334.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	678.00	343.26	489.21	86.09	623.00	110.70	110.70	0.00
3.	Assam	17628.00	10836.74	19560.36	21627.37	16194.00	10365.44	10365.44	0.00
4.	Bihar	27291.00	24249.98	54945.14	14639.25	27649.00	13825.00	27887.33	816.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	6062.00	5927.91	8335.71	7001.18	6141.00	5527.47	7239.15	4197.89

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Goa	176.00	25.87	451.37	61.59	175.00	25.72	25.72	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4318.00	3734.97	5991.39	5316.70	4375.00	4374.52	6504.40	2724.36
8.	Haryana	2541.00	2499.56	3531.70	3494.49	2574.00	2415.21	3173.50	1618.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1070.00	777.60	1676.08	1419.78	1084.00	547.46	1263.54	650.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1324.00	651.72	1160.82	525.25	1342.00	327.41	327.41	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	10290.00	6670.04	13940.08	9041.79	10425.00	5212.50	10828.38	2904.65
12.	Karnataka	8663.00	6775.01	12440.72	11798.34	8777.00	4942.74	9431.99	6269.64
13.	Kerala	3887.00	3692.71	5419.99	5232.60	3938.00	1969.00	1969.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12986.00	11338.67	18258.76	14810.33	13156.00	9339.00	13617.96	4944.10
15.	Maharashtra	17125.00	16979.23	24210.20	23080.34	17349.00	15528.84	21063.07	4913.69
16.	Manipur	1182.00	618.82	764.48	364.46	1086.00	453.61	454.11	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1324.00	391.85	969.15	787.53	1216.00	241.95	398.77	120.25
18.	Mizoram	306.00	306.03	353.11	347.45	281.00	140.52	140.52	0.00
19.	Nagaland	908.00	787.14	850.47	518.92	834.00	375.89	375.89	0.00
20.	Odisha	13122.00	12119.13	17292.83	17134.89	13294.00	6647.00	9028.90	1396.64
21.	Punjab	1235.00	988.96	1428.72	1200.86	1251.00	316.32	572.80	229.87
22.	Rajasthan	6578.00	6049.46	12045.28	10108.88	6664.00	6664.00	11256.57	4532.66
23.	Sikkim	340.00	170.00	508.07	451.46	313.00		0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	10144.00	10134.27	12995.19	9366.49	10277.00	9683.35	10421.09	103.07
25.	Tripura	2134.00	2134.01	2418.27	1743.98	1960.00	1528.53	1636.23	327.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39290.00	28340.26	59875.64	42832.96	39827.00	20004.13	44175.78	13589.78
27.	Uttarakhand	2069.00	2067.88	2972.15	2646.01	2096.00	1653.95	2110.99	1328.64
28.	West Bengal	14582.00	13175.61	21110.30	17000.05	14773.00	11383.08	16671.38	9257.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	12.48	27.06	20.06	25.00	8.47	8.47	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00		25.00		0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00		0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	25.00		0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	275.00	137.50	212.70	228.88	275.00		0.00	0.00
Total		219100.00	183448.17	320238.64	231816.51	219672.00	142358.34	219907.92	60259.63

\*\*Utilisation of funds against Total Available Funds which includes Opening balance+Central Releases+State Releases+Financial Receipts.

**Statement II***State-wise Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted under the SGSY*

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Jan. 13)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98391	295568	116974	165205	105746	108814	101653	144145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4277	1496	5375	1036	5211	308	4536	0
3.	Assam	111087	164752	139636	143941	135418	143883	118024	0
4.	Bihar	234063	157801	278264	162009	251565	135426	241808	3065
5.	Chhattisgarh	51982	50311	61814	53564	55885	44885	53711	25920
6.	Goa	1426	1489	1881	768	1632	184	1432	0
7.	Gujarat	37036	46131	44034	46820	39799	30267	38259	14104
8.	Haryana	21792	24392	25902	30199	23427	24435	22510	10715
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9171	12284	10903	11615	9863	10828	9483	4902
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11360	5644	13497	4271	12204	5236	11740	0
11.	Jharkhand	88258	116670	104932	113903	94850	57019	91179	21191
12.	Karnataka	74295	96470	88327	107283	79861	80754	76760	50229
13.	Kerala	33342	47426	39633	47046	35832	40311	34440	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111385	106481	132407	97761	119712	88860	115060	22021
15.	Maharashtra	146869	159026	174609	159855	157855	152429	151726	17421
16.	Manipur	7449	3362	9365	603	9082	363	7911	0
17.	Meghalaya	8344	5211	10491	40552	10169	5182	8861	941
18.	Mizoram	1932	8159	2429	3565	2352	3010	2046	0
19.	Nagaland	5721	3884	7194	4993	6973	5519	6076	0
20.	Odisha	112544	131334	133803	138595	120957	129363	116263	5039
21.	Punjab	10594	14504	12581	15657	11382	10287	10939	3108
22.	Rajasthan	56421	62094	67072	74853	60642	76149	58279	24472
23.	Sikkim	2135	1463	2688	1294	2616	1337	2279	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	87004	107486	103430	138916	93510	72095	89882	201323



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	13448	30959	16900	63890	16392	13456	14282	4797
26.	Uttar Pradesh	336975	345408	400612	391700	362184	341935	348314	108334
27.	Uttarakhand	17738	18590	21090	20789	19071	17673	18333	9649
28.	West Bengal	125070	63092	148696	66942	134417	74494	129205	53212
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	170	587	176	448	169	359	169	0
30.	Daman and Diu	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
32.	Lakshadweep	170	0	176	0	169	0	169	0
33.	Puducherry	1695	3103	2100	1913	1899	2256	1804	0
Total		1822482	2085177	2177343	2109986	1981182	1677117	1887471	724588

*[English]***Power Purchase Agreement**

2870. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new model of Power Purchase Agreement in the Power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the various stakeholders in this regard have been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A Model Power Purchase Agreement (MPPA) was prepared and circulated on 7.9.2012 to stakeholders for their comments based on the decision taken in various meetings and deliberations held with various stakeholders including State Governments, Discoms, private developers, financial institutions and concerned Ministries/Departments. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was also constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) with the representatives of Ministry of Law & Justice,

Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Planning Commission and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to consider the suggestions of stakeholders and to fine-tune the document. The finalization of the documents is under process.

**Chit Fund Companies**

2871. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are illegal chit fund and Ponzi scheme companies functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against these illegal companies for default, fraud and non-payment of maturity dues to the investors;

(d) if so, whether the Government would take measures along with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to evolve a system to protect the interest of the small investors by these companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these measures would become effective;

(f) whether the Government will come forward with Companies Bill to give statutory recognition to Serious Fraud Investigation Office to tackle illegal chit fund and ponzi scheme menace; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Companies floating fraudulent investment deposits mobilizing schemes (also called ponzi schemes) under various guises are liable for action under the following laws:-

- (i) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 administered by Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) through the State Governments; and
- (ii) Section 11AA of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992 where such schemes are in violation of Collective Investment Schemes regulated by SEBI.

(c) Investigation/Inspection have been ordered in respect of 87 companies against whom complaints in such cases have been received.

(d) and (e) Minister of Corporate Affairs has requested State Chief Ministers to issue instructions to State Police Authorities for vigorous action under Prize Chits Act. The Minister has also written to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to increase the surveillance by RBI over unauthorized NBFCs. Model rules under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 have been sent by the Ministry of Finance to State Governments for notification. This will enable initiation of action for ponzi schemes.

(f) and (g) Statutory recognition to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been proposed in the Companies Bill, 2012. The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 18.12.2012 and the same is under consideration of Rajya Sabha.

### **Environment Viability Study**

2872. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to conduct environmental viability study to construct a new dam at Mullaperiyar; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission/ Ministry of Water Resources has not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to conduct environmental viability study to construct a new dam at Mullaperiyar.

*[Translation]*

### **Rural Roads under Bharat Nirman Programme**

2873. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for rural roads under Bharat Nirman Programme;

(b) whether problems are being faced to achieve the targets due to uneven funding; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) Government of India has identified 'Rural Roads' as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 500 persons and above in the case of Hilly or Tribal (Schedule V) areas with an All-weather road. Under Bharat Nirman, the targets have been set for connecting 63,940 habitations, out of which a total of 47,971 habitations have been connected upto Jan., 2013. There is no problem related to funding in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

**Navratna Status to PSUs**

2874. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) granted Navratna status as on date;

(b) the details of the criteria adopted to grant Navratna status;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant Navratna status to some other PSUs in the public sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received requests from PSUs to grant Navratna status; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Presently, there are 14 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which have been granted Navratna status.

(b) As per the criteria laid down by the Government, Navratna Category-I and Schedule 'A' CPSEs, which have obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' rating under the Memorandum of Understanding system in three of the last five years, and have a composite score of 60 or above in the six selected performance parameters, namely, (i) net profit to net worth, (ii) manpower cost to total cost of production/services, (iii) profit before depreciation, interest and taxes to capital employed, (iv) profit before interest and taxes to turnover, (v) earning per share and (vi) inter sectoral performance, are eligible to be considered for grant of Navratna status.

(c) and (d) The proposals for grant of Navratna status to CPSEs are to be initiated by the concerned administrative Ministries and are considered in terms of laid down procedure.

(e) and (f) The proposals for grant of Navratna status to Engineers India Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited, NHPC Limited and Mazagaon Dock Limited have been received from their concerned administrative Ministries.

[English]

**Imprisonment to Board Member**

2875. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any imprisonment was given to any Board members of any company under Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) During the last three years, *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 imprisonment of directors was ordered by various Courts against 14 companies.

(c) Violations of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, entail penal action in the nature of fines or imprisonment, or both. The power of imprisonment/acquittal of any accused rests with the Courts.

**Hydro Power Generation Projects**

2876. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing and proposed Hydro Power projects in the Himalayan region of the country;

(b) the details of the persons displaced as a result of such projects along with the status of their rehabilitation, project-wise;

(c) whether there is an adverse impact on the ecosystem due to the Hydro Power projects;

(d) if so, the brief summary of the surveys conducted for examining the effects of Hydro Power projects on the ecosystem; and

(e) the manner in which the Government plans to balance Hydro Power infrastructure development with ecological sustainability of the Indian Himalayan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of the hydro-electric projects (HEPs) (above 25 MW) under operation and under construction in the Himalayan States are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) All Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) issues pertaining to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in respect of Hydro and Thermal Power Projects are proactively addressed during land acquisition and project construction stage itself. A Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is

formulated through extensive consultations process involving PAPs, Heads of Panchayats of the affected villages, people's representatives and the Local Administration. The RAP, thus prepared on a consensual basis is then approved for implementation. The duration of RAP implementation varies from project to project and this normally is completed by the time project implementation is completed. However, despite the best efforts, if some R&R issues are left or they crop up after the completion of the project, they are properly addressed in due course of time.

**Statement I**

*Hydro projects (above 25 MW) under operation in Himalayan Region*

(As on 28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Region/Sector/ Station	No. of Units X Size (MW)	State/ Utility	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BHAKRA-L	5X108	HP/BBMB	540.00
2.	BHAKRA-R	5X157	HP/BBMB	785.00
3.	DEHAR	6X165	HP/BBMB	990.00
4.	PONG	6X66	HP/BBMB	396.00
5.	BAIRA SIUL	3X66	HP/NHPC	198.00
6.	SALAL-I	3X115	J&K/NHPC	345.00
7.	SALAL-II	3X115	J&K/NHPC	345.00
8.	TANAKPUR	3X31.4	UTTARAKHAND/NHPC	94.20
9.	CHAMERA-I	3X180	HP/NHPC	540.00
10.	CHAMERA-II	3X100	HP/NHPC	300.00
11.	CHAMERA-III	3X77	HP/NHPC	231.00
12.	URI	4X120	J&K/NHPC	480.00
13.	DHAULIGANGA	4X70	UTTARAKHAND/NHPC	280.00
14.	DULHASTI	3X130	J&K/NHPC	390.00
15.	SEWA-II	3X40	J&K/NHPC	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	CHUTAK	4X11	J&K/NHPC	44.00
17.	NATHPA JHAKRI	6X250	HP/SJVNL	1500.00
18.	TEHRI	4X250	UTTARAKHAND/THDCL	1000.00
19.	KOTESHWAR	4X100	UTTARAKHAND/THDCL	400.00
20.	GIRI BATA	2X30	HP/HPSEBL	60.00
21.	BASSI	4X15	HP/HPSEBL	60.00
22.	SANJAY	3X40	HP/HPSEBL	120.00
23.	LARJI	3X42	HP/HPSEBL	126.00
24.	MALANA (PVT.)	2X43	HP/MPCL	86.00
25.	MALANA-II (PVT.)	2X50	HP/EPPL	100.00
26.	KARCHAM WANGTOO (PVT.)	4X250	HP/JPVL	1000.00
27.	BASPA-II (PVT)	3X100	HP/JPVL	300.00
28.	ALLAIN DUHAGAN (PVT)	2X96	HP/ADHPL	192.00
29.	BUDHIL (PVT)	2X35	HP/LGPPL	70.00
30.	LOWER JHELUM	3X35	J&K/JKSPDCL	105.00
31.	UPPER SINDH-II	3X35	J&K/JKSPDCL	105.00
32.	BAGLIHAR	3X150	J&K/JKSPDCL	450.00
33.	DHAKRANI	3X11.25	U'KHAND/UJVNL	33.75
34.	DHALIPUR	3X17	U'KHAND/UJVNL	51.00
35.	KULHAL	3X10	U'KHAND/UJVNL	30.00
36.	CHIBRO	4X60	U'KHAND/UJVNL	240.00
37.	KHODRI	4X30	U'KHAND/UJVNL	120.00
38.	RAMGANGA	3X66	UTTARAKHAND/UJVNL	198.00
39.	CHILLA	4X36	UTTARAKHAND/UJVNL	144.00
40.	MANERIBHALI STAGE-I	3X30	UTTARAKHAND/UJVNL	90.00
41.	MANERIBHALI STAGE-II	4X76	UTTARAKHAND/UJVNL	304.00
42.	KHATIMA	3X13.8	UTTARAKHAND/UJVNL	41.40
43.	VISHNUPRAYAG	4X100	UTTARAKHAND/JPVL	400.00

1	2	3	4	5
44.	TEESTA LOW DAM III	4X33	WEST BENGAL/NHPC	99.00
45.	JALDHAKA-I	3X9	WEST BENGAL/WBSEDCL	27.00
46.	RAMMAM-II	4X12.5	WEST BENGAL/WBSEDCL	50.00
47.	RANGIT-III	3X20	SIKKIM/NHPC	60.00
48.	TEESTA V	3X170	SIKKIM/NHPC	510.00
49.	KYRDEM KULAI	2X30	MEGHALAYA/MeECL	60.00
50.	UMIAM ST-I	4X9	MEGHALAYA/MeECL	36.00
51.	UMIAM ST-IV	2X30	MEGHALAYA/MeECL	60.00
52.	MYNTDU-ST-I	2X42	MEGHALAYA/MeECL	84.00
53.	RANGANADI	3X135	A'PRADESH/NEEPCO	405.00
54.	LOKTAK	3X35	MANIPUR/NHPC	105.00
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>14900.35</b>

**Statement II**

*Hydro projects under execution in Himalayan Region  
(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

(As on 28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State/ Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Uri-II 4x60=240 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	240	2012-13
2.	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	45	2013-14
3.	Kishanganga 3x110=330 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	330	2016-17
4.	Parbati St. II 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	800	2016-17
5.	Parabati-III 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	520	2012-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NTPC	800	2014-15
7.	Rampur 6x68.67=412 MW	U-1 to U-6	Himachal Pradesh/SJVNL	412	2013-15
8.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/NTPC	520	2015-16
9.	Tehri PSS 4x250=1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	1000	2017-18
10.	Lata Tapovan 3x57=171 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/NTPC	171	2017-18
11.	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33=132 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/NHPC	33	2012-14
12.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40=160 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/NHPC	160	2014-15
13.	Subansiri Lower 8x250=2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/NHPC	2000	2016-18
14.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	600	2016-17
15.	Pare 2x55=110 MW	U-1 to U-2	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	110	2014-15
16.	Tuirial 2x30=60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Mizoram/NEEPCO	60	2016-17
			Sub-total (Central):	7801	
	<b>State Sector</b>				
17.	Baglihar-II 3x150=450 MW	U-1 to U-3	J&K/JKPDC	450	2016-17
18.	Uhl-III 3x33.33=100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	2014-15
19.	Kashang-I 65 MW		Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	65	2014-15
20.	Kashang-II & III 1x65+1x65=130 MW	U-1 U-2	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	130	2015-16
21.	Sainj 100 MW		Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	100	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Swara Kuddu 3x37=111 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	111	2014-15
23.	Shongtong Karcham 3x150=450 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	450	2017-18
24.	Myntdu Unit-3 1x42=42 MW	U-3	Meghalaya/MeECL	42	2012-13
25.	New Umtru 2x20=40 MW	U-1 & U-2	Meghalaya/MeECL	40	2014-15
			Sub-total (State):	1488	
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
26.	Sorang 2x50=100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Himachal Sorang Power	100	2013-14
27.	Tangnu Romai-I 2x22=44 MW	U-1 & U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Tangu Romai Power Generation	44	2015-16
28.	Shrinagar 4x82.5=330 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/M/s GVK Industries	330	2013-15
29.	Phata Byung 76 MW		Uttarakhand/M/s Lanco	76	2014-15
30.	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33=99 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Limited	99	2015-16
31.	Chujachen 2x49.5=99 MW	U-1 & U-2	Sikkim/Gati	99	2013-14
32.	Teesta-III 6x200=1200 MW	U-1 to U-6	Sikkim/Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2014-15
33.	Tidong-I 2x50=100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/M/s Nuziveedu Seeds	100	2016-17
34.	Teesta-VI 4x125=500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/LANCO	500	2015-16
35.	Rangit-IV 3x40=120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	120	2014-15
36.	Jorethang Loop 2x48=96 MW		Sikkim/M/s DANS Energy	96	2014-15
37.	Bhasmey 2X25.5=51 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Gati Infrastructure	51	2015-16
38.	Tashiding 2x48.5=97 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	97	2017-18 (Likely to advance in 12th Plan)



1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Dikchu 3x32=96 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96	2017-18
40.	Rangit-II 2x33=66 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	66	2017-18
41.	Rongnichu 2x48=96 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	96	2017-18
Sub-total (Private):				3170	
Total:				12459	

### **Increase in Prices of Fertilizers**

2877. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable price hike in prices of urea and other fertilizers during the last one year;

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

(c) the extent to which it has had impact over the cost of agriculture production along with agricultural product-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the prices of urea in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the farmers are not reportedly getting the sufficient quantity of fertilizers before the sowing season;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure the timely availability of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):  
(a) and (b) The MRP of urea has remained unchanged since 1st April 2010 except for a marginal increase of Rs. 50 Per Tonne w.e.f. 1st November 2012. The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon their nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies. The highest MRP of P&K fertilizers during the last year and the current year, quarter-wise is enclosed as Statement. The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw material. Subsidy being fixed and any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers. The price of P&K fertilizers have increased due to fluctuations in international prices and also due to depreciation of Indian Rupee, over which Government has no control.

(c) As the urea is sold to the farmers at fixed MRP, therefore there is no impact on agriculture production.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) In view of (d) above, question does not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

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

**Statement***MRP of P & K fertilizers during last three years and current year*

#	Grades of Fertilizers	2011-12 (Qtr.-Wise)				2012-13 (Qtr.-Wise)			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV (Feb.)
1.	DAP : 18-46-0-0	1250	1820	2029	2000	24800	26500	26500	26500
2.	MAP : 11-52-0-0		1820	2000	2000	20000	24200	24200	0
3.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	1700	1700	17000		0	0
4.	MOP : 0-0-60-0	6064	11300	1204	1204	16695	23100	24000	18750
5.	16-20-0-13	9645	14400	1530	1530	15300	18200	18200	18200
6.	20-20-0-13	1140	14800	1580	1580	19000	24800	19176	24800
7.	23-23-0-0	7445	7445					0	0
8.	10-26-26-0	1091	16000	1663	1638	21900	22225	22225	22225
9.	12-32-16-0	1131	16400	1650	1640	22300	23300	22500	24000
10.	14-28-14-0		14950	1702				0	0
11.	14-35-14-0	1162	15148	1742	1760	17600	23300	23300	23300
12.	15-15-15-0	8200	11000	1150	1150	13000	15600	15600	15600
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	7600	11300	1030	1030	11013	11013	11013	11013
14.	20-20-0-0	9861	14000	1550	1870	18700	24450	24450	18500
15.	28-28-0-0	1181	15740	1851	1870	24720	24720	23905	23905
16.	17-17-17-0				1771	20427	20522	20572	20672
17.	19-19-19-0				1809	19470	19470	19470	0
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)*	3200	4000 to 6300				6500 to 7500		
19.	16-16-16-0	7100	7100	1520	1520	15200	NA	NA	NA
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	1176	17600	1950	1950	19500	24938	24938	24938
21.	15-15-15-09	9300	12900	1575	1485	15000	15000	15000	NA
22.	24-24-0-0	9000	11550	1415	1429	14802	16223	16223	NA
23.	13-33-0-6		16200	1740	1740	17400	17400	17400	NA
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)		16000	1800	1800	18000	21500	21500	17000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)		14900	1869	1830	18300	24800	24800	24000

MRP is exclusive of

NA means not available/not in the subsidy scheme.

[Translation]

(b) the time by which the said projects are likely to be commenced, project-wise?

### Power Projects on Brahmaputra

2878. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctioned and on-going power projects on the Brahmaputra river along with the location and capacity of the said power projects, project-wise; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of sanctioned and ongoing hydro electric projects (25 MW and above) on the Brahmaputra Basin (Brahmaputra river along with its tributaries) with installed capacity and likely commissioning year is enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

#### *Hydro Electric Projects Under Execution in Brahmaputra Basin (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Comm. Latest	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Central Sector</b>						
1.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	W.B.	4x33	33.00	2012-14	99 MW commissioned
2.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	W.B.	4x40	160.00	2014-15	
3.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Ar. Pr.	8x250	2000.00	2016-18	
4.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Ar. Pr.	4x150	600.00	2016-17	
5.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Ar. Pr.	2x55	110.00	2014-15	
6.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Mizoram	2x30	60.00	2016-17	
	Sub-total (Central Sector):			2963.00		
<b>State Sector</b>						
7.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42+1x42	42.00	2012-13	84 MW commissioned
8.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2014-15	
	Sub-total (State Sector):			82.00		
<b>Private Sector</b>						
9.	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2013-14	
10.	Teesta St. III	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	2014-15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Teesta St. VI	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	2015-16	
12.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	2014-15	
13.	Jorethang Loop	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2014-15	
14.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	2X25.5	51.00	2015-16	
15.	Tashiding	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	2017-18	
16.	Dikchu	Sikkim	3x32	96.00	2017-18	
17.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	2x33	66.00	2017-18	
18.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2017-18	
	Sub-total (Private Sector):			2421.00		
Total:				5466.00		

### Judicial Reform

2879. SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided special assistance to the States for carrying out judicial reforms and modernisation and infrastructural development of Lower Courts/High Courts during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of works proposed to be done out of the said assistance;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the financial assistance during the current Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Government has been providing assistance to States through several schemes/programmes for modernisation, infrastructural development

and for carrying out judicial reforms. The details of this, are as under:

- (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary has been under implementation since 1993-1994. Under the Scheme, Central Government augments the resources of State Governments for improving the physical infrastructure of the Courts as well as for meeting the housing needs of judicial officers. The ratio of Central assistance under the scheme has been altered from 50:50 to 75:25 and the Scheme has been modified to cover only district and subordinate courts, from 2011-12 onwards. For North-Eastern States, it is 90:10 and has been in force w.e.f. 2010-11. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under CSS during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme does not cover High Court buildings for which Central assistance is provided to States directly by Planning Commission as one time Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in the ratio of 30:70 (Centre/State). Under this, Government has approved Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 41.50 crore for construction of High Court Judicature building at Jodhpur during 2010-2011

and Rs. 231.31 crore for construction of building of Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court during the current financial year.

- (ii) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass root level for providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 2nd October, 2009. The Central Government is providing assistance to States towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.20 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya per year for the first three years. 172 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified already. Out of these, 152 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. State-wise details of funds released under Gram Nyayalayas in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (iii) On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, Government has sanctioned Rs.5000 crore as grants to the States for 5

years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve disputes outside the court system. Rs. 1425.23 crore has been released to the States on this account between 2010-11 and February, 2013.

- (iv) Central Government has been fully funding the computerization of courts both at the subordinate level as well as higher levels under the eCourts Projects. The estimated cost of computerization is Rs. 935 crore. Already, Rs. 571.806 crore have been spent under the Project.

(d) and (e) Government has increased allocation under various schemes/ programmes of Department of Justice in the 12th Five Year Plan to Rs. 5802 crore compared to Rs. 1470 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. Scheme/programme-wise fund allocated for the 12th Plan are as under:

Sl.No.	Scheme	12th Plan Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1.	Gram Nyayalayas	100.00
2.	National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms:	
	I. National Mission—Action Plan Implementation	25.00
	II. Mission Mode programme for development of infrastructure facilities for subordinate judiciary	4867.00
	III. Setting up of Model Courts	130.00
	IV. Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms	25.00
3.	Computerization of District & Subordinate Courts	600.00
4.	Access to Justice—Government of India	30.00
5.	Access to Justice Externally Aided (UNDP)	25.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5802.00</b>

**Statement I**

*Assistance provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Facilities for Subordinate Judiciary in the last three years*

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1276.00	0.00	1888.00	3164.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	972.00	972.00
Assam	1440.0	500.00	2890.00	4830.00
Bihar	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	905.00	400.00	2097.00	3402.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	172.00	172.00
Gujarat	881.00	0.00	0.00	881.00
Haryana	554.00	1320.00	2138.00	4012.00
Himachal Pradesh	425.00	547.00	0.00	972.00
Jammu and Kashmir	708.00	140.00	1035.00	1883.00
Jharkhand	692.00	0.00	0.00	692.00
Karnataka	1714.00	500.00	2961.00	5175.00
Kerala	217.00	606.00	1169.00	1992.00
Madhya Pradesh	112.00	1738.20	4403.00	6253.20
Maharashtra	1890.00	1458.52	12915.00	16263.52
Manipur	0.00	209.71	0.00	209.71
Meghalaya	40.00	200.00	0.00	240.00
Mizoram	128.00	155.00	0.00	283.00
Nagaland	845.00	415.29	169.00	1429.29
Odisha	800.00	723.00	2416.00	3939.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	0.00	70.00	1172.00	1242.00

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	0.00	220.00	0.00	220.00
Tamil Nadu	356.00	0.00	0.00	356.00
Tripura	147.00	100.00	0.00	247.00
Uttarakhand	451.00	688.20	0.00	1139.20
Uttar Pradesh	2008.62	2858.00	15659.00	20525.62
West Bengal	0.00	425.35	2518.00	2943.35
Total	15589.62	13274.27	54574.00	83437.89
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
Chandigarh	1480.00	400.00	500.00	2380.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	2250.00	2250.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	500.00	600.00	1250.00	2350.00
Total	1980.00	1000.00	5000.00	7980.00
Grand Total	17569.62	14274.27	59574.00	91417.89

**Statement II**

*Central Grants released to States under Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
1.	Madhya Pradesh	632.00	745.40	156.80	1534.20
2.	Rajasthan	567.00	0.00	144.00	711.00
3.	Odisha	15.80	0.00	110.60	126.40
4.	Maharashtra	132.60	0.00	9.60	142.20
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	25.20	25.20
	Total	1347.40	745.40	446.20	2539.00

*[English]***Nutrient-based Subsidy Scheme**

2880. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Nutrient-based Subsidy Scheme;
- (b) whether all objectives have been achieved;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any study has been conducted or proposed to be conducted about the implementation of the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is planning to revert back to previous system of fixed MRP in the light of enormous hike in the price of non-urea fertilizers;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government is considering to revise/rationalize the Nutrient-based Subsidy in the light of increase prices of phosphates in the international market and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy has been implemented in continuation of the erstwhile Concession Scheme. In implementation of the Concession Scheme, the following shortcomings were observed:

- (i) Marginal response of agricultural productivity to additional fertilizer usage in the country had fallen sharply, leading to near stagnation in agricultural productivity and consequently agricultural production.
- (ii) The fertilizer sector worked in a highly regulated environment with cost of production and selling prices being determined by the Government, due

to which fertilizer industry suffered from low profitability as a result this sector could not attract investments.

- (iii) The innovation in fertilizer sector also suffered, as very few products were introduced by fertilizer companies, since they get out priced by subsidized fertilizers.
- (iv) The industry had no incentive to focus on farmers leading to poor farm extension services, which were necessary to educate farmers about the modern fertilizer application techniques, soil health and promote soil test based application of soil and crop specific fertilizers.
- (v) Subsidy implication was very high.

To overcome above deficiencies, a Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme has been implemented with the expectation that it will promote balanced fertilization of soil, which will lead to increased agricultural productivity and consequently better returns to the farmers. The decontrolled scenario is also expected to promote competition leading to efficiencies in production and import. In the long run, the policy is expected to stabilise demand and supply situation and also contain the subsidy outgo.

(b) to (d) The Department is in process of getting a study of NBS Policy carried out through a reputed consultancy firm.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal under consideration to revert back to the previous concession scheme.

(g) The international prices of P&K fertilizers are volatile. Presently (March 2013), the prices of P&K fertilizers have come down in the international market.

**Corporate Social Responsibility of PSUs**

2881. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:



(a) the details of the works undertaken for social welfare by the Maharatna Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and the current year, PSU and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds spent on various works during the said period and the number of persons benefited therefrom, State/UT and PSU-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any norms regarding the utilization of funds under the CSR;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take some effective steps to ensure that funds under CSR are spent particularly in the backward and scheduled caste dominated areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has received any social audit report to keep an eye on the CSR being undertaken by the said PSUs and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) As per the existing guidelines on CSR issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in April, 2010, all profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including Maharatna CPSEs are required to select CSR activities which are aligned with their Business strategy and to undertake them in a project mode.

CPSEs are mandated to spend their funds on CSR projects selected by them with the approval of their respective Boards. All profit making CPSEs are required to allocate budget mandatory through a Board Resolution as percentage of net profit (previous year) in the following manner:

Type of CPSEs Net Profit (Previous Year)	Expenditure range for CSR in a Financial Year (% of profit)
(i) Less than Rs. 100 crore	3%-5%
(ii) Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 500 crore	2%-3% (Subject to a minimum of Rs. 3 crore)
(iii) Rs. 500 crore and above	0.5%-2%

Loss making CPSEs are not mandated to earmark specific funding for CSR activities. CSR Budget is fixed for each financial year and this fund does not lapse. It is transferred to a CSR funds in which it accumulates. Implementation of CSR activities of CPSEs is monitored by the administrative Ministries/Departments of concerned CPSEs. State/UT/PSU-wise information of CSR work undertaken by the CPSEs, including Maharatna CPSEs and the number of persons benefited therefrom, is not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises. Information furnished by Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement. CPSEs are free to take up CSR Projects for upliftment of weaker sections, and backward districts.

(f) DPE is not aware of any social audit report having been received in the Government in this regard.

#### **Statement**

#### **Maharatna CPSEs**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. crore)	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coat India Limited	2010-11	262.28	152.33
		2011-12	553.33	77.33
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2010-11	131.11	128.41
		2011-12	95.60	82.73

1	2	3	4	5
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	2010-11	72.37	72.21
		2011-12	45.52	49.43
4.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2010-11	335.352	219.03
		2011-12	378.48	121.08
5.	Steel Authority of India Limited	2010-11	94.00	68.95
		2011-12	64.00	61.25

**Navratna CPSEs**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. crore)	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Electronics Limited	2010-11	2.74	2.08
		2011-12	2.25	2.36
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	2010-11	21.55	4.30
		2011-12	30.05	4.87
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	22.00	18.23
		2011-12	7.73	7.76
4.	GAIL (India) Limited	2010-11	69.54 (including carry forward amount of financial year 2009-10)	63.91
		2011-12	82.77	54.43
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	2010-11	No specific allocation of money for CSR, as CSR Policy was notified formally during November, 2010	1.79
		2011-12	5.00	5.81
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	15.00	20.10
		2011-12	30.78	26.54
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	2010-11	Since MTNL is in losses, no specific allotment is made under CSR Head	-
		2011-12		
8.	National Aluminum Company Limited	2010-11	26.77	26.77
		2011-12	34.22	34.22

1	2	3	4	5
9.	NMDC Limited	2010-11	81.56	62.23
		2011-12	80.13	86.72
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	2010-11	12.47	13.23
		2011-12	13.00	16.14
11.	Oil India Limited	2010-11	25.00	29.40
		2011-12	50.00	50.19
12.	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2010-11	11.89	8.91
		2011-12	13.24	13.27
13.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	2010-11	20.41	15.58
		2011-12	13.48	24.93
14.	Rashtnya Ispat Nigam Limited	2010-11	15.40	11.73
		2011-12	12.00	10.62
15.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	2010-11	5.10	1.38
		2011-12	12.85	12.99
16.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	2010-11	3.77	5.84—including the balance carry forwarded from the previous year
		2011-12	5.67	5.84

### Conference of State Power Ministers

2882. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sixth annual conference of State Power Ministers was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the issues discussed during the said conference;

(c) the details of suggestions made by various States to provide affordable and adequate power to consumers

particularly to those who are not connected with the grid; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to address the issues discussed during the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The sixth annual conference of State Power Ministers was held on 05.02.2013.

(b) to (d) Discussions in the Conference, included *inter-alia*, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), National Electricity Fund, Financial Restructuring Plan, Procurement of Power, Transmission System Planning and Implementation, Secure Grid Operation and Demand Side Management (DSM) and Energy Efficiency (EE).

After detailed discussion, a Resolution was adopted for actions to be taken. A copy of the same is enclosed as Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Power Ministers of States & Union Territories held on 05.02.2013*

The 6th Conference of Power Ministers of States and UTs held on 5th February, 2013 deliberated several issues related to providing affordable and adequate power to consumers and making electricity accessible to all the consumers particularly in those inhabitations that are not connected with the Grid. The State Power Ministers expressed concern at the situation of fuel uncertainty affecting the power sector and urged Government of India to augment the availability of coal and gas by increasing indigenous production and creating a suitable policy framework. It was emphasised that the availability of adequate coal was most important for sustaining power supply and accelerated capacity addition in a sector dominated by thermal power. Without availability of coal quantity as committed by CIL, the Power Sector faces a very bleak and uncertain future, which was a matter of grave concern for all the stake holders and requires urgent remedial action. This will affect not only the value chain of the power sector-generation, transmission & distribution - but also the exposure of funds given to this Sector by Financial Institutions. Considering that this had a direct impact on the financial health of the distribution sector and Governments efforts in achieving the goal of providing sustainable electricity to all consumers, the State Power Ministers requested and authorised the Minister of State for Power (I/C), Government of India to take up the issue of inadequate coal supply with Honourable Prime Minister for his early intervention.

The Conference unanimously resolved that the States and Centre would continue to work together to ensure Electricity for All and adopted the following Resolutions:

#### **Access to Electricity for All RGGVY**

1. State Governments would ensure that all RGGVY villages will be energized within 3 months of electrification.

2. State Governments would ensure that remaining work of rural electrification already approved under RGGVY including DDG works will be completed by December 2013.
3. State Governments would ensure supply of quality power for a minimum of 6-8 hours under the RGGVY area.
4. States will establish a database of all electrified and un-electrified habitations to enable their being considered for electrification during 12th Plan. Before proposing such villages under RGGVY, States will ensure that proper plan is made and resources allocated for creating or strengthening back-up transmission and distribution system.

#### **R-APDRP**

5. State Governments would ensure to complete the activity of appointing contracting agencies for all sanctioned Part-B projects within next 6 months.
6. States will accelerate the implementation of R-APDRP so as to integrate all towns under Part-A by December 2013 and complete at least 60% of sanctioned Part-B works by March 2014.
7. State Governments would ensure that they will take administrative measures to reduce AT&C loss at least by 3% in next six months in the towns which have been integrated with Data Center after completion of Part-A of R-APDRP work and further resolved to reduce AT&C losses by 5% in one year in such towns.

#### **Distribution Sector Reforms**

8. State Governments would ensure the accounts of the utilities upto 2011-12 are audited and finalised by March 2013 and that in future the accounts of a financial year are audited by September of the following financial year as per the Companies Act.
9. States would ensure that Discoms file multi-year tariff petition and that SERCs announce multi-year tariff as per the National Tariff Policy.

10. Discoms to prepare a road map for implementing TOD tariff and metering; submit the same to SERCs within the next six months and obtain orders for a suitable tariff structure for encouraging the same.
11. The State Governments would get a time bound action plan prepared for computerization of accounts of the Power Utilities, if not already done, and send the same to the Ministry of Power within three months and would take up its implementation on priority so as to complete the work of computerization by March 2014.
12. The State Governments would clear the outstanding subsidies to the utilities by March 2013 and also ensure that all outstanding electricity bills of government departments and local bodies funded by the State Government are paid up to date by March 2013 or release the payment from the State budget directly.
13. State Governments would prepare schemes to take advantage of the National Electricity Fund launched by Government of India.

#### **Procurement of Power**

14. States will invite bids for procurement of power to meet the uncovered gap in power demand within the next six months through Case I bidding.
15. State Governments would prepare plans covering generation and transmission infrastructure for all time horizons and would procure about 90% power of their requirement under long-term/medium term and only uncertainties would be met from the short term market.

#### **Planned and Secure Transmission System**

16. States resolve to plan, build and strengthen the intra-state transmission and sub-transmission systems so as to facilitate meeting of the consumer demand.
17. States would ensure availability of adequate funds annually so as to complete the transmission sector state targets set for the year.

18. All States would control transmission line flows and avoid overdrawal thereby ensuring compliance to the Grid Standards and Grid Code by all State entities. The SLDCs would be directed to closely monitor this and ensure appropriate action to ensure grid compliance under the Electricity Act, 2003.
19. State Governments shall put in place proper defense plans and protection systems to ensure integrated operation of the National/Regional Grids. Defense plans of the States must include islanding schemes, under frequency relays, rate of change of frequency relays, special protection schemes and automatic demand management schemes for load shedding for which the states shall maintain and install required protection systems, system protection schemes and other equipments for secure grid transmission. The defense plans shall also include restoration procedures that shall be updated and reviewed regularly.
20. State Governments would take all necessary steps for ensuring strengthening of the State Load Despatch Centres and capacity building of system operators

#### **Energy Efficiency initiatives**

21. State Governments will adopt the ECBC codes within 2013-14.
22. State Governments would create an enabling environment so that the PAT targets assigned to the State Utilities are achieved by them by 2014-15.
23. State Governments would issue notification making new agricultural pump-sets to be installed to conform to the energy performance standards of BEE 4 Star rated product and to introduce mechanism to integrate star rated energy efficient pump-sets in existing State/Central level pump-sets promotion schemes operational in the State.
24. States will utilize State Energy Conservation Funds (SECF) through innovative mechanism.

25. States would set up Demand Management Cells if not already set up in their DISCOMs to coordinate energy conservation measures with the State Designated Agency. They further resolved to prepare action plans for DSM for their States by June 2013.

[*Translation*]

#### **Training to Youth**

2883. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for training the youth and provide them entrepreneurial opportunities for employment purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the training being imparted to improve the efficiency and skill of the youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) and (b) The Result Framework Document (RFD) targets are being set every year by the Ministry since 2010-11 for providing entrepreneurial opportunities by training the youth for employment purpose. The target set and achievements during last 3 years and current year are as follows:

Year	Target (No. of persons)	Achievements (No. of persons)
2009-10	362000	313094
2010-11	350000	403589
2011-12	375000	428777
2012-13	494000	400348 (upto January, 2013)

As funds are allocated to the field offices under the Ministry, State-wise data are not maintained.

(c) The Ministry is conducting long as well as short-term training programmes through field offices of Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC), Coir Board, National Level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), MSME-Development Institutes, National Small Industry Corporation (NSIC), Tool Rooms and other Partner Training Institutions under various schemes of the Ministry to provide wage/self employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of all sections of society including disadvantaged groups. The various types of training programmes include high-end/ long duration Post Graduate/Diploma/Certificate programmes in Tool Design conducted in Tool Rooms to grass root level Village Industry/Artisan based training programmes conducted by KVIC/Coir Board.

[*English*]

#### **Ernakulam Railway Station**

2884. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current progress of the renovation of Ernakulam Railway Station into World Class Station;

(b) the proposed facilities likely to be provided at this station and the time-frame stipulated for its completion; and

(c) the measures taken to enable release of emergency quota of railway tickets for trains that are starting and passing through Ernakulam, at the railway office, Ernakulam (Tamil Nadu)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ernakulam, an A1 category station, has already been developed under Model and Modern station schemes. To augment existing amenities at the station, raising of Platform Nos. 2/3 & 4/5 to high level and extension of platform shelter at platform Nos. 4/5 have been undertaken. In addition, provision of two escalators, new booking office, new waiting hall and platform shelter on platform No. 6 are also sanctioned. A Tender for consultancy work for preparing project report for development of Ernakulam station as world class station, has been awarded, recently.

(c) The allotment of Emergency Quota for trains originating from Ernakulam is being done by Area Manager/Ernakulam. For trains passing through Ernakulam, the requests for release of Emergency Quota are dealt by Senior Divisional Commercial Manager/Trivandrum. Trains for which remote has been defined at Ernakulam, separate Emergency Quota has been earmarked and the same is being released by Area Manager/Ernakulam.

#### **Initiatives for Power Generation**

2885. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives taken for sufficient power generation in the country through the schemes launched by the Prime Minister during the year 2003;

(b) the details of the schemes for which the

preliminary feasibility reports have been prepared, State and capacity-wise; and

(c) the schemes planned to be taken up during the 12th Five Year Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the 50,000 MW initiative launched by the Government in 2003-04, a total of one hundred and sixty-two hydroelectric projects (HEPs), spread over sixteen States have been taken up for the purpose of preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as the nodal agency. The PFRs for projects with Installed Capacity of 47,930 MW were completed in September 2004. The State-wise details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Of the above 162 schemes, Four are presently under construction:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Implementing Agency	I.C. as per PFR (MW)	I.C. under construction (MW)
1.	Lata Tapovan	Uttarakhand	NTPC	310	171
2.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	NSL Tidong Power Gen. Ltd.	60	100
3.	Dikchu	Sikkim	Sneha Kinetic Power Proj. Pvt. Ltd.	105	96
4.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	Madhya Bharat Power Corp. Ltd.	195	96
Total :				670	463

#### **Statemet**

##### *PFRS under 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative State-wise List of Schemes*

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
1. Pondugala	81
Total (Andhra Pradesh) 1 scheme	81

1	2
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
2. Agoline	375
3. Amulin	420
4. Ashupani	30
5. Attunli	500
6. Badao	120
7. Bhareli-I	1120
8. Bhareli-II	600

1	2	1	2
9. Chanda	110	39. Talong	300
10. Demwe	3000	40. Tarangwarang	30
11. Dengser	552	41. Tato-II	700
12. Dibbin	100	42. Tenga	600
13. Duimukh	150	43. Utung	100
14. Elango	150	Total (Arunachal Pr.) - 42 schemes	27293
15. Emini	500	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
16. Emra-II	390	44. Kotri	150
17. Etabue	165	45. Nugur-I	170
18. Etalin	4000	46. Nugur-II	210
19. Hirong	500	47. Rehar-I	171
20. Hutong	3000	48. Rehar-II	147
21. Kalai	2600	Total (Chhattisgarh) - 5 schemes	848
22. Kameng Dam	600	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
23. Kapakleyak	160	49. Bajoli Holi	180
24. Kurung I&II	330	50. Bardang	114
25. Mihumdon	400	51. Chamba	126
26. Mirak	141	52. Chhatru	108
27. Naba	1000	53. Gharopa	114
28. Nalo	360	54. Gondhala	144
29. Naying	1000	55. Jangi Thopan	480
30. Niare	800	56. Khab-I	450
31. Oju-I	700	57. Khab-II	186
32. Oju-II	1000	58. Khoksar	90
33. Pakke	110	59. Luhri	465
34. Papu	200	60. Thopan Powari	480
35. Phanchung	60	61. Tidong-I	60
36. Ringong	150	62. Tidong-II	70
37. Sebu	80	63. Yangthang	261
38. Simang	90	Total (Himachal Pr.) - 15 schemes	3328



1	2	1	2
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		86. Hoshangabad	60
64. Barinium	240	Total (Madhya Pradesh) - 3 schemes	205
65. Bichlari	35	<b>Maharashtra</b>	
66. Dumkhar	45	87. Ghargaon	52
67. Kanyunche	45	88. Hiranyakeshi	18
68. Karkit	30	89. Kadvi	22
69. Kawar	320	90. Kasari	25
70. Khalsi	60	91. Kumbhi	17
71. Kiru	430	92. Kunghara	72
72. Ratle	560	93. Pranhita	48
73. Shamnot	370	94. Samda	52
74. Shuas	230	95. Wainganga	105
75. Takmaching	30	Total (Maharashtra) - 9 schemes	411
76. Ujh	280	<b>Manipur</b>	
Total (J&K) - 13 schemes	2675	96. Khongnum Chakka St.-II	67
<b>Karnataka</b>		97. Nunglieban	105
77. Agnashini	600	98. Pabaram	190
78. Gangavali	400	Total (Manipur) - 3 schemes	362
79. Gundia	300	<b>Meghalaya</b>	
80. Kalinadi Stage-III	300	99. Mawblei	140
81. Tamankal	300	100. Mawhu	120
Total (Karnataka) - 5 schemes	1900	101. Mawput	21
<b>Kerala</b>		102. Nongkolait	120
82. Karappara Kuriarkutty PH1	66	103. Nongnam	50
PH2		104. Rangmaw	65
83. Perianjakully	60	105. Selim	170
Total (Kerala) - 2 schemes	126	106. Sushen	65
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		107. Umduna	57
84. Basania	90	108. Umjaut	69
85. Bauras	55	109. Umngi	54
		Total (Meghalaya) - 11 schemes	931

1	2	1	2
<b>Mizoram</b>		133.	Bhaironghati 65
110.	Boinu 640	134.	Bogudiyar - Sirkari Bhyal 170
111.	Lungleng 815	135.	Bokang Baling 330
112.	Tlawng 45	136.	Chhunger - Chal 240
Total (Mizoram) - 3 schemes 1500		137.	Deodi 60
<b>Nagaland</b>		138.	Devsari 300
113.	Dikhu 140	139.	Gangotri 55
114.	Tizu 150	140.	Garba Tawaghat 630
115.	Yangnyu 40	141.	Gohana Tal 60
Total (Nagaland) - 3 schemes 330		142.	Harsil 210
<b>Odisha</b>		143.	Jadh Ganga 50
116.	Baljori 178	144.	Jakhol Sankri 33
117.	Lower Kolab 465	145.	Jelam Tamak 60
118.	Naraj 287	146.	Kalika Dantu 230
119.	Tikarpara 259	147.	Karmoli 140
Total (Odisha) - 4 schemes 1189		148.	Khartoi Lumti Talli 55
<b>Sikkim</b>		149.	Lata Tapovan 310
120.	Dikchu 105	150.	Maleri Jelam 55
121.	Lachen 210	151.	Mapang - Bogidiyar 200
122.	Lingza 120	152.	Naitwar-Mori 33
123.	Panan 200	153.	Nand Prayag 141
124.	Rangyong 141	154.	Ramganga 66
125.	Ringpi 70	155.	Rishi Ganga-I 70
126.	Rongni Storage 195	156.	Rishi Ganga-II 35
127.	Rukel 33	157.	Rupsiabagar Khasiyabara 260
128.	Talem 75	158.	Sela Urthing 230
129.	Teesta-I 320	159.	Sirkari Bhyol Rupsiabagar 210
Total (Sikkim) - 10 schemes 1469		160.	Taluka Sankri 140
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		161.	Tamak Lata 280
130.	Arakot Tiuni 72	162.	Urthing Sobla 280
131.	Badrinath 140	Total (Uttarakhand) - 33 schemes 5282	
132.	Bagoli Dam 72	Grand Total - 162 schemes 47930	

[Translation]

### Railway Lines

2886. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of work on laying of new railway line on Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali and Chhapra-Muzzafarpur;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in completion of work thereon;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far along with the estimated cost of these projects; and

(d) the time frame set for the completion of the said projects and the steps being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Details/Status of ongoing two New Lines i.e. (i) Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali and (ii) Chhapra-Muzzafarpur are as under:-

Sl.No.	Project	Kms	Latest Sanctioned cost (in crore of Rs.)	Funds allocated/ spent upto March 2012 (in crore of Rs.)	Status
1.	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali	148.3	528.65	187.72	Works taken up in two phases. (i) Hajipur-Vaishali (35 km) section: Work is in advance stage. Majority of minor & major Bridges are at completion stage; work for track linking taken up.  (ii) Vaishali-Sagauli (115 km): Preliminary work and land acquisition taken up.
2.	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur	84.65	378.56	111.79	326.98 acre land out of total 946.96 acre acquired. 10 nos. major bridges out of total 13 completed.

Railways have a huge throwforward of Rs. 1.47 lakh crore for ongoing New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects with limited amount of resources resulting in thin spread of funds which are allocated annually to these projects as per availability of resources. Apart from limited availability of resources, delay in land acquisition, forestry clearance, poor law & order conditions and failure of contracts also result in delay in execution of on-going projects.

(d) The time frame for completion of the said projects has not been fixed. Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). To expedite completion of projects, forestry & other clearances taken up with State Government at highest level.

### Transmission and Distribution Losses

2887. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue loss incurred in the transmission and distribution of power during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to modernize the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) specifically in order to reduce leakages and Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is actively considering the implementation of a nationwide smart grid network; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per PFC report on 'Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11', based on the account details provided by the utilities, many utilities selling directly to consumers have incurred losses during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Distribution of power is the responsibility of the Discoms. Central Government acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner.

The steps taken by the Union Government to improve distribution sector and to reduce the losses of SEBs/ power distribution companies of the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Power, Government of India has set up a Smart Grid Forum and India Smart Grid Task Force. The India Smart Grid Task Force is an inter-ministerial group under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation.

On the recommendations of India Smart Grid Task Force, Ministry of Power has shortlisted 14 Smart Grid pilot projects in different DISCOMS. Implementation of these pilots would be taken up on continuation of R-APDRP in 12th Plan and also as per availability of funds for Smart Grid pilot projects.

#### **Statement I**

*Profit and loss details for utilities selling directly to consumers during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Region	State	Utility	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
			Profit (Loss) on accrual basis	Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit (Loss) on accrual basis	Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit (Loss) on accrual basis	Profit (Loss) on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	-1,005	-1,005	-1,412	-1,412	-1,332	-1,332
	Jharkhand	JSEB	-1,048	-1,048	-707	-707	-723	-723
	Odisha	CESCO	-125	-125	-146	-146	-150	-150
		NESCO	-0	-0	-28	-28	-72	-72
		SESCO	-36	-36	-40	-40	-19	-19
	WESCO	13	13	-27	-27	-38	-38	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	10	10	-9	-9	-38	-38
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	39	39	71	71	95	95	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	-48	-48	-212	-212	-182	-182
	Assam	CAEDCL	-13	-13		0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		LAEDCL	-15	-15		0		0
		UAEDCL	-19	-19		0		0
		APDCL		0	-319	-319	-446	-446
	Manipur	Manipur PD	-113	-113	-87	-87	-134	-134
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	10	10	-56	-56		0
		MeECL		0		0	-91	-91
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	-72	-72	-139	-139	-158	-158
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	-68	-68	-108	-108	-159	-159
	Tripura	TSECL	49	38	2	-11	-126	-130
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	-108	-108	187	187	388	388
		BSES Yamuna	58	58	77	77	155	155
		NDPL	171	171	351	351	258	258
	Haryana	DHBVNL	-265	-265	-633	-680	-393	-556
		UHBVNL	-1,218	-1,218	-912	-912	-129	-129
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	32	32	-153	-153	-122	-122
		HPSEB Ltd.		0		0	-389	-389
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	-1,316	-1,316	-2,106	-2,106	-2,167	-2,167
	Punjab	PSEB	-1,041	-1,041	-1,302	-1,302		0
		PSPCL		0		0	-1,482	-1,482
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	-0	-2,403	0	-3,924	0	-3,071
		JDVVNL	0	-2,185	0	-3,169	0	-3,069
		JVVNL	0	-2,227	-0	-3,913	0	-3,389
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	-974	-974	-1,707	-1,707	-1,117	-1,117
		KESCO	-152	-152	-181	-181	-73	-73
		MVVN	-418	-418	-1,040	-1,040	-348	-348
		Pash VVN	-612	-612	-1,188	-1,188	-304	-304
		Poorv VVN	-1,346	-1,346	-1,170	-1,170	-969	-969

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Uttarakhand	UT PCL	-355	-355	-527	-527	-219	-219
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	13	-2,780	36	-1,198	3	-778
		APEPDCL	14	-531	18	-435	13	-572
		APNPDCL	6	-1,191	7	-892	7	-409
		APSPDCL	11	-1,485	4	-1,116	3	-418
		Karnataka	BESCOM	-588	-588	12	112	0
		CHESCOM	-221	-280	-74	-318	11	11
		GESCOM	-198	-198	-31	-31	61	61
		HESCOM	-560	-560	-174	-174	-65	-65
		MESCOM	-41	-41	9	-14	2	2
	Kerala	KSEB	217	217	241	241	241	241
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	-80	-80	-47	-47	-134	-134
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	-7,771	-8,021	-10,295	-10,295	-6,273	-6,273
		TANGEDCO		0		0	-6,202	-6,202
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	764	764		0		0
		CSPDCL	74	74	-314	-314	-468	-468
	Goa	Goa PD	158	158	16	16	-79	-79
	Gujarat	DGVCL	3	3	22	22	63	63
		MGVCL	5	5	17	17	25	25
		PGVCL	1	1	4	4	3	3
		UGVCL	6	6	6	6	13	13
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	-574	-574	-779	-779	-605	-605
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	-833	-833	-1,433	-1,433	-578	-578
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	-1,077	-1,077	-1,131	-1,131	-974	-974
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	-902	-902	-1,085	-1,085	-1,505	-1,505

(Source: PFC's Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2008-09 to 2010-11)

**Statement II**

The measures taken by the Government to improve distribution and reduce the losses of SEBs/power distribution companies of the country:

**R-APDRP**

To reduce the AT&C losses in the country and to improve the power distribution sector of State utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population:4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation, augmentation & strengthening of electrical infrastructure in project towns.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 33832.17 Crs. (Part-A: Rs. 6713.08 Crs. covering 1401 towns and 65 SCADA projects in 65 towns; Part-B: Rs. 27119.09 Crs. in 1134 towns) have been sanctioned.

**Rating of Utilities**

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power has developed an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Governments to fulfil commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

**Order of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL)**

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to

revise the tariff appropriately (*suo-motto*, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued directions to the State Commissions with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/Discoms and ultimately help to deal with the mounting arrears of pending dues of the distribution utilities, which *inter alia* include automatic fuel & power purchase adjustment cost, *suo-motto* determination of tariff, if petition is not filed by utility, annual truing up of accounts and no reverse gap to be left uncovered by SERCs. The regulatory assets are to be created only in extraordinary circumstances & to be liquidated in maximum 3 years.

**Model Tariff Guidelines**

Forum of State Regulators and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) have resolved to implement Model Tariff Guidelines, which address issue of rationalization of tariff. FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines and make regulation. Adoption of Model Tariff Guidelines is a precondition for disbursement of loan by Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation to utilities.

**Financial Restructuring of State Distribution Companies**

A scheme for Financial restructuring of State Owned Discoms has been notified by the Government of India to enable the turnaround of the State Discoms and ensure their long term viability. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government.

[English]

**Inflow of Imported Urea**

2888. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of imported urea has decreased in the year 2012 in comparison to that of the previous year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam. The import of urea during 2012-13 (till February, 2013) is 78.65 LMT as compared to 76.75 LMT during the same period of 2011-12 (April-February, 2012).

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **Award of Contract by DVC**

2889. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4447 on 20 December, 2012 on alleged violations of norms in awarding civil contracts by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to M/s NBCC and to state:

(a) the details of the violations of the norms of Chief Vigilance Commission; and

(b) the progress and the present status of investigation by the Chief Vigilance Officer, DVC in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In preliminary investigation, it was *prima facie* observed that works assigned to M/s. NBCC were in deviation of CVC guidelines issued *vide* Circular No. 23/7/07 dated 05.07.2007. The detailed investigation is underway.

#### **Mapping of Aquifers**

2890. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board has taken up pilot projects on aquifer mapping during the current Five Year Plan period and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the details of the States included in the pilot projects along with the criteria fixed for selection of States for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has signed any contract with Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) to implement the pilot projects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the terms of reference of the said contract; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During 2012-13, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under Ministry of Water Resources has undertaken Pilot Project on aquifer mapping in 6 areas in the States of Maharashtra (part of Nagpur district), Rajasthan (part of Dausa and Jaisalmer districts), Bihar (part of Patna district), Karnataka (part of Tumkur district) and Tamil Nadu (part of Cuddalore district). The project involves Heliborne Transient Electromagnetic techniques along with other advanced geophysical techniques to test the efficacy of technologies in mapping in aquifers in different hydro-geological terrain. The criteria for selection of aforementioned six areas is based on different hydro-geological terrains in the country.

(c) and (d) CGWB has signed contract/MoU with National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), a Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Institute, to take up advanced geophysical techniques including Heliborne Transient Electromagnetic techniques for aquifer mapping in six areas of the Pilot Project. The major terms of reference of the contract include, generate data by applying geophysical techniques for the six pilot areas identified in five States, integrate hydrogeological and geophysical data for delineation of subsurface disposition of aquifers, establish the efficacy of various geophysical techniques under different hydrogeological conditions and develop a protocol for aquifer mapping in different hydrogeological terrains for scale up and train the client's personnel in the use of advanced geophysical techniques and interpretation of data in aquifer mapping.



(e) The scheduled date of completion of the project is August, 2013.

### **Bio-Toilets**

2891. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is partnering with the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to build Odourless bio-toilets in villages to eradicate the menace of open defecation;

(b) if so, the number of gram panchayats likely to be covered across the country under the programme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the current status of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) 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. The MoU has provisions for MDWS and DRDO to work together for use in these villages. DRDO is responsible for the technical aspects of implementation of the project. There also exists provision for monitoring of the project by a joint team. 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.

### **Implementation of Scholarship Schemes**

2892. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scholarship schemes for students of minority communities is not being implemented in some States of the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments including Gujarat for proper implementation of the said schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam. Government of India implements all its Scholarship Scheme viz. Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for the students of notified minority communities on all India basis.

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

(c) and (d) In the beginning of each Financial Year, Physical targets and activity timeline for the three Scholarship Schemes are communicated to all States/ Union Territories including Gujarat. Tentative Financial allocation under the Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes are also communicated to States/ Union Territories. Regional review meetings video conferences and meetings at Head Quarter level are conducted to achieve the targets under these schemes. Further, the Ministry of Minority Affairs finalizes its media plan in consultation with Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity (DAVP), All India Radio (AIR), Door Darshan (DD), National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) etc. at the beginning of each financial year. To reach the target groups, Multimedia campaigns are used for this purpose.

(e) Most State Governments/Union Territory Administrations apply and achieve their targets under these Scholarship Schemes except a few States like Gujarat which does not avail Pre-matric Scholarship; while Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep have not availed these Scholarships as their students are availing Scholarships from schemes of other Ministries.

### **Scholarships to Minority Students**

2893. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslim minority students in Maharashtra, given scholarships during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the criteria for providing such scholarships for minority students;

(c) the number of girl students out of them provided with scholarships;

(d) the details of scholarships provided for pre-matric, post-matric and higher education;

(e) the details of new institutions sanctioned for primary, secondary and college education to provide facilities to Muslim minority in Maharashtra and in Mumbai; and

(f) the details of bank loans given to Muslims during the said period in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (d) To be eligible for scholarship, the student should belong to one of the five notified Minority Communities. He/she should have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous qualifying examination and the annual income of parents/guardian from all sources should not be more than Rs. 1.00 Lac in case of Pre-matric, Rs. 2.00 Lac in case of Post-matric and Rs. 2.50 Lac in case of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship. The detail of Scholarships provided to the Muslim students and the minority girl students in Maharashtra under Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a total of 43 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), i.e. residential schools for girls at Upper Primary level in educationally backward blocks, enrolling, 252 Muslim girls have been opened upto 31.12.2012 in Maharashtra. National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has granted minority status to 120 institutions in Maharashtra by 31.01.2013

(f) An amount to the tune of Rs. 22547.29 crore have been lent by the Public Sector Banks in the State of Maharashtra upto 31.12.2012 to the minority communities. Separate figures for Muslim community is not available.

### **Statement**

*Detail of Scholarships awarded to students belonging to the Muslim Community in State Government of Maharashtra under the various Scholarship schemes during the last three years and the current year*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship	Post-matric Scholarship	Merit-cum-means based Scholarship
2009-10	118880	14417	2491
2010-11	365441	40762	2022
2011-12	460751	45031	2848
2012-13*	510809	35778	4002

(\*As on 28.02.2013)

*Detail of Scholarships awarded to girl students belonging to the notified Minority Communities in State Government of Maharashtra under the various Scholarship schemes during the last three years and the current year*

Year	Pre-matric Scholarship	Post-matric Scholarship	Merit-cum-means based Scholarship
2009-10	70442	9120	1241
2010-11	177244	22659	1157
2011-12	420084	26774	1578
2012-13*	415740	26002	1670

(\*As on 28.02.2013)

[Translation]

### **National Rural Livelihoods Mission**

2894. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aims and objectives of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM);

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce gender justice component in the NRLM;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to remove the BPL requirement from the scheme and to extend it to all the rural poor households;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the aforesaid scheme has been launched in all backward districts of the country;

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

(h) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to implement NRLM in all districts across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Government is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM's mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled waged employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong and sustainable grassroots institutions of the poor. NRLM aims to reach out to all the rural poor families (BPL families) and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities. It will nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

(b) and (c) Broadly addressing the principle of gender justice, the primary building block of NRLM is strong institutional platforms of poor women including self-help groups, federations and livelihood collectives. These institutional platforms of poor women, enable and empower poor women to access their rights, entitlements and livelihoods opportunities through greater access to formal credit and through convergence of services. Subsequently, both women and men would be organized for addressing livelihoods issues *i.e.* farmers organizations, milk

producers' cooperatives, weavers associations, etc. All these institutions are inclusive and no poor would be left out of them.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been moved for identifying the target group under NRLM through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P) instead of limiting it to the below poverty line (BPL) households. The list so finalized through the P.I.P process will be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat. Following the process adopted in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (S.E.C.C), the P.I.P process will also have a set of exclusion criteria, automatic inclusion criteria and a set of deprivation indicators for enabling poverty ranking in a participatory manner.

(f) to (h) NRLM is implemented in a phased manner. 25% of the districts and 10% of the blocks are likely to be covered in the first phase. The selection of districts and blocks is decided by the States who have been advised to adopt transparent criteria for selecting districts and blocks which may include human development index, proper representation to various geographical and cultural regions of the State, and availability of social capital. It is expected that within an overall period of 5-7 years, all the districts and blocks in the country will be brought under NRLM.

#### **Terminals at Ports**

2895. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any policy/guidelines for development of rail terminals for transportation of goods at various ports including private ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have invited suggestions from the investors/stakeholders for developing such terminals;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways is contemplating to frame a policy on development of Rail Terminals at Private Ports.

The policy sets forth the framework for development of Rail Terminals and associated logistics facilities for cargo handling & other value added services at Privately developed Ports.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Suggestion have been received from Dhamra Port Company Limited, Navyug Engineering Company Limited, Gangavaram Port Limited, VISA Steel Limited, JSW Jaigarh Port Limited and Pipavav Railway Corporation Limited. The policy on development of Rail Terminals at Private Ports is under consideration in Ministry of Railways.

#### **Vanishing Companies**

2896. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government initially had the information about 238 companies which get vanished;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds invested in these companies by the common investors;

(c) whether 151 companies out of the above have furnished information to the respective departments;

(d) if so, the names of these companies and the investments received by them from the common investor; and

(e) the reduction in the share value of each of these companies since the time of investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) 238 companies were initially identified as such [which had raised funds through Public issues]. Out of these 119 companies were deleted from the list and placed under a 'watch list' as these companies had started filing their documents/ Balance-sheets, etc. with the Registrar

of Companies/Stock Exchanges. Further, 32 companies are presently under liquidation. At present therefore there are 87 companies classified as vanishing companies. The total amount of public issues made by these 87 companies is Rs. 341.90 crore (approx.).

[English]

#### **Railway Medical/Nursing Colleges**

2897. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of medical colleges and nursing colleges by the Railways in the country, location-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted by the Railways for selection of the locations for the purpose;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for setting up of such colleges under backward, scheduled and left wing affected areas in the country including the State of Chhattisgarh;

(d) the time-frame set for setting up of the said colleges; and

(e) the details of medical/nursing colleges set up by the Railways during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) In the Budget 2009-10, 18 Medical Colleges were announced to be set up with existing Railway hospitals on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Chennai, Hyderabad, Bilaspur, Lucknow, Barasat, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Kharagpur, Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Jodhpur, Gardenreach, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, B.R. Singh Hospital, Bhopal, Jammu and Trivandrum. Further, 07 Nursing Colleges were also announced to be set up on Railway land on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai (Kalyan), Chennai, Secunderabad, Lucknow and Jabalpur.

To begin with to set up Medical Colleges 05 locations viz. Chennai, Guwahati, Kharagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad where Medical Council of India (MCI) norms with respect to hospital bed strength and land etc. are more or less being met have been identified for Phase-I. M/s RITES has been appointed and awarded

with the work of consultancy and preparing bid documents for selection of a private partner for Phase-I. Remaining 13 Medical Colleges are to be taken up subsequently.

Out of Seven Nursing Colleges, the construction work for Nursing College at Kolkata (Majerhat) is in the final stage of completion. For other locations, Zones have invited Expression of Interest to gauge the interest of private partners in setting up of Nursing Colleges on PPP mode.

(d) Setting up of Medical/Nursing Colleges is a long drawn process as it involves multiple tasks viz. fulfilling minimum Medical Council of India (MCI)/Indian Nursing Council (INC) criteria with respect to land and Hospital beds, finding an eligible private partner as the project being of PPP mode, appointment of faculty, other manpower and recognition of MCI/INC etc. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame at this juncture.

(e) No Medical/Nursing Colleges were set up by the Railways during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans.

[Translation]

#### Projects under Northern Railway

2898. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of the ongoing/pending railway projects under the Northern Railway including Haridwar-Rishikesh-Karnaprayag line;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise;

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Details of ongoing/pending railway projects under Northern Railways are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Latest Anticipated cost	Anticipated expenditure upto March 2013	Proposed outlay 2013-14	Physical progress	Remarks/Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>New lines</b>					
Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 km)	1036.78	391.80	10.00	55%	Nangal Dam-Amb Andaura (44 km) commissioned.
Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 km)	1115.20	941.35	50.00	85%	62 km commissioned. Morinda-Khamano and Samrala-Sanehwal March, 2013
Jind-Sonepat (89 km)	500.00	444.00	56.00	27%	Bhambewa-Gohana-Sonepat section 2013-14
Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km)	328.14	0.15	0.01	0%	Not fixed.
Deoband-Roorkee (27.45 km)	336.90	176.56	20.00	5%	Not fixed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 km)	2967	58.67	4.00	2%	Not fixed.
Qadian-Beas (40 km)	205.22	1.00	10.00	2%	Not fixed.
Unchahar-Amethi (66 km)	380.00	1.00	14.40	0%	Not fixed.
Rohtak-Meham-Hansi (68.8 km)	287.00	1.00	0.50	0%	Not fixed.
Rishikesh-Karanprayag (125 km)	4295.30	6.60	5.00	0%	Not fixed.
Udhampur-Srinagar- Baramulla rail link project	19565	9820	1100	48%	Qazigund-Baramulla section commissioned. Qazigund-Banihal: March 2013, Udhampur-Katra 2013- 14 and Katra-Banihal: 2017-18.
<b>Doublings</b>					
Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi (203 km)	847.75	827.75	20.00	85%	184 km. commissioned. Another 6.5 km 2013-14
Dayabasti Grade Separator	159.20	52.86	20.00	55%	Not fixed.
Utretia-Zafrabad (Balance 148 km)	1116.47	194.85	100.00	23%	Not fixed.
Tughalakabad-Palwal 4th line	332.24	286.47	45.00	81%	Not fixed.
Phaphamau-Allahabad (13 km)	144.73	33.00	10.00	5%	Not fixed.
Mansa-Bhatinda (53 km)	396.04	43.34	45.00	22%	Mansa-Mour March 2013. Maur-Kotfateh 2013-14
Lahota-Bhadoi (39 km)	139.01	58.11	40.00	48%	Lahota-Sewapuri 2013-14
Ambala Cantt.-Dhappar (23 km)	338.54	26.60	85.00	20%	2013-14
Chakki Bank Bharoli (3.5 km)	15.00	10.00	5.00	10%	2013-14
Jalandhar Cantt.- Suchipind (3.5 km)	15.69	3.19	12.50	24%	2013-14
Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu	40.20	8.1	15.00	5%	Not fixed.
Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km)	132.96	61.70	55.00	35%	Bhadoi-Modh 2013-14
Kathua-Madhampur Pb. Doubling across Ravi Bridge	96.05	15.91	10.00	0%	Not fixed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kathua-Madhopur Pb. Doubling across Br. No. 16, 18 & 19	19.70	2.00	5.00	0%	Not fixed.
Mirthal-Bhangala	74.17	2.00	10.00	0%	Not fixed.
Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd and 4th line (9.77 km)	295.68	0.50	1.00	0%	Not fixed.
Meerut-Muzaffar Nagar (56 km)	289.79	0.50	1.00	0%	Not fixed.
Haridwar-Laksar (27 km)	219.83	1.00	1.50	0%	Not fixed.
New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th & 6th line doubling (2.65 km)	120.15	60.40	59.74	70%	2013-14.
Utretia-Rae Bareli doubling (65.6 km)	259.82	-	38.00	0%	Not fixed.

Haridwar is already connected to Rishikesh via Raiwala. Construction of Rishikesh-Karanprayag new line (125 km) was sanctioned in Railway Budget 2010-11 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 4295.30 crore. Anticipated expenditure upto March, 2013 is Rs. 6.60 crore. Preliminary works have been taken up. The work has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) for execution.

#### **Tickets Booked through Private Agencies**

2899. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any complaints in the recent past regarding the misuse of reservation tickets which have been booked through private agencies;

(b) if so, the number of such cases booked by departmental squad during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(c) the steps taken or being taken to check such malpractices; and

(d) the norms prescribed for identifying private agencies and the details of private agencies functioning at present, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Some cases of misuse of reserved tickets, which have been booked through private agencies/touts, have come to notice. Moreover, Comptroller & Auditor General in its Report No. 34 of 2010-11 (Railways) had *inter-alia* made certain observations regarding irregularities committed by Rail Travellers Service Agents (RTSAs) at reservation centres.

(b) The zone-wise number of touts apprehended/prosecuted during the last three years and the current year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto January 2013) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The steps taken to check malpractices by private booking agencies are as under:

- I. Regular checks are conducted in and around reservation offices against the activities of agents and in trains against transferred reservation.

- II. Surveillance/Monitoring of the working of reservation offices is also undertaken.
- III. An IT-Anti Fraud Squad has been created at Internet Ticketing Centre of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to detect cases of fraud and fraudulent activity and also for constant cyberspace surveillance to detect possible threats to the system.
- IV. Single user registration on one e-mail ID with email verification has been implemented.
- V. Agents of IRCTC are not permitted to book tickets including Tatkal tickets between 0800 and 1200 hours.
- VI. Mobile validation of users and single user registration on one mobile number has been implemented.
- VII. Only two tickets can be booked per IP address between 0800 hours & 1200 hours.
- VIII. Single session per user ID check has been implemented w.e.f. 26.05.2012.
- IX. Captcha has been put and strengthened for booking in the 'Plan My Travel' to check fraudulent booking through automation software.
- X. In order to prevent alterations in the contents of Electronic Reservation Slip (ERS) generated for main site, the necessary technical changes to disable 'Copy/selection/right click' on the ERS have been implemented.
- XI. Cash Cards have been stopped between 0800 hours & 1200 hours.
- XII. Upon receipt of complaint against the sub-agent, the user-id is deactivated and the sub-agent is black-listed. The detail of the black-listed agent is put on the web-site ([www.irctc.co.in](http://www.irctc.co.in)). All the Principal Agents have been instructed not to take such black-listed agents.

XIII. A Penalty of Rs. 20,000/- is also imposed upon the Principal Agent in case any of the sub-agents is found to be indulging in fraudulent activities and upon receipts of vigilance complaints.

XIV. Non-transacting user IDs more than one year is also being deactivated. Appropriate message displayed on website.

(d) Rail Travel Service Agents (RTSAs) are appointed to procure reserved ticket through Passenger Reservation System (PRS) Centre as per provisions of Authorization Act of Rail Travel Service Agents Rules, 1985 as amended from time to time. At present total 618 RTSA are functioning whose details are as under:-

Railway	Number of RTSAs
Central	95
Eastern	15
East Central	14
East Coast	6
Northern	134
North Central	5
North Eastern	9
Northeast Frontier	13
North Western	31
Southern	88
South Central	35
South Eastern	17
Southeast Central	12
South Western	29
Western	99
West Central	16



**Statement**

*The zone-wise number of touts apprehended/prosecuted during the last three years and the current year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto January 2013) are as under*

Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Jan. 2013)
	Apprehended/ Prosecuted	Apprehended/ prosecuted	Apprehended/ prosecuted	Apprehended/ prosecuted
Central	73	172	353	276
Eastern	34	190	200	353
East Central	20	66	81	109
East Coast	29	48	21	37
Northern	222	225	208	242
North Central	23	36	27	54
North Eastern	18	13	5	18
Northeast Frontier	13	11	4	03
North Western	20	30	21	38
Southern	44	50	121	98
South Central	39	72	122	158
South Eastern	20	30	83	71
South East Central	19	26	39	50
South Western	292	342	290	283
Western	51	85	196	250
West Central	28	8	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>2115</b>

The norms prescribed for identifying private agencies for booking e-tickets through IRCTC include that the Agency should be a reputed company/partnership firm/ proprietorship firm duly registered in India, must have minimum annual turnover (*i.e.* Gross transaction value) of Rs. 5 crore in last financial year from travel business, should have a minimum 500 agents/dealers/distributor, or outlet interested in doing business with IRCTC etc. At

present approximately 86 Principal Agents have been authorised to book e-tickets by IRCTC.

*[English]*

**Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**

2900. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the implementation of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project; and

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised so far under the project, State/UT and dam-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 2100.00 crore. About 223 large dams in four States *i.e.* Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala and Tamil Nadu would be

rehabilitated under this project, and dam safety institutional strengthening measures would also be implemented in all participating States and Central Water Commission. DRIP has become effective from 18th April, 2012, and will be implemented over a period of six-years. Additional five entities (namely Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, and Damodar Valley Corporation) have also been shortlisted to join the project for rehabilitating and improving their dams.

(b) State-wise details of fund allocations and fund utilized till end of December 2012 is given below:

State	No of DRIP dams	Allocation of Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Utilization of Fund Till December 2012 (Rs. in crore)
Kerala	31	279.98	0.0484
Odisha	38	147.74	0.2504
Madhya Pradesh	50	314.54	1.4603
Tamil Nadu	104	745.50	0.3092
CWC		132.00	0.1199
Unallocated Resources		480.24	
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>2.188</b>

Dam-wise utilization of funds for their rehabilitation is 'NIL'.

#### **Hospitals/Stadiums in Railways**

2901. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up more hospitals and/or stadiums in the country including at Azimganj/Jangipur;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b)

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for setting up healthcare facilities on vacant railway land, not immediately operationally required, along the railway network of the country. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is to develop such facilities for the benefit of common people living in those areas, passengers and railway beneficiaries. Pursuant to signing of MoU, it was announced in the Budget 2010-11 to set up these healthcare infrastructures including 101 Secondary Level General Speciality Hospital and 40 Tertiary Level Super Speciality Hospitals. Azimganj/Jangipur are not included in this list. To operationalise the MoU, a High Power Working Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State of Health & Family Welfare with senior officials from both the Ministries as Members. The Group has identified 25 Secondary Level General Speciality Hospitals and 16 Tertiary Level Super Speciality Hospitals for a pilot project. Ministry of Health & Family

Welfare has appointed M/s. IL & FS as Transaction Advisor for the project. The list of locations is given in the enclosed Statement.

Construction of new stadiums on Indian Railways for Sportspersons is an ongoing process and depends upon the requirement of Railway concerned and availability of resources. At present there is no proposal for construction of stadium at Azimganj/Jangipur.

(c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is to build these hospitals on the vacant railway land, therefore, no definite time frame can be given by Ministry of Railways at this juncture.

### **Statement**

The list of locations is as under:

#### **Secondary-level General Speciality Hospitals (101)**

Adilabad, Aligarh Jn., Ambala Cantt., Asansol, Aurangabad, Azamgarh, Ballarshah, Bally, Ballygunge, Bankura, Barasat, Barauni, Basar, Betul, Bhadrachalam Road, Bhadrak, Bhimavaram Jn., Birur, Bokaro Steel City, Brahmapur, Budge Budge, Burdhaman, Canning, Chakki Bank, Chandigarh, Chandrapur, Coochbehar, Daund, Dharmavaram, Dharwad, Eluru, Gangapur, City, Gaya, Gooty, Guwahati, Hapur, Hatia, Hosur Town, Hubli, Itarsi, Jadavpur, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jalna, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Jind, Kakinada Port, Kanpur, Kantabanji, Katihar, Khagaria, Khandawa, Koraput Jn., Kota, Kurduwadi, Kurukshetra, Lalgarth, Lonavala, Machilipatanam, Mahaboobnagar, Malda Town, Mansi, Mathura, Mau Jn., Mecheda, Midnapur, Miraj, Nagarsol, Naugachia, New Bongaigaon, New Coochbehar, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, Paglachandi, Pakala, Palakollu, Palasa, Paliakalan, Partapgarh, Purna, Purulia, Raichur, Rampurhat, Ranchi, Rangapara North, Rayagada, Secunderabad, Siliguri Jn., Sitapur, Siuri, Solapur, Sonipat, Sultanganj, Sultanpur, Tanuku, Tiruchirapalli Jn., Tirupati, Udhampur, Uluberia, Vijaywada and Visakhapatnam

#### **Tertiary-level Multi-speciality Hospitals (40)**

Asansol, Bandikui, Bharatpur, Bhuj, Bhusawal, Bina, Bokaro Steel City, Chalisgaon, Chandigarh, Dankuni, Garden Reach, Guwahati, Haldia, Howrah, Kanchrapara, Kantabanji, Katihar, Kharagpur, Kota, Krishnaraja Nagar Old Station, Malda Town, Miraj, Mughalsarai, Nalgonda,

New Bongaigaon, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, New Mal, Paglachandi, Purna, Rajkot, Rampur, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Rangapara North, Rewari, Sawai Madhopur, Siliguri Jn., Vijaywada and Wardha.

### **LIST OF STATIONS FOR PILOT PROJECT**

#### **Secondary-level General Speciality Hospitals (25)**

Khandwa, Bhadrak, Koraput, Gaya Jn., Ballygunge, Budge Budge, Canning, Jadavpur, New Farakka, Siuri, Paglachandi, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Cooch Behar, Sultanpur, Udhampur, Tanuku, Tirupati, Hatia, Jhargram, Midnapur, Purullia, Uluberia, Birur, Itarsi.

#### **Tertiary-level Multi-speciality Hospitals (16)**

Miraj, Kantabanji, Asansol, Barasat, Dankuni, Paglachandi, Kanchrapara, Kanpur, New Bongaigaon, Rangapara North, Rewari, Nalgonda, Krishnarajanagar, Kota Jn., Garden Reach, Rajkot.

*[Translation]*

### **Signalling System**

2902. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outdated signalling system is one of major causes of train accidents;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Railways to reduce the number of train accidents occurred due to outdated signalling system;

(c) the zone-wise number of railway stations where modern multi-coloured digital signalling system has been provided; and

(d) the time by which the work regarding replacing of signalling system is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. All Signalling systems are designed on 'fail safe' Principle.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of total 6189 Interlocked Stations on Broad Gauge Route on Indian Railways, latest Signalling System *i.e.* Electrical/Electronic Interlocking with Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling has been provided at 5036 stations upto Jan., 2013. Zone-wise status as on 31.01.2013 is as under:

Railway	No. of stations provided with Electrical/Electronic Interlocking as on 31.01.2013
Central Railway	371
Eastern Railway	314
Northern Railway	479
North Eastern Railway	230
North East Frontier Railway	254
Southern Railway	455
South Central Railway	544
South Eastern Railway	216
Western Railway	381
East Central Railway	339
East Coast Railway	230
North Central Railway	231
North Western Railway	321
South East Central Railway	153
South Western Railway	271
West Central Railway	247
Indian Railways	5036

(d) Replacement of old Signalling at 600 stations is planned in XII Five Year Plan. Completion of Replacement would depend upon availability of funds for execution of works.

[English]

#### Study by NGRI

2903. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has said that the groundwater in many cities in the country is declining at a rapid pace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to take some vigorous steps to prevent over exploitation of groundwater; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad has informed that one of their Scientist, in an interview with a Reporter of The Times of India, had stated that "ground water level in Hyderabad is declining at a rapid pace and more or less similar situation is prevailing in many big cities like New Delhi, Mumbai".

(c) and (d) A Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisories to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having over-exploited blocks so as to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State Government organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

#### Kelkar Committee Recommendations

2904. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to implement the Kelkar Committee recommendations to increase the electricity prices;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the details of the recommendations that have been accepted and proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b)

No, Madam. The Committee on Roadmap for Fiscal Consolidation under the Chairmanship of Shri Vijay Kelkar was constituted by Ministry of Finance, Government of India for outlining a Roadmap for fiscal consolidation in medium term framework in pursuit of F.R.B.M. Act and related targets. The Committee has not dealt with the issue of electricity pricing.

(c) Government took set of reforms, while implementing the recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee, which have resulted in retaining fiscal deficit at 5.2 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Revised Estimates 2012-13. Besides, Government has decided on adoption of the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period from 2013-14 to 2016-17 at 4.8%, 4.2%, 3.6% and 3.0% respectively as percent of GDP.

[Translation]

#### **Corruption in Road Construction**

2905. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints for corruption in road construction works in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the person found guilty after investigation of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) 'Rural Road' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special

intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads which is executed by the State Governments through State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs). The Ministry of Rural Development receives complaints on the irregularities in the implementation PMGSY. Since the State Governments are required to take action on the complaints under PMGSY, these complaints are forwarded to the State for taking action in accordance with the provisions made in the guidelines. In case of complaints of serious nature, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deputed to inspect the road works and reports of NQMs are shared with the concerned State for necessary action. During the year 2011-12, 31 such complaints have been received in the Ministry. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of measures for improving the efficacy of the programme and greater transparency, which include:

- a. Web based On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)
- b. Use of competitive tendering by the implementing agencies on the basis of Standard Bidding Document.
- c. e-tendering/e-procurement
- d. Three tier Quality Control System, including independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs)
- e. Regional Review Meetings
- f. Periodical reviews
- g. Area Officer's Visits

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Complaints Received During 2011-12*

Complaints received	Sent to State for enquiry and action	Cases enquired through Monitors			
		Deputed NQMs for enquiry	Cases under enquiry	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory
31	4	27	0	10	17

*[English]***Sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

2906. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country and the number of MSMEs closed down during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of workers employed in sick MSMEs, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to assist/revive these sick/closed MSMEs along with the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the achievements made in this regard during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the scheduled commercial banks, the position regarding number of sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the country at the end of March, 2010, March, 2011 and March, 2012 (latest available) is as under:-

At the end of	Number of sick MSEs
March 2010	77,723
March 2011	90,141
March 2012 (Provisional)	85,591

The data furnished by RBI pertaining to medium enterprises is only for the period ending March, 2011 and March, 2012, which indicate that there were 2,117 and 3,044 sick medium enterprises respectively (provisional data). The State/Union Territory-wise number of sick MSEs and sick medium enterprises are given in the enclosed Statements-I & II respectively.

There were 4,96,355 closed MSMEs in the registered sector as per Fourth All India Census of MSMEs (reference year 2006-07). The State-wise position is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) The data on number of workers employed in MSMEs, including sick MSMEs is not maintained by the RBI.

(c) Rehabilitation package for the revival of viable sick MSEs is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The rehabilitation package is determined as per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. The latest guidelines were issued by RBI in November, 2012, based on the recommendations of the Committee set up by Ministry of MSME to examine the definition of sickness and the procedure for assessing the viability of sick MSEs. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for:

- (i) Early detection of sickness;
- (ii) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and
- (iii) A non-discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSE sector.

(d) The number of sick MSEs put under nursing by the banks for the period ending March, 2010, 2011 & 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV and the corresponding data for sick medium enterprises at the end of March, 2011 and March, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement I***State/Union Territory-wise number of sick MSEs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of sick MSEs at the end of March		
		2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3028	11305	3848
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	109	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1027	506	598
4.	Bihar	2205	4872	5633
5.	Chhattisgarh	1253	1052	594
6.	Goa	81	155	109
7.	Gujarat	4366	4321	6257
8.	Haryana	1060	344	2976
9.	Himachal Pradesh	341	575	516
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2409	1631	1202
11.	Jharkhand	1816	1476	2201
12.	Karnataka	5331	7034	5655
13.	Kerala	5078	5363	5425
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2760	8124	3331
15.	Maharashtra	6348	8815	10136
16.	Manipur	31	23	143
17.	Meghalaya	13	276	18
18.	Mizoram	3	7	38
19.	Nagaland	12	23	8
20.	Odisha	3063	4967	5899
21.	Punjab	2236	1478	1597
22.	Rajasthan	3684	1743	5188
23.	Sikkim	61	21	38
24.	Tamil Nadu	4827	7106	8301
25.	Tripura	288	13	12
26.	Uttarakhand	756	362	305
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7217	4674	5366
28.	West Bengal	16853	7904	8816
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	8	8
30.	Chandigarh	50	147	55
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	45	0	17
33.	Delhi	1370	4250	1150
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	71	1457	150
All-India		77723	90141	85591

**Statement II***State/Union Territory-wise number of sick medium enterprises*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of sick medium enterprises at the end of March 2011 (Revised Provisional)	Number of sick medium enterprises at the end of March 2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	136
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	1	6
4.	Bihar	28	112
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	168
6.	Goa	3	0
7.	Gujarat	130	117
8.	Haryana	123	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	231	27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148	62
11.	Jharkhand	7	15
12.	Karnataka	154	116
13.	Kerala	19	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	430
15.	Maharashtra	168	144
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	10	0
18.	Mizoram	3	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	18	33
21.	Punjab	230	186

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	3	167
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	113	142
25.	Tripura	19	0
26.	Uttarakhand	6	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19	122
28.	West Bengal	459	297
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1
33.	Delhi	82	660
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0
All-India		2117	3044

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

**Statement III***State-wise distribution of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**(Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: 2006-07: Registered Sector)*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Closed
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
3.	Punjab	24553
4.	Chandigarh	559
5.	Uttarakhand	8219
6.	Haryana	10973



1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Delhi	0	22.	Chhattisgarh	15485
8.	Rajasthan	17342	23.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
9.	Uttar Pradesh	80616	24.	Gujarat	34945
10.	Bihar	16344	25.	Daman and Diu	24
11.	Sikkim	86	26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	167	27.	Maharashtra	41856
13.	Nagaland	2395	28.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
14.	Manipur	929	29.	Karnataka	47581
15.	Mizoram	669	30.	Goa	2754
16.	Tripura	424	31.	Lakshadweep	0
17.	Meghalaya	665	32.	Kerala	34903
18.	Assam	6266	33.	Tamil Nadu	82966
19.	West Bengal	10708	34.	Puducherry	711
20.	Jharkhand	3712	35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
21.	Odisha	5744		All India	4,96,355

**Statement IV***State/Union Territory-wise number of sick MSEs under nursing*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of sick MSEs under nursing at the end of March		
		2010	2011	2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	232	79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3	124
4.	Bihar	39	449	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	32	50	38
6.	Goa	0	21	13
7.	Gujarat	720	519	348

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	19	27	31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	69	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	22	46
11.	Jharkhand	33	76	459
12.	Karnataka	62	210	1300
13.	Kerala	69	288	48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46	141	399
15.	Maharashtra	184	714	424
16.	Manipur	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	147	177	163
21.	Punjab	142	175	167
22.	Rajasthan	2	61	213
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	162	686	269
25.	Tripura	1	1	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2	5	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	466	521	1467
28.	West Bengal	93	149	855
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	1	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	91	98	115
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	1	2	1
All-India		2360	4698	6648

**Statement V***State/Union Territory-wise number of sick medium enterprises under nursing*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of sick medium enterprises under nursing at the end of March 2011 (Revised Provisional)	Number of sick medium enterprises under nursing at the end of March 2012 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	37	1
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	25	38
13.	Kerala	5	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	5	18
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	5	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	4
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4
28.	West Bengal	20	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	2	4
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0
All-India		125	120

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

*[Translation]***Installation of Cameras at Polling Stations**

2907. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had advised the Election Commission on January, 2005 for deployment of para military forces and installation of CCTV cameras at polling stations to check irregularities committed by employees deployed on election duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this regard as on date as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its judgement dated 11.01.2005 in Civil Appeal No. 9228 of 2003 (Janak Singh vs Ram Das Rai and Others) has suggested that the Election Commission should consider posting of some personnel of Para-Military force inside the polling booth in addition to the law and order duty outside the polling booths. Some cameras should be installed in the polling booths to keep vigilance on the local staff on duty.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of the above said judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Election Commission of India *vide* letter No. 464/INST/2008/EPS dated 21.01.2009 issued instructions to all the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories that in the polling stations where CPF personnel have been deployed, one of the CPF personnel shall be stationed at the entrance of the polling station in such a manner that he can have unrestricted view of the polling procedure in the polling station. The Election Commission has also directed that videography of the poll proceedings may be carried out inside such polling stations where Observer considers it necessary. However, proper care shall be taken to ensure that while doing the videography it does not violate the secrecy of vote.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Ban on Hydel Power Projects**

2908. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on construction of hydel power projects in the Northern and North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said ban is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Steering Committee**

2909. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set up a steering committee to find out measures to improve their finances and make them operationally profitable; and

(b) if so, the details and the broad objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Repair of Rail Bridges**

2910. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per rules, railway bridges are required to be repaired every five year but due to shortage of staff and lack of sophisticated machines, difficulties are being faced in accomplishing this task; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and necessary measures being taken by the Railways to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A regular and rigorous system of inspection of railway bridges is followed on Indian Railways. Under this system all the railway bridges are thoroughly inspected once a year by designated officials. In addition, the inspecting officials also inspect the bridges during their routine inspections. Rebuilding/Rehabilitation/Strengthening of bridges is undertaken on the basis of their physical condition as ascertained during regular inspections. During the last five financial years, a total of 6011 Rail Bridges have been rebuilt/rehabilitated/strengthened in Indian Railway system.

**Rail Fare Hike**

2911. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRIMATT JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recent rail fare hike in the country, class-wise;

(b) whether the Railways are considering to review the aforesaid fare hike;

(c) if so, the details thereof, class-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to generate revenues from other resources in place of fare hike in passenger in order to bring comprehensive improvement in rail services and facilities?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURAY): (a) The revision in Passenger Fares that has been implemented with effect from 22.01.2013 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Class	Increase in Fare in paisa per PKM
1.	Second Class Ordinary (Suburban)	2 Paise
2.	Second Class Ordinary (Non-Suburban)	3 Paise
3.	Second Class (Mail/Express)	4 Paise
4.	Sleeper Class	6 Paise
5.	AC Chair Car	10 Paise
6.	AC 3-Tier	10 Paise
7.	First Class	03 Paise
8.	AC 2-Tier	06 Paise
9.	AC First Class	10 Paise

(b) and (c) 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 hike.

(d) Steps taken/being taken to further supplement resource generation efforts with a view to augment and

maintain rail services include rationalisation of the freight tariff structure. Vacant Railway land/air-space not required by Railways for its immediate future operational needs is utilized for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible, for supplementing their financial resources.

[English]

**Training Centres under Khadi Industries**

2912. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to explore the markets for khadi products in the country;

(b) the number of Khadi and Village Industries training centres running in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modernise these training centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Government of India through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken a number of steps to explore and develop markets for khadi and village industries (KVI) products in the country. To provide better marketing opportunities for KVI products in the country, KVIC operates 10 Departmental Sales Outlets and organizes exhibitions in different parts of the country at district, state, regional and national levels in association with State agencies. During 2012-13 (upto February 2013), KVIC has organized 126 such exhibitions.

KVIC also provides assistance to its departmental outlets, outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories and institutions under the Scheme of Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure for renovation of these outlets. Under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme also the institutions have been given the flexibility to use the assistance to, *inter alia*, improve its marketing infrastructure. Under Khadi Reform and Development

Programme (KRDP), a marketing organization under PPP mode is envisaged to promote effective marketing of KVI products.

(b) KVIC imparts training on various KVI trades and entrepreneurship through a network of 17 departmental and 24 non-departmental training centres. State-wise number of such training centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Improvement and upgradation of training centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for human resource development.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of training centres under KVIC network*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of training centres	
		Departmental	Non-departmental
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	01	0
3.	Punjab	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	02	0
6.	Haryana	0	0
7.	NCT of Delhi	01	0
8.	Rajasthan	0	01
9.	Uttar Pradesh	01	03
10.	Bihar	01	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	01
13.	Nagaland	0	01
14.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
15.	Mizoram	0	01
16.	Tripura	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Assam	0	02
19.	West Bengal	01	01
20.	Jharkhand	0	01
21.	Odisha	01	01
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	0	02
24.	Gujarat*	0	0
25.	Maharashtra**	04	04
26.	Andhra Pradesh	0	01
27.	Karnataka	02	01
28.	Goa	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0
30.	Kerala	01	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	01	02
32.	Puducherry	0	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Total		17	24

\*including Daman & Diu.

\*\*including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

[Translation]

**Investors Complaints**

2913. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether action is taken on all cases for which action was contemplated by the Government for the disposal of investor complaints;

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

(c) whether the illegal activities of the erring companies are not controlled due to delay in taking action and the laws enacted by the Government are not being adhered to properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Investor complaints are monitored by the Ministry and field offices. All complaints received are taken up with the concerned companies for redressal. If a company fails to address grievances as per the provisions, suitable action is initiated by the concerned field office. An "Investor Complaint Resolution Forum" has been set up in each office of the Registrar of Companies for improving satisfaction levels of investors. The meeting of the Forum is held every month, where complainants and representatives of concerned companies discuss and resolve investor grievances.

(c) and (d) The Ministry takes prompt action against errant companies as and when complaints are received against them. At present, action has been initiated on complaints received against 87 companies relating to Multi Level Marketing/Ponzi Schemes. Inspection under section 209A, investigation under section 235 and enquiry under section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 have been ordered against these 87 companies.

[English]

#### **National Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill**

2914. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill;

(b) whether the Government is considering to make further amendments to the Bill; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Judicial Standards

and Accountability Bill, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.03.2012. This is pending for consideration in the Rajya Sabha. In the meanwhile, few official amendments have been proposed which would be moved when the Bill is taken up for discussion in the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

#### **Freight Services**

2915. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether freight rate of the Railways is comparatively higher in the country;

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

(c) the total revenues earned from fare and freight during the last three years, separately, year-wise;

(d) whether the Railways propose to rationalise freight rate and bring reforms in operational efficiency to make it more attractive *vis-à-vis* road transportation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways' freight tariffs are explicitly notified in the form of a firm structure, based on the classification of commodity transported and its lead. Since the tariff structure prevalent on other modes of transport, such as roadways, are generally not so, their comparison with the railway freight tariff structure is considered neither accurate nor meaningful.

(c) The total revenue earned from passenger fare and Freight rates during the last three years are as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Passenger	23488	25793	28246
Freight	58502	62845	69548

(d) and (e) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the freight tariff structure is an on-going process. Steps taken to improve operational efficiency and attractiveness of the rail mode include

progressive increase in axle load for carrying more tonnage per freight car and in the carrying capacity of wagons for optimizing throughput. A slew of freight incentives schemes are also in place for attracting traffic, particularly in traditional empty flow direction and during lean season.

[English]

#### Use of NPK Fertilizers

2916. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash (NPK) use ratio in the country has deteriorated after the introduction of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) regime for Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) fertilizers in 2010:

(b) if so, the NPK use ratio in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the corresponding per tonne subsidy against the P and K fertilizers has remained static while the prices of P and K fertilizers have risen manifold since the introduction of NBS regime;

(d) if so, the per tonne subsidy and market prices of P and K fertilizers during the said period, fertilizer-wise;

(e) whether such steep rise in net per tonne prices of P and K fertilizers have led to less consumption of these fertilizers while increasing the consumption of Urea, the prices of which are still regulated by the Government, thereby providing an incentive to the farmers to use irrational NPK ratio; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash (NPK) use ratio in the country from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is as under:

Year	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P)	Potash (K)
2007-08	5.5	2.1	1
2008-09	4.6	2.0	1
2009-10	4.3	2.0	1
2010-11	4.7	2.3	1
2011-12	6.7	3.1	1
2012-13	Not compiled		

It is seen that the Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) use ratio has changed during the implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy.

(c) and (d) The subsidy rates on different grades of P&K fertilizers are fixed on annual basis and therefore the rates are different for different years. The subsidy rates for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The prices of fertilizers have increased during the past three years. The Maximum Retail Prices of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The current nutrient use ratio is skewed towards N due to high price difference between P&K fertilizers and Urea. Steps are being taken to reduce the prices of P&K fertilizers, to the extent possible.

#### Statement I

##### Subsidy on different P&K fertilizers during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl.No.	Fertilizer Grades (FG) (NPKS nutrient)	NBS rate (Rs. Per MT)			
		2010-11		2011-12	2012-13
		1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010	1.1.2011 to 31.3.2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	DAP (18-46-0-0)	16268	15968	19763	14350
2.	MAP (11-52-0-0)	16219	15897	19803	13978



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	TSP (0-46-0-0)	12087	11787	14875	10030
4.	MOP (0-0-60-0)	14692	14392	16054	14400
5.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	4400	4296+200	5359	3676
6.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	11030	8419
7.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	12116	9379
8.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	11898	9161
9.	28-28-0-0	13861	11678	16657	12825
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	18080	14309
11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	17887	13697
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	16602	12825
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	18866	14351
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	12937	10471
15.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	14662	11867
16.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	16387	13263
17.	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-23)	5195	5195	5979	5330
18.	16-16-16-0 (w.e.f. 1.7.2010)	11838	11654	13800	11169
19.	15-15-15-9 (w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	11259	11086	13088	10622
20.	24-24-0-0 (w.e.f. 1.10.2010 to 29.5.12)	11881	11724	14278	10993
21.	DAP Lite (16-44-0-0) (w.e.f. 1.2. 2011)	-	14991	18573	13434
22.	DAP 4S (w.e.f. 25.2.2013 to 7.11.2013)	-	-	-	14350

**Statement II**

*MRP of P&K fertilizers during last three years and current year*

#	Grades of Fertilizers	2010-11 (Qtr. Wise)				2011-12 (Qtr. Wise)				2012-13 (Qtr. Wise)			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV (Feb.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	DAP : 18-46-0-0	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800	26500	26500	26500
2.	MAP : 11-52-0-0	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000	24200	24200	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000		0	0
4.	MOP : 0-0-60-0	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695	23100	24000	18750
5.	16-20-0-13	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300	18200	18200	18200
6.	20-20-0-13	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000	24800	19176	24800
7.	23-23-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445					0	0
8.	10-26-26-0	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900	22225	22225	22225
9.	12-32-16-0	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300	23300	22500	24000
10.	14-28-14-0	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029				0	0
11.	14-35-14-0	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	23300	23300
12.	15-15-15-0	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000	15600	15600	15600
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	11013	11013	11013	11013
14.	20-20-0-0	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	24450	24450	18500
15.	28-28-0-0	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720	23905	23905
16.	17-17-17-0	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710	20427	20522	20572	20672
17.	19-19-19-0	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093	19470	19470	19470	0
18.	SSP(0-16-0-11)*	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6300			6500 to 7500			
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200	NA	NA	NA
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	19500	24938	24938	24938
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000	15000	NA
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223	16223	NA
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400	17400	17400	17400	NA
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000	18000	21500	21500	17000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300	18300	24800	24800	24000
26.	Urea						5310						

5360

MRP is exclusive of Taxes

NA means not available/not in the subsidy scheme.

*[Translation]***Quota for Khurja Railway Station**

2917. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received requests from public representatives to restore railway reservation of train No. 4055 up and 4056 down Brahmaputra Mail and Kalindi Express at Khurja junction and to include the name of Khurja junction in Uttar Pradesh in 'Train At A Glance' booklet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some references were received for restoration of reservation facility at Khurja Junction by Brahmaputra Mail and Kalindi Express.

Similarly, some representations have also been received for inclusion of Khurja Station in 'Trains at a Glance' and for stoppage of trains at Khurja Junction.

(c) Computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility is available at Khurja Junction from where the passengers of Khurja can book berths in 14055/14056 Brahmaputra Mail and 14723/14724 Kalindi Express against the reservation quota available for the group of stations which includes Khurja Station.

Demands for stoppage of additional trains at Khurja Junction and inclusion of Khurja Junction in 'Trains at a Glance' have been examined but not found feasible for the present.

#### **Chief Electoral Officers**

2918. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which has not appointed any person as Chief Electoral Officer in their respective States, as on date;

(b) whether the Election Commission has directed the Chief Secretaries of those States to appear before the Commission which have not appointed Chief Electoral Officer during the last three years till date;

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

(d) the instruction issued by the Election Commission to the State Governments to fill up the post of Chief Electoral Officer;

(e) whether these instructions are being complied with by the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Chief Electoral Officers have been nominated/designated in all the States/Union territories.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Election Commission of India, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) designate or nominate Chief Electoral Officer for each State/Union territory.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) A list containing the names of the Chief Electoral Officers of States and Union territories, as provided by the Election Commission of India, is attached as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*List of Chief Electoral Officers of all the States and UTs (as on 8.3.2013)*

Sl.No.	State	Name of CEO
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Shri Bhanwar Lal, IAS
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri Chandra Bhushan, IAS***
3.	Assam	Shri Vijayendra, IAS
4.	Bihar	Shri Sudhir Kr. Rakesh, IAS

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	Shri Sunil Kumar Kujur, IAS
6.	Goa	Shri Keshav Chandra, IAS
7.	Gujarat	Smt. Anita Karwal, IAS
8.	Haryana	Shri Shrikant Walgad, IAS
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Narinder Chauhan, IAS
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Umang Narulla, IAS
11.	Jharkhand	Shri P.K. Jajoria, IAS
12.	Karnataka	Shri Anil Kumar Jha, IAS
13.	Kerala	Smt. Nalini Natto, IAS
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Jaideep Govind, IAS
15.	Maharashtra	Shri Nitin Ramchandra Gadre, IAS
16.	Manipur	Shri Oinam Nabakishore Singh, IAS
17.	Meghalaya	Shri Prashant Naik, IAS
18.	Mizoram	Shri Ashwani Kumar, IAS
19.	Nagaland	Shri Jane-E-Alam, IAS
20.	Odisha	Dr. (Mrs.) Mona Sharma, IAS
21.	Punjab	Ms. Kusumjit Sidhu, IAS
22.	Rajasthan	Shri Ashok Jain, IAS
23.	Sikkim	Shri K.T. Chankapa, IAS
24.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Praveen Kumar, IAS
25.	Tripura	Shri Ashutosh Jindal, IAS
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Umesh Sinha, IAS
27.	Uttarakhand	Smt. Radha Raturi, IAS
28.	West Bengal	Shri Sunil Kumar Gupta, IAS
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Shri Jalaj Shrivastava, IAS
30.	Chandigarh	Shri Anil Kumar, IAS
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Shri Gyanesh Bharti, IAS
32.	Daman and Diu	Shri Gyanesh Bharti, IAS
33.	NCT of Delhi	Shri Vijay Kumar Dev, IAS
34.	Lakshadweep	Dr. N. Vasantha Kumar, IAS
35.	Puducherry	Shri T. Sreekant, IAS

\*\*\*Notification of Shri Chandra Bhushan as Chief Electoral Officer, Arunachal Pradesh has been issued by the Commission on 8.3.2013, but he did not take charge of his post as on date.

**District Rural Development Agencies**

2919. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fund allocation norms for various rural schemes/programmes are different in regard to the District Rural Development Agencies under rural development and poverty alleviation programmes;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the norms on the basis of the assessment made in respect of the performance of various schemes from time to time; 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) and (b) The allocation of funds for various rural development programmes are made through District Rural Development Agencies only in case of Indira Awaas Yojana and Swaranajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY). Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) funds are allocated to the States & UTs on the basis of 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. Under SGSY, allocation of funds to the States were made on the basis of poverty ratios.

(c) and (d) Changes and modifications in the guidelines for various central schemes are carried out on the basis of feedback received from various stakeholders including State Governments from time to time.

[English]

**Employment under MGNREGS**

2920. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the work place where the work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is being carried out, there is lack of creche facilities for mothers with toddlers and also sanitation facilities for both men and women in some States;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to redress the said problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Para 27 of Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides as under:-

"The facilities of safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest and first-aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed shall be provided at the work site."

As per para 28 of Schedule II of the Act, "In case the number of children below the age of six years accompanying the women working at any site are five or more, provisions shall be made to depute one of such women worker to look after such children." Further, all expenditure on worksite facilities should be booked as part of administrative expenditure. The ministry has amended Schedule-I of MGNREGA for Inclusion of "construction of anganwadi centres" as permissible work under MGNREGA *vide* Gazette Notification dated 21.11.2012. The provisions in MGNREG Act are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the MGNREGA. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedules I and II of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government.

[Translation]

**Upperveda Project**

2921. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uppveda project has been approved under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the project;

(c) the details of funds being released during the current financial year; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Upper Veda irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh has received Rs. 88.348 crore as Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 2008-09.

(c) and (d) No funds have been released during the current financial year to the above project. The original target date of completion was March 2011, however, as per revised schedule of State Government, the revised target date of completion is March 2013.

[*English*]

#### **Waste Disposal**

2922. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been undertaken for proper waste disposal from the railway station;

(b) whether there is any proposal to implement technology in order to extract energy from the waste disposed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Arrangements are in place to regularly clear waste from railway premises including railway stations. Moreover, periodic contracts are also awarded for garbage disposal and rag picking to ensure proper cleanliness at railway stations.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to extract energy from waste disposed at railway stations.

[*Translation*]

#### **Area of Irrigated Land**

2923. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey regarding area of irrigated/unirrigated/ uncultivable land in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the total area of agricultural land is likely to be provided with the facility of irrigation; and

(d) the details of the measures being taken by the Government for water harvesting for irrigation of the agricultural land in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No such survey is being conducted or proposed by the Government of India. However, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation publishes "Agricultural Statistics at a Glance" every year which *inter-alia* includes area of irrigated/unirrigated/uncultivable land in the country. The State/Union Territories-wise details of irrigated/unirrigated/uncultivable land are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) aimed in the country is 139.89 Million Hectares (MHa) out of which 110.86 MHa has been achieved till the end of the 11th five year plan. In the 12th Plan a target for Irrigation Potential of 8.7 MHa under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 5.5 MHa under Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and 0.6235 MHa under Repair Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies has been fixed. These targets are likely to be achieved by the State Governments by the end of 12th five year plan.

(d) Financial Assistance is provided to State Governments for implementation of water harvesting measures which are being taken up in the country by the State Governments through AIBP, RRR, Ground Water Recharge, Integrated Watershed Management Programme in addition to the schemes run by the State Governments out of their own resources from time to time for irrigation & agricultural land.

**Statement**

Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory/Year	Agricultural Land (P)	Un-cultivable Land (P)	Gross irrigated Area (P)	Gross Un-irrigated Area (P)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2009-10</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	15921	11584	5764	6797
Arunachal Pradesh	424	5237	56	220
Assam	3211	4639	225	3874
Bihar	6601	2759	4625	2866
Chhattisgarh	5570	8220	1487	4074
Goa	197	164	38	123
Gujarat	12680	6131	4933	6205
Haryana	3730	641	5545	806
Himachal Pradesh	824	3726	188	744
Jammu and Kashmir	1058	2723	480	665
Jharkhand	4288	3682	155	1244
Karnataka	12891	6159	4096	8777
Kerala	2303	1583	455	2213
Madhya Pradesh	17298	13458	7162	14249
Maharashtra	21130	9628	4352	18260
Manipur	240	1770	52	181
Meghalaya	1052	1177	74	263
Mizoram	415	1686	10	113
Nagaland	671	950	85	401
Odisha	7126	8445	3197	5910
Punjab	4206	827	7714	161
Rajasthan	25569	8701	7309	14436
Sikkim	98	595	18	126

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	8131	4903	3238	2333
Tripura	310	740	106	203
Uttarakhand	1548	4124	567	600
Uttar Pradesh	19148	5022	18896	5868
West Bengal	5684	3000	5525	4005
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	730	0	16
Chandigarh	2	5	1	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	25	7	18
Daman and Diu	4	0	0	4
Delhi	53	94	34	12
Lakshadweep	3	0	1	2
Puducherry	30	19	27	5
All India	182466	123145	86423	105775

Note: P: Provisional '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

### Proposal for Supercomputing

2924. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to strengthen the national capacity and capability in supercomputing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agencies selected for implementing the project; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project, the budget sanctioned and expenditure incurred so far on the project?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL

REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The need to rejuvenate the supercomputing leadership was felt and recommended by the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC to PM) and also by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has drawn a National Supercomputing Roadmap in the 12th Plan document (2012-2017). This roadmap covers several aspects of supercomputing namely Architecture, Supercomputing Grid resting on National Knowledge Network and the Million Core Cloud supercomputer. The roadmap has projected development of high capacity petascale (over 1,000,000,000,000,000 flops) supercomputers and technologies that may create an opening leading to building Exa-scale (over 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 flops) supercomputing capability. It also suggests capacity and capability development in the area of hardware and more in the area of application software to meet the demands of the scientific community from all disciplines.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 2000 crore in the 12th Five Year Plan for the Department of Science & Technology (DST) against a



projected requirement of Rs. 5000 crore. The DST and the Department of Electronics & Information Technology (Deity) in consultation with the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune are preparing the strategies for implementing this programme. So far no expenditure has been incurred.

[Translation]

#### **North-Eastern Water Resources Authority**

2925. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has worked out any action plan to set up North-Eastern Water Resources Authority or Brahmaputra Valley Authority for North-Eastern States to control natural calamities such as floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons behind neglect of such an important issue?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. After declaration made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding formation of North Eastern Water Resources Authority (NEWRA) in November 2004, the Guidelines for constitution of NEWRA as a basin level authority for overall development of Water Resources in the North Eastern Region was prepared by Ministry of Water Resources. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has some reservations on the jurisdiction, structure etc. of the proposed authority.

The Central Government has taken up the matter with the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh from time to time. During the 6th High Powered Review Board Meeting of Brahmaputra Board under Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources held in January, 2012 at Guwahati, the representative of the State Government was also requested to expedite the State Government's comments on NEWRA. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has again been requested in November, 2012 to expedite their views. Further action is dependent on the receipt of the views of State Government of Arunachal Pradesh

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Rail Fractures**

2926. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are facing problems of rail fractures particularly in the northern part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of cases of rail fractures reported in the country during the last three years and the damage caused as a result thereof, year and zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have conducted any study and analysis in this regard;

(d) if so, the main findings thereof;

(e) whether the quality of rails procured by the Railways is also one of the major factors for such fractures; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. Railways are facing some problems of rail fracture in most parts of the country.

(b) Total numbers of rail fractures in last three years and in current year zone-wise and consequential train accidents are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. Detailed study and analysis in this regard is done in Research Design and Standard Organisation (RDSO), Lucknow.

(d) Main findings are:

(i) Reduced ductility and impact strength of 90 UTS rail at welded locations.

(ii) Lowering of ambient temperature during winter season induces tensile stresses in rails.

(e) No, Madam. The rails are manufactured in Bhilai Steel Plant as per the requirement of existing rail specifications fixed by the railways.

(f) The efforts are being made by railways to further improve fracture toughness and weldability of rails by improving metallurgical and mechanical properties of rails.

**Statement**

*Zone-wise and year-wise Rail/Weld failure and consequential train accident position is as under*

Railway	2009-10			2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013 (Upto Jan. 2013)		
	Rail	Weld	Total	Rail	Weld	Total	Rail	Weld	Total	Rail	Weld	Total
Central	92	117	209	140	189	329	103	154	257	94	106	200
Eastern	77	91	168	67	84	151	94	82	176	89	87	176
East Central	203	264	467	289	294	583	240	223	463	200	160	360
East Coast	8	25	33	33	45	78	50	53	103	135	442	577
Northern	559	669	1228	725	613	1338	694	643	1337	421	439	860
North Central	252	348	600	153	225	378	246	99	345	235	136	371
North Eastern	126	65	191	60	47	107	40	56	96	36	39	75
North East Frontier	26	53	79	26	51	77	30	39	69	21	35	56
North Western	28	144	172	37	209	246	51	161	212	66	208	274
Southern	345	384	729	162	273	435	207	273	480	128	178	306
South Central	102	1113	1215	167	1443	1610	163	1121	1284	133	899	1032
South Eastern	132	193	325	121	171	292	161	201	362	57	84	141
South East Central	39	185	224	38	136	174	80	119	199	46	92	138
South Western	49	208	257	50	206	256	60	162	222	37	108	145
Western	132	295	427	97	298	395	107	218	325	97	114	211
West Central	59	125	184	50	133	183	595	134	729	349	96	445
<b>Total</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>4279</b>	<b>6508</b>	<b>2215</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>6632</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>3738</b>	<b>6659</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>3223</b>	<b>5367</b>
Consequential Train accidents on account of Rail/Weld failures (Upto Feb. 2013)	8	4	12	9	5	14	10	6	16	11	1	12

[*Translation*]

**Production of Double Decker Coaches**

2927. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches for double decker trains are being manufactured indigenously in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of factories presently manufacturing the said coaches in the country;

(c) if not, the manner in which the said coaches are acquired; and

(d) the details of demand and supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The double decker coaches are presently being manufactured only at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Introduction of new trains including Double Decker trains is an ongoing process, subject to operational feasibility, traffic pattern and availability of resources. Presently three Double Decker trains and two semi Double Decker trains are running over Indian Railways. Besides, two other Double Decker trains viz. Chennai-Bangalore AC Double-decker Express (Daily) & Habibganj-Indore AC Double Decker Express (Daily) have been announced in Railway Budget 2012-13.

Having started series manufacture of air conditioned Double Decker Coaches at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala in 2010-11, a total of 62 AC Double Decker Coaches have been manufactured till February 2013.

[English]

#### **Sea Erosion in Karnataka**

2928. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Comprehensive Master Plan to prevent sea erosion in Karnataka is pending with Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Artisan Welfare Fund Trust**

2929. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by Artisan Welfare Fund Trust (AWFT) in the country;

(b) the number of artisans benefited under AWFT along with the total number of artisans in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken being taken by the Government to cover all the artisans under AWFT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Khadi Institutions enlisted with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)/Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories are required to create Artisan Welfare Fund Trusts (AWFTs) with a view to extending security and other help to artisans. The works undertaken by the AWFTs include providing financial help required by the artisans in their hours of need such as daughter's marriage, medical treatment, education of children, construction of house/purchase of property etc. Amount accruing to Artisan Welfare Fund (AWF) is kept in fixed deposits in nationalized Banks. Khadi institutions are required to contribute 12 percent of wages of artisans to AWF whose benefit is extended to all artisans except those who are salaried employees of khadi institutions. Separate accounts in respect of each artisan showing the subscriptions made by him/her together with the contribution made by the institution are maintained. Each artisan, subscribing to this fund is issued a pass book by the khadi institution. In the case of death of an artisan, the entire amount to his/her credit in AWFTs is paid to his/her legal heirs or nominees.

(b) State-wise total number of artisans actively engaged in spinning and weaving and the number of artisans covered under AWFTs (as on 31.03.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To cover all khadi artisans under AWFTs, KVIC has made membership of AWFTs mandatory for all khadi and polyvastra institutions affiliated to KVIC and State KVI Boards. KVIC also circulated a model trust deed for such AWFTs which, *inter alia*, provides for supervision of the functioning of these Trusts by the Board of Trustees of AWFTs.

**Statement***State-wise total number of artisans and number of artisans covered under AWFTs*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of artisans actively engaged in spinning and weaving	Number of artisans covered under AWFTs (as on 31.03.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10173	7025
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1557	1496
3.	Punjab	7512	7512
4.	Uttarakhand	11109	9737
5.	Haryana	29344	27188
6.	Delhi	966	*
7.	Rajasthan	20460	15477
8.	Uttar Pradesh	141160	120234
9.	Bihar	5882	5882
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	**
11.	Nagaland	101	**
12.	Manipur	56	**
13.	Meghalaya	14	**
14.	Assam	4388	3439
15.	West Bengal	25384	17487
16.	Jharkhand	2897	1894
17.	Odisha	3214	2217
18.	Chhattisgarh	3472	3472
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2571	576
20.	Gujarat	15397	9422

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	1274	978
22.	Andhra Pradesh	7130	7130
23.	Karnataka	13634	13634
24.	Kerala	13075	9445
25.	Tamil Nadu	13064	10031
Total		333865	274276

\*Included in UP

\*\*Included in Assam

**EVMs**

2930. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) used in electoral process are vulnerable to fraud and misuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some foreign researchers conducted any tests on EVMs;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make EVMs foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Election Commission of India has informed that the EVM used by it in electoral process, are not vulnerable to fraud and misuse. So far no such case has been demonstrated and proved before the Election Commission or any Court.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such information available with the Government or the Election Commission of India.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of reply to part (a), does not arise.

### **Code of Pharma Marketing Practice**

2931. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any steps to implement Uniform Code of Pharma Marketing Practice so as to stop the present practice of offering incentives to Doctors which include expensive gifts and foreign junkets for prescription of expensive brands of drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) and (b) There were some reports in the newspapers in regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website [www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in](http://www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in) for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and final draft UCPMP was prepared and circulated to pharma associations for their comments. The comments received are being examined."

[Translation]

### **AIBP in Maharashtra**

2932. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide any funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Maharashtra for irrigation during 2012-13; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount to be allocated and the time by which it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Union Government provides Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests including Maharashtra and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing irrigation projects. A total of 21 project proposals have been received in Central Water Commission (CWC)/ Ministry of Water Resources from State Government of Maharashtra for release of CA under AIBP during 2012-13. Out of the above 21 proposals, CA of Rs. 93.834 crore has been released to 2 project proposals for the year 2012-13.

The CA under AIBP is released for the projects as per the eligibility of the projects according to the AIBP Guidelines effective from December 2006, as per the budget provision of the State Government, the annual ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission and utilization certificates submitted by State Governments. Further, State Government is required to submit a utilization certificate along with their proposals for seeking central assistance. The details of amount to be allocated depends upon the proposals submitted along with the above details. As soon as the State Government submits the proposals after utilization of funds allotted in the previous years along with their share in prescribed format, after processing, the proposals are forwarded for release of CA to Ministry of Finance (MoF).

### **Embankments in Madhya Pradesh**

2933. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of embankments constructed so far in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether embankments of most of the States are in dilapidated/worst position and they need repair, maintenance and renovation;

(c) if so, whether any repair is likely to take place on these embankments before arrival of next monsoon season;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the data compiled by the XII Plan Working Group on Flood Management and Region Specific Issues, a total of 26 km. of embankments were constructed in Madhya Pradesh upto 31.3.2011.

(b) to (e) No general study on national level has so far been conducted about the dilapidated/worst position of embankments. The embankments are maintained by the State Governments and required actions for their repair, maintenance and renovation are taken by the concerned State Governments as per requirement.

[English]

### **NTPC Power Project**

2934. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Katwa Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in West Bengal;

(b) the details of the land required and already acquired for setting up of this power project along with the mechanism being adopted by the NTPC for acquisition of land therefor;

(c) whether the NTPC proposes to acquire the remaining land through private route for setting up of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Transfer of Katwa Project to NTPC has been approved by Cabinet of Government of West Bengal on 18.4.2012 and Feasibility Report is under preparation by NTPC. Application for coal linkage has been submitted to Ministry of Coal on 04.03.2011, however, coal linkage is yet to be accorded. The application to Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) for environment clearance can be submitted only after coal linkage is accorded.

(b) The total land required is about 700 acres. About 556 acres of land has already been acquired by West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDCL),

Government of West Bengal (GoWB) for the project. However, NTPC has requested GoWB for acquisition of balance land for ash pond, railway corridor and make up water pump house at Bhagirathi river end, as per provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and transfer to NTPC.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) NTPC is a Government of India Enterprise and as per the present Land Acquisition Act/respective State Acts, land for its projects is acquired by the State Governments. Even in the proposed Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011, NTPC being a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) has been classified in the category of 'Government and Public Sector Companies or Corporations' under 'Public Purpose' for setting up power projects for which land acquisition will be done through the State Government.

### **Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes**

2935. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SHRIMATT RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government aware about the misutilisation of funds meant for rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether in certain cases, especially in the tribal, remote, rural and hilly areas, the schemes have been implemented practically;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to ensure proper utilization of allocated funds in these areas;

(e) whether the Union Government has reviewed the success of all the rural development programmes/schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development receives complaints regarding misutilisation/diversion of funds meant for rural development schemes. All kind of such complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Development are forwarded to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

(c) The Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in all the rural areas including tribal, remote and hilly areas also.

(d) to (f) For proper and better utilization of funds, a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes is in existence which includes On-line reporting of Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

[Translation]

### NALSA

2936. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the number of people benefited by legal assistance services in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women benefited by these services; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to popularise NALSA among people particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), the number of persons benefited under Legal Assistance Scheme, State/UT-wise and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women benefited by these services, during the last three calendar years are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II, respectively.

(d) The Legal Services Authorities have been organizing legal awareness camps, particularly in rural areas, for popularizing their activities. These authorities organize programmes on National Legal Services Day, Children's Day, Disability Day, Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, to create legal awareness among the masses. On the occasion of National Legal Services Day advertisements are released throughout the country, apart from organizing legal literacy classes/camps at school and college level to create awareness and popularise legal services activities.

### Statement I

*The number of persons benefited under Legal Assistance Scheme during the last three calendar years i.e. 2010, 2011 and 2012 (State/UT-wise)*

Sl.No.	State	Number of persons benefited during the last three calendar years		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,256	3,745	4,336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	21,936	2,288	3,748

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1,258	694	796
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,892	23,168	69,071
6.	Goa	592	581	677
7.	Gujarat	7,230	6,243	6,735
8.	Haryana	28,360	18,055	5,183
9.	Himachal Pradesh	796	887	1,245
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	404	560	555
11.	Jharkhand	2,373	1,786	1,374
12.	Karnataka	910	960	1,220
13.	Kerala	7,905	9,398	10,182
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,03,932	84,223	68,779
15.	Maharashtra	2,60,414	8,40,005	10,18,024
16.	Manipur	9	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	51	238	384
18.	Mizoram	2,751	719	2,649
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3,260	2,936	3,287
21.	Punjab	3,735	4,288	6,838
22.	Rajasthan	4,962	3,454	5,220
23.	Sikkim	567	503	568
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,03,667	1,33,789	1,31,602
25.	Tripura	843	615	785
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2,032	2,964	2,905
27.	Uttarakhand	296	269	448
28.	West Bengal	5,311	6,576	6,110
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	-	26



1	2	3	4	5
	U.T.			
30.	Chandigarh	347	565	595
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	2	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	8
33.	Delhi	12,814	15,976	20,056
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-
35.	Puducherry	8,146	12,155	4,859

**Statement II**

*The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Women benefited through legal Aid and Advice in the States/Union Territories during the last three calendar year viz. 2010, 2011 and 2012*

Sl.No.	Year	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Women	Total
1.	2010	58,548	25,176	49,769	1,33,493
2.	2011	51,021	25,938	55,434	1,32,393
3.	2012	41,525	38,876	62,222	1,42,623

[English]

**Special Trains**

2937. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any study on the demand for special trains to Kerala from various locations like Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and other important cities especially during the peak period like summer vacation and festivals and pilgrim seasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to meet the high demand of availability of trains for the ensuing summer vacation/festival seasons to various cities especially for Kerala along with the steps taken to create mass awareness about such trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Regular analysis and periodic reviews on quota utilization, occupancy and patronage of trains, including the trains bound for Kerala from various locations are undertaken.

Indian Railways continuously strive to meet the increase in passenger traffic by various measures like introduction of new trains, enhancement of the composition of more popular trains, attachment of extra coaches in the existing trains, to cater to additional demand. Also special trains including trains bound for Kerala from various locations are run for clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons, festivals, special events, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc. Running of special trains on various sectors is a continuous process.

Wide publicity of the special trains run is given through media, public announcements and display systems at stations. An All India Summer specials Time Table published every year by the Railways.

**Percentage of Water Use**

2938. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of water use for irrigation and drinking in both rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) the percentage of ground water use for these purposes in the country;

(c) whether water is a relatively scarce resource in the country and if so, whether there is any proposal to prepare any action plan to sustain water resources in a sustainable manner and increase the water use efficiency in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the percentage of sewage water treated before being dumped into water bodies in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Statement indicating the projected requirement of water in the country for different uses, including irrigation and domestic uses, as assessed by National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999), for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The availability of water resources is limited but demand for water in the country is increasing due to increasing population, increasing industrialization and changing life style. As a result, water has become a relatively scarce resource in some areas of the country.

The Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water,

minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution, both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the main goals of the National Water Mission is increasing water use efficiency by 20%. In addition, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

(e) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from the Class I cities & Class II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11787 mld.

(f) Ministry of Environment and Forest administers a Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for assisting State Governments for various pollution abatement schemes for 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.

Ministry of Urban Development also supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies through a State Sector Scheme, namely, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. Besides, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Total Sanitation Campaign in rural areas with Solid and Liquid Waste Management as an integral component.

#### **Statement**

*Water Requirement (High Demand Scenario) for Different Uses for the Years 2010, 2025 and 2050*

(Assessed by NCIWRD)

(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

Sl.No.	Uses	Year 2010		Year 2025		Year 2050	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Surface Water:</b>							
1.	Irrigation	339	48	366	43	463	39
2.	Domestic	24	3	36	5	65	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Industries		26	4	47	6	57	5
4. Power		15	2	26	3	56	5
5. Inland Navigation		7	1	10	1	15	1
6. Flood Control		-	0	-	0	-	0
7. Environment (1) Afforestation		-	0	-	0	-	0
8. Environment (2) Ecology		5	1	10	1	20	2
9. Evaporation Losses		42	6	50	6	76	6
Total		458	65	545	65	752	64
<b>Ground Water:</b>							
1. Irrigation		218	31	245	29	344	29
2. Domestic & Municipal		19	2	26	3	46	4
3. Industries		11	1	20	2	24	2
4. Power		4	1	7	1	14	1
Total		252	35	298	35	428	36
Grand Total		710	100	843	100	1180	100
<b>Total Water Use:</b>							
1. Irrigation		557	78	611	72	807	68
2. Domestic		43	6	62	7	111	9
3. Industries		37	5	67	8	81	7
4. Power		19	3	33	4	70	6
5. Inland Navigation		7	1	10	1	15	1
6. Flood Control		0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Environment (1) Afforestation		0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Environment (2) Ecology		5	1	10	1	20	2
9. Evaporation Losses		42	6	50	6	76	7
Total		710	100	843	100	1180	100

[*Translation*]

**Margin to Private Dealers and Cooperative Societies**

2939. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2212 dated 06.12.2012 and state:

(a) whether a margin of Rs. 180/- per metric tonne is given to private dealers for urea and Rs. 200/- to cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have made payments under this head in Bihar and the details of the payments made along with the medium through which said payments were made and the number of dealers and cooperative societies to whom said payment have been made in Bihar;

(c) the State-wise details of the similar payments made along with the total amount of payment made;

(d) whether it is a fact that the grant was received by the Government but no payment of dealer's margin was made; and

(e) if so, the names of companies which have received the said grants at the national level during the last three years along with the amount of grants received by each company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) to (e) The MRP notified by the Government for urea includes a provision for dealer's margin of Rs. 180/- per MT for private dealers and Rs. 200/- per MT for cooperative societies. The dealer's collect this margin from the customers directly and reimburse the net amount (MRP-Dealers Margin) to urea manufacturers. The Government does neither receive any grant towards dealer's margin nor make any reimbursement thereof.

**Leadership Development of Minority Women**

2940. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited proposals from the Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of the scheme named Leadership Development of Minority Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the State Governments/Universities like Aligarh Muslim University to give their comments on the said project/scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the comments received by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) According to procedure prescribed under the scheme for "Leadership Development of Minority Women", Expressions of Interest (Eols) were invited by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2012-13 from eligible organizations including Non-Governmental Organizations through advertisement in National/State dailies on 02.06.2012. Total 271 Eols were received. These Eols were examined as per mandatory criteria prescribed under the scheme with assigned weightage to their credentials. Out of 271 Eols, only 187 organizations qualified and therefore were short-listed. Thereafter, short-listed organizations were required to submit project proposals with recommendation from respective State Governments/ Union Territories (UT) Administrations upto 08.10.2012. Ministry received projects with recommendations of respective State Governments/UT Administrations in respect of 64 organizations within due date. These organizations have been sanctioned funds to implement the projects under the scheme in 12 States.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***MoU with BHEL**

2941. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for providing Mainline Electric Multiple Units (MEMU) trains;

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

(c) the present status of the annual demand and supply of the MEMU coaches in the country along with the projection thereof during the 12th Plan period; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 25.02.2013 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Railways and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for setting up of a new Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit (MEMU) manufacturing facility by BHEL for production of MEMU coaches for Indian Railways. The facility is proposed to be set up at Bhilwara in Rajasthan.

(c) Present annual demand for MEMU coaches is 500 whereas average annual production is 110 coaches. During the balance period of 12th Plan period, Railways will need to acquire about 2500 MEMU coaches.

(d) Railway has also placed orders for MEMU coaches on other sources to meet its demand.

*[Translation]***Availability of Potash**

2942. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of Potash to farmers has got affected due to their being decontrolled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortage of potash fertilizers has been reported in the country;

(d) if so, whether any decline in the potash consumption has been registered during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. A State-wise Statement-I showing MOP requirement, supply plan, availability and sales is enclosed.

(d) to (f) Statement-II showing consumption of Potash Fertilizers (MOP) for the last three years from 2009-10 is enclosed. There has been 25.70% decrease in consumption of Potash Fertilizers during the year 2011-12 compared to that of during the year 2008-09. The consumption of fertilizers depends on monsoons, irrigation facilities, area under cultivation, availability of credit, awareness about usage of fertilizers and purchasing power in the rural areas etc.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of MOP fertilisers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Name of State	Year	MOP		
		Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	6.60	6.07	6.01
	2010-11	6.60	6.09	6.04

1	2	3	4	5
	2011-12	6.60	4.44	3.82
Karnataka	2009-10	5.15	6.12	6.08
	2010-11	5.65	4.24	4.14
	2011-12	5.65	3.82	3.64
Kerala	2009-10	1.54	1.57	1.54
	2010-11	1.55	1.58	1.56
	2011-12	1.80	1.51	1.42
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	5.84	5.14	5.12
	2010-11	5.84	4.74	4.72
	2011-12	5.31	4.27	4.16
Gujarat	2009-10	2.30	2.86	2.69
	2010-11	2.30	2.02	2.02
	2011-12	2.30	1.75	1.72
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	1.20	1.67	1.43
	2010-11	1.45	1.36	1.33
	2011-12	1.65	0.93	0.75
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	0.84	0.96	0.90
	2010-11	1.06	0.96	0.94
	2011-12	1.15	0.85	0.83
Maharashtra	2009-10	5.60	7.07	7.06
	2010-11	6.75	6.52	6.37
	2011-12	6.40	4.26	3.99
Rajasthan	2009-10	0.35	0.55	0.42
	2010-11	0.55	0.35	0.28
	2011-12	0.50	0.25	0.23
Haryana	2009-10	0.52	0.90	0.90
	2010-11	0.70	0.66	0.66
	2011-12	0.75	0.48	0.46
Punjab	2009-10	0.91	1.00	1.08
	2010-11	1.06	1.06	0.96
	2011-12	1.06	0.73	0.69

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	2.85	3.47	3.43
	2010-11	3.70	2.17	1.92
	2011-12	4.00	1.82	1.80
Uttarakhand	2009-10	0.13	0.04	0.04
	2010-11	0.09	0.05	0.05
	2011-12	0.09	0.04	0.04
Jammu & Kashmir	2009-10	0.26	0.18	0.18
	2010-11	0.36	0.19	0.19
	2011-12	0.35	0.09	0.08
Bihar	2009-10	2.10	2.26	2.26
	2010-11	2.30	2.00	1.97
	2011-12	2.45	1.29	1.26
Jharkhand	2009-10	0.15	0.17	0.17
	2010-11	0.15	0.08	0.06
	2011-12	0.34	0.06	0.06
Odisha	2009-10	1.70	1.31	1.27
	2010-11	1.90	1.36	1.32
	2011-12	2.05	0.92	0.83
West Bengal	2009-10	4.15	4.97	4.97
	2010-11	4.00	3.29	3.23
	2011-12	4.00	3.08	3.01
Assam	2009-10	1.26	0.97	0.97
	2010-11	1.30	0.96	0.96
	2011-12	1.40	0.94	0.91
All India	2009-10	43.85	47.60	46.74
	2010-11	47.80	39.83	38.91
	2011-12	48.27	31.64	29.91

**Statement II***Consumption of Major Fertilizers in terms of Products as well as in terms of Nutrients (N+P+K)*

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP	N	P	K	Total
2008-09	266.49	92.31	40.77	68.05	26.17	150.90	65.06	33.13	249.09
2009-10	266.73	104.92	46.34	80.25	26.51	155.80	72.74	36.32	264.86
2010-11	281.12	108.70	39.32	97.64	38.25	165.58	80.50	35.14	281.22
2011-12	295.65	101.91	30.29	103.95	44.46	173.00	79.14	25.76	277.90

Source:- INM-Fert. Stat. Division

Consumption of fertilizers varies depending upon factors such as irrigation facilities, availability of credit and extension network

**Contamination of Ground Water by Tanneries**

2943. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether polluted water of tanneries, set up by leather traders in Kanpur and Unnao districts of Uttar Pradesh, is released into ground water;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the ill-effects of mixing of polluted/contaminated water with ground water on the use of ground water as drinking water; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the said study and the action the Government proposes to take in the direction of implementing the conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has informed that tanneries located in Kanpur and Unnao are either having their own Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) or are member of Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and discharge their treated effluents into conveyance channel or drain.

(b) and (c) Central Ground Water Board has carried out studies on effect of industrial (including tanneries) effluents in Kanpur-Unnao area. The heavy element analysis reveals instances of high chromium which can be attributed to pollution from use of chrome dye in textile and tannery industries. The findings of the Pollution Studies are given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources under Director, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee to investigate the extent of pollution in water bodies/ground water in Unnao, has submitted a Report. The recommendations/findings of the Committee include non-conformity of effluent standards as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for effluent discharged by both the Common Effluent Treatment Plants at Unnao CETP and Banthar CETP, insufficient provision for proper collection and disposal of sewage as well as industrial effluents, need to stop the practice of indiscriminate dumping of chromium laden solid waste, use of processed wastes from tanneries by bio-fertilizer industries as raw materials which are potential hazards for air, soil and water environment, untreated sewage and industrial effluents flowing in open drains causing ground water quality deterioration, need to develop proper system of collection, transportation and disposal of domestic waste, deterioration in ground water quality due to indiscriminate solid waste dumping along National Highway and localized effects of Chromium contamination in shallow aquifers.



**Statement**

*Ground Water Pollution Studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board in Unnao & Kanpur Industrial Areas, Uttar Pradesh*

Studies conducted by CGWB	Total Number of Samples collected	Number of Samples	Number of samples with Chromium above Permissible Limit (50 µg/l)
Pollution Studies Unnao-Kanpur Industrial Areas, Uttar Pradesh (1989-90)	Unnao-12	Factory Effluents-1 (Wood Burns Tannery)	1
		Ground Water-11	2
	Kanpur-45	Factory Effluents-1 (Jajmau Tannery)	1
		Ground Water-44	2
Pollution Studies Unnao Industrial Area, Uttar Pradesh (April 2010)	Unnao-25	Factory Effluents-5	4
		Ground Water-20	None
Pollution Studies Unnao Industrial Area, Uttar Pradesh (March 2012)	Unnao-47	Factory Effluents-8	None
		Ground Water-35	1
		Drain-3	None
		Surface Water-1	1

[English]

**Water Quality Testing Laboratories**

2944. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) in the country for testing the quality of drinking water, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of posts are lying vacant in these WQTLs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) the procedure followed for testing and measuring the purity/quality of water in these WQTLs;

(e) whether the Government proposes to use renewable technology to purify water in the States like Rajasthan that have ample sunlight; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 11.3.2013, there are 24 State level Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs), 728 district level WQTLs and 1129 sub-district/block level WQTLs in the country. The State/UT-wise details of the WQTLs in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation,

Government of India, through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP), provides technical and financial assistance to the States/UTs to supplement their efforts in providing adequate and safe drinking water supply to the rural areas. Under NRDWP, 3% of the funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes hiring of manpower on outsourcing basis in WQTLs, testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits and bacteriological vials, setting up of new district/sub-district WQTLs and up-gradation of existing WQTLs. Staff in WQTLs are appointed by the States/UTs. As such, the details of posts lying vacant at the State/UT level are not maintained at the central level. However, as reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS as on 11.3.2013, there are 2639 persons (868 chemists, 206 Bacteriologists, 874 Assistants and 691 others) working in district WQTLs in the States/UTs as per details as per Statement-II.

(d) Ministry has advised all the States to test drinking water quality in WQTLs by following the procedures specified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in Methods of sampling and testing for water and waste water (IS-3025) and Methods of sampling and microbiological examination of water (IS-1622).

(e) and (f) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is encouraging States including Rajasthan to use renewable technology for supply of safe drinking water to the rural people. States can use renewable technologies for purifying water by utilizing NRDWP funds. Under NRDWP, up to 67% of the funds allocated can be utilised for provision of safe drinking water facilities, including through use of renewable technology, to rural habitations in the country. In addition, 5% of NRDWP funds have been earmarked for Water Quality for allocation to States to cover habitations with chemical contamination in drinking water sources and to States with high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome cases.

#### **Statement I**

*State/UT-wise details of the number of drinking water quality testing laboratories as reported by States/UTs on online IMIS of the Ministry (as on 11.03.2013)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of State level Laboratories	Number of District level Laboratories	Number of Block/ Sub district level laboratories
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	51	119
2.	Bihar	1	40	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	23	3
4.	Goa	1	0	10
5.	Gujarat	1	27	15
6.	Haryana	0	21	22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	18	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37	13
9.	Jharkhand	1	24	3

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	1	42	71
11.	Kerala	1	14	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	114
13.	Maharashtra	0	39	428
14.	Odisha	0	32	44
15.	Punjab	3	22	12
16.	Rajasthan	1	32	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	34	48
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	7
19.	Uttarakhand	0	28	0
20.	West Bengal	1	19	101
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	17	31
22.	Assam	1	27	32
23.	Manipur	1	9	2
24.	Meghalaya	1	7	1
25.	Mizoram	1	8	18
26.	Nagaland	1	11	1
27.	Sikkim	2	1	0
28.	Tripura	1	8	13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	0
Total		24	728	1129

**Statement II**

*Details of manpower available in district water quality testing laboratories as reported by States on online IMIS of the Ministry (as on 11.03.2013)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Manpower Available in District Laboratory				
		Chemist	Bacteriologists	Assistant	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	51	102	51	259
2.	Bihar	45	1	40	5	91
3.	Chhattisgarh	15	1	36	11	63
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	36	23	25	23	107
6.	Haryana	17	0	15	11	43
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	3	6	14
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	6	36	54	160
9.	Jharkhand	13	2	10	5	30
10.	Karnataka	98	13	63	94	268
11.	Kerala	17	9	23	44	93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37	0	88	44	169
13.	Maharashtra	114	66	51	112	343
14.	Odisha	4	0	18	5	27
15.	Punjab	21	0	22	2	45
16.	Rajasthan	34	0	83	75	192
17.	Tamil Nadu	106	1	64	7	178
18.	Uttar Pradesh	67	0	69	8	144
19.	Uttarakhand	36	12	13	22	83
20.	West Bengal	18	17	16	0	51
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	20	4	28
22.	Assam	15	0	26	40	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Manipur	9	0	9	0	18
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	4	1	5
25.	Mizoram	8	0	8	8	24
26.	Nagaland	3	2	6	25	36
27.	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	2
28.	Tripura	11	0	1	0	12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	16	25	50
35.	Puducherry	8	0	6	9	23
Total		868	206	874	691	2639

[Translation]

### High Court Benches

2945. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for establishment of High Court benches in their respective States particularly in Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said benches are likely to be established; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Four proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received

from the State Governments. The status of these proposals is as under:

- (i) Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Permanent Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court. This has been processed for seeking approval of the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
- (ii) Proposal received from the State Government of West Bengal for establishment of Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. This has been processed pending the communication from Calcutta High Court which has been requested to indicate the date of operationalization of the Circuit Bench.

- (iii) Proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for setting up a Bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram, has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala.
- (iv) Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala, has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

Setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State. No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to establish a Bench of Allahabad High Court at Bahraich.

[English]

#### **Targets under PMGSY**

2946. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds that have been allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) over the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the targets set for the year 2012-13 have not been achieved in certain States, especially in Odisha;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in achieving the targets in certain States;

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase funding to States where the targets have not been met;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the timely completion of projects under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):

(a) The details of release of funds under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The programme is executed by the States and the responsibility of timely completion of the road works under the programme rests with them. As against the target of connecting 4,000 habitations and constructing 30,000 km road length including upgradation, achievement upto January, 2013 is 5,491 habitations and 18,080 km road length, respectively. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The major reasons adversely affecting the implementation of the programme are as under:-

(i) Limited institutional and contracting capacity in the States

(ii) Non-availability of land and forest clearance

(iii) Unfavorable weather conditions

(d) and (e) The funds under PMGSY are released to States for the projects sanctioned based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works in hand and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down as per the programme guidelines for release of funds.

(f) Regular and structured review of physical and financial progress is being carried out with the States to monitor the implementation of the Scheme.

#### **Statement I**

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 8.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	877.46	672.15	607.48	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.52	371.87	214.27	273.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1,179.00	1,900.67	1,682.84	0.00
4.	Bihar	1,750.73	3,477.06	3,374.25	1,326.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	540.03	678.58	801.51	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	193.80	322.43	66.59	75.74
8.	Haryana	255.49	157.75	60.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124.95	199.30	310.30	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	372.60	366.09	762.10	266.33
11.	Jharkhand	417.74	843.81	860.74	105.96
12.	Karnataka	764.87	927.68	0.00	24.60
13.	Kerala	100.11	146.27	200.00	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,135.65	1,966.12	1,138.05	187.88
15.	Maharashtra	949.18	1,242.55	796.01	0.00
16.	Manipur	149.16	144.98	177.53	117.07
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	64.55	38.00	50.00
18.	Mizoram	44.58	95.59	93.63	71.82
19.	Nagaland	65.02	25.13	11.00	194.88
20.	Odisha	1,594.35	2,477.36	1,969.95	0.00
21.	Punjab	348.42	196.43	164.61	35.00
22.	Rajasthan	603.41	886.22	667.76	62.83
23.	Sikkim	71.80	79.38	80.00	193.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	525.00	469.54	160.00	77.72
25.	Tripura	168.49	285.76	229.79	277.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2,844.51	1,308.83	213.77	5.00
27.	Uttarakhand	165.95	240.26	300.32	0.00
28.	West Bengal	375.00	819.68	828.90	3.08
29.	UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		16,899.82	20,366.04	15,809.39	3,350.16

**Statement II***Outcome Targets & Achievement 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	Length (Km)		No. of Habitations	
		Target for 2012-13	Length completed upto Jan., 13	Target for 2012-13	Habitations connected upto Jan., 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400	462	27	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	325	209	7	5
3.	Assam	1,175	1,056	237	273
4.	Bihar (RWD)	4,000	3,529	900	1,846
5.	Bihar (NEA)	2,420	1,519	387	662
6.	Chhattisgarh	2,370	476	282	103
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	140	84	16	35
9.	Haryana	30	65	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	980	41	70	33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,335	1,267	104	152
12.	Jharkhand	2,010	1,014	397	669
13.	Karnataka	205	321	0	0
14.	Kerala	390	59	10	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,760	2,078	241	420
16.	Maharashtra	680	518	11	56
17.	Manipur	60	116	20	19
18.	Meghalaya	60	14	9	9
19.	Mizoram	120	57	4	4
20.	Nagaland	310	54	0	0
21.	Odisha	4,170	1,823	490	377
22.	Punjab	165	245	2	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Rajasthan	1,975	1,609	195	352
24.	Sikkim	270	29	17	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	80	46	1	0
26.	Tripura	340	120	46	40
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,230	197	102	7
28.	Uttarakhand	560	309	50	17
29.	West Bengal	1,440	766	375	360
30.	UTs	0	0	0	0
Total		30,000	18,080	4,000	5,491

[Translation]

**Audit-of Power Companies**

2947. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies which have been sanctioned transmission licences by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) along with the details of the auditors appointed by the CERC for audit of accounts of those companies;

(b) whether the conditions of issuing licences includes the obligation of getting their audit done by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) to enable an independent inquiry of such companies and information regarding overcharging from consumers may come into light;

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

(d) the details of those companies whose audit has been done by the C&AG along with the details of the audit of power distribution companies of Delhi done till date and the agencies which have conducted them;

(e) whether losses have been reported in the said audits; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the information provided by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), 17 companies none of which are Government companies have been granted inter-state transmission licences by the CERC during the period from November, 2003 to October, 2011. The list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The CERC Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Transmission Licence do not provide for audit of transmission companies by C&AG. The transmission licensees regulated by CERC recover charges on the basis of the tariffs determined and the regulations specified by CERC.

(d) to (f) As per Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956, an auditor of a Government company shall be appointed by the C&AG and the auditor shall audit the accounts under the control and directions of C&AG. The Government owned transmission licensees are required to get their audit done by an auditor appointed by the C&AG.

**Statement***List of Inter-State Transmission Licensees*

Sl.No./ Licence No.	Petition No.	Name of organization	Date of issue of order	Date of issue of licence
1.	40/2003	Powerlinks Transmission Ltd.	22.10.2003	Licence issued on 13.11.2003
2.	97/2006	Torrent Power Transmission Private Limited	16.5.2007	Licence issued on 16.5.2007
3.	44/2007	Jaypee Power Grid Limited (JPPGL)	1.10.2007	Licence issued on 1.10.2007
4.	157/2007	Essar Power Transmission Company Ltd.	10.4.2008	Licence issued on 10.4.2008
5.	32/2008	Parbati Koldam Transmission Company Limited	15.9.2008	Licence issued on 15.9.2008
6.	27/2008	Western Region Transmission (Maharashtra) Pvt. Ltd.	30.12.2008	Licence issued on 30.12.2008
7.	28/2008	Western Region Transmission (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	30.12.2008	Licence issued on 30.12.2008
8.	116/2008	Teestavalley Power Transmission Ltd., New Delhi	14.5.2009	Licence issued on 14.5.2009
9.	16/2009	North East Transmission Company Ltd., New Delhi	16.6.2009	Licence issued on 16.6.2009
10.	131/2010	East-North Inter-connection Company Limited	28.10.2010	Licence issued on 28.10.2010
11.	146/2010	Talcher-II Transmission Company Ltd., New Delhi	8.11.2010	Licence issued on 8.11.2010
12.	31/2010	Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited, Gurgaon	1.12.2010	Licence issued on 1.12.2010
13.	171/2010	North Karanpura Transmission Company Ltd., New Delhi	16.12.2010	Licence issued on 16.12.2010
14.	105/2010	Jindal Power Limited, Chhattisgarh	9.5.2011	Licence issued on 9.5.2011
15.	5/2011	Raichur Sholapur Transmission Company Limited	24.8.2011	Licence issued on 24.8.2011
16.	107/2011	Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited, New Delhi	12.10.2011	Licence issued on 12.10.2011
17.	110/2011	Bhopal-Dhule Transmission Company Ltd., New Delhi	12.10.2011	Licence issued on 12.10.2011

[English]

### High Speed Passenger Corridors

2948. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI PC. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made towards development of High Speed Passenger Corridors in the country, corridor-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to set up a High Speed Rail Corporation and/or High Speed Rail Authority;

(c) if so, the details and objectives thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up;

(d) whether some State Governments have also shown interest in development of such corridors;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Railways thereto, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the progress made so far in working out a suitable financing model for effective implementation of the said corridors including joint-ventures with any foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Ministry of Railways, in consultation with State Governments, has selected seven corridors for carrying out prefeasibility studies for introduction of High Speed Passenger trains. Present status of prefeasibility studies on these seven High Speed Rail Corridors is enclosed as Statement. At present out of seven corridors, the final report of prefeasibility study of Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor has been accepted by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways has decided to set up a "National High Speed Rail Authority (NHSRA)". No decision has been taken on the modalities of setting up of NHSRA for planning, standard setting, implementing & monitoring of High Speed Rail projects.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The State Governments/UTs have shown keen interest in the development of High Speed Passenger Rail corridors. In the seven High Speed Rail corridors identified for carrying out prefeasibility studies, all the state Governments/UTs have agreed to share the cost of prefeasibility studies. The prefeasibility study cost is being shared between Ministry of Railways and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. These seven corridors lie in 14 State Govt./UT namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. During prefeasibility studies, concerned State Government representatives have actively participated and also attended the presentations made by the respective consultant. Further, the Government of Kerala have on their own initiative, carried out a prefeasibility study for High Speed Corridor between Thiruvananthapuram and Kasargod.

Construction of high speed rail lines are highly capital intensive and have long gestation period, and no decision has been taken on the modalities of funding these projects.

### Statement

(a) Status of prefeasibility studies for High Speed Rail Corridors:

- (i) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad-650 km-Prefeasibility study has been completed and the Final Report submitted by the Consultant has been accepted by the Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna-991 km-Prefeasibility study has been completed. The Consultant has submitted the Final Report.
- (iii) Howrah-Haldia-135 km-Prefeasibility study has been completed. The Consultant has submitted the Final Report to Ministry of Railways.
- (iv) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai-664 km-The study is in progress. The consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report I & II and Draft Final Report.

- (v) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram-850 km-The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report and Interim Report No. I and II and Draft Final Report.
- (vi) Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur-591 km-No consultant has been finalized.
- (vii) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar-450 km-The work of carrying out prefeasibility study on this corridor has been entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL).

[*Translation*]

#### **Graft Complaints**

2949. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways topped the list of alleged graft complaints against their employees as per the latest report of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(a) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto;

(b) the number of alleged graft complaints received by the Railways during the last three years and the current year, year and zone-wise and the action taken by the Railways on each of these complaints; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to check corruption/irregularities in their organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) In its annual report of 2011, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has shown 8805 nos. of complaints in 2011 against Railway personnel, inclusive of 2070 complaints brought forward from previous year. Of these only 2176 (25% of the total) contained verifiable information.

Out of the 2176 verifiable complaints, in 1353 complaints the allegations were not considered to be sustainable and hence closed. In the balance 823 cases, 494 officials were held responsible for mis-demeanor *i.e.* 0.04% of a total work force of 1.3 million employees and action has been initiated against them under Railway Servants (Disciplinary & Appeal) Rules.

(c) Complaints received during last three years are stated as under:

Year	Number of Complaints
2010	6260
2011	6735
2012	8421

(d) Railways have a well established vigilance organization, spread over the entire railway system to curb corrupt practices. Preventive checks and decoy/surprise checks are carried out regularly and system improvements are suggested from time to time by the vigilance organization and their implementation is monitored at the apex level. Suitable disciplinary action is taken, depending upon the gravity of the charges. In addition to this, e-procurement, and e-tendering has been started for increased transparency. In-motion weigh-bridges have been installed at the goods loading points to prevent grant of undue advantage through over loading. Vigilance Awareness Week is also organized for dissemination of vigilance related information and increased awareness.

Ministry of Railways is committed to root out corruption from all spheres of its activities. In this pursuit, a common man has been enabled to lodge complaints through 'Vig Eye' an initiative of CVC and 'Mobile Helpline' set up by Ministry of Railways for travelling passengers. These initiatives have resulted in more number of complaints received by the Ministry in 2012.

[*English*]

#### **Accidents at Level Crossings**

2950. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail accidents which occurred at unmanned railway level crossings during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(b) the total number of persons died and injured along with the compensation provided in such rail accidents during the said period;

(c) the details of unmanned level crossings still existing as on date, zone-wise;

(d) whether the Railways are considering to adopt some mechanical device or computerised system of alarm at these crossings to avoid accidents at these crossings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the estimated funds required for the purpose and if not, the steps taken/ being taken by the Railways to prevent accidents at unmanned railway level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Zone-wise and year-wise number of consequential incidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (upto February, 2013) is as under:

Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April, 2012 to February, 2013*
Central	0	2	1	2
East Central	4	5	5	2
East Coast	1	0	2	4
Eastern	0	0	1	0
North Central	2	0	1	0
North Eastern	8	7	4	2
Northeast Frontier	5	2	4	3
Northern	15	7	13	13
North Western	9	5	6	7
South Central	4	5	6	2
South Eastern	4	5	0	2
South East Central	1	0	2	3
Southern	1	3	4	5
South Western	4	1	4	0
West Central	1	0	0	0
Western	6	6	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>

\*Figures are provisional

(b) Number of persons who lost their lives and suffered injuries in consequential incidents at unmanned level crossings during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Loss of lives	Injury
2009-10	170	150
2010-11	130	98
2011-12	204	141
2012-13 (upto February, 2013)	110	68

Indian Railways has no statutory obligation under the Railways Act, 1989 or Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, for payment of compensation in case of accidents at unmanned level crossings. However, the victims or their dependents can claim compensation under Law of Torts by moving Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of the railway administration. The compensation paid by the Railways for death/injury in accidents at unmanned level crossings during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Amount of compensation (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	31.55
2010-11	13.64
2011-12	2.22
2012-13 (upto February, 2013)	9.63

(c) Zone-wise number of unmanned level crossings as on 01.04.2012 is as under:

Railway	Number of Unmanned Level Crossings
1	2
Central	271
Eastern	314
East Central	724

1	2
East Coast	641
Northern	1371
North Central	460
North Eastern	1359
Northeast Frontier	743
North Western	1203
Southern	1005
South Central	873
South Eastern	831
South East Central	534
South Western	657
Western	2343
West Central	201
Total	13530

(d) and (e) Railways have already provided Whistle Boards at appropriate distance at unmanned level crossings for use of the loco pilots to whistle while approaching unmanned level crossings so as to warn the road users. In addition, Train Actuated Warning Device (TAWD) was also installed as a pilot project on some of the unmanned level crossings to warn the road users about the approaching trains. However, due to theft and vandalism of the device by the miscreants, this initiative could not succeed.

Various steps have been taken by the Railways to prevent incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalise the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent manned gates/grade separators (ROB/RUB), closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible rail/road traffic, etc.

**Release of funds under MGNREGS**

2951. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funding pattern under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the funds released and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for under-utilisation of funds released, if any;

(c) whether the Government has not released funds earmarked/allocated under the Scheme to various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh for the year 2012-13 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the States/UTs which have requested for allocation/release of funds in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereto, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilization of the funds to make the Scheme effective and result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Funding pattern under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is governed by provisions of Section 22 of MGNREGA, the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules, 2006, norms and advisories issued from time to time. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages at notified wage rates to unskilled manual workers. The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is borne by the Central Government. Up to 6% of funds are permitted as administrative

expenditure for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal, Information, Communication and Technology infrastructure etc. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment Programme under which no State-wise allocation of fund is made. Central funds are released to the States/UTs/Districts on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget and taking into consideration the performance and utilization of available funds by the States/UTs/Districts. The details of funds released and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year including Uttar Pradesh as reported by States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme and utilisation of funds by the States/UTs depends on demand for employment.

(e) Steps taken for effective implementation of MGNREGA, *inter alia*, are the following:

- (i) Keeping in view the challenges in implementation in MGNREGA permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for maintenance of records, social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) Use of information technology to automate the manual processes is promoted.
- (iii) Payment of wages in cash has been allowed in IAP districts to obviate payment delays where outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate, as an interim arrangement subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.

- (vi) Ministry has initiated an 'Electronic Fund Management System' (e-FMS) in four States. The system will be rolled out in a phased manner across the country.
- (vii) Various advisories have been issued to States/UTs to check delays in payments. A time schedule for payment of wages has been suggested to the States/UTs to reduce administrative delays.
- (viii) To facilitate disbursal of wages, provision has been made in NREGASoft for seeding of Aadhaar numbers in the database. This database may be later used for the purpose of workers' authentication for attendance and payments.
- (ix) The list of permissible works under MGNREGA has been expanded with a focus to strengthen the synergy between MGNREGA and rural livelihoods, particularly agriculture, and to create durable quality assets.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Central Fund released				Total Expenditure			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 till 01.03.2013	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 reported till 01.03.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89	274784.89	450918.00	543938.55	418014.43	423186.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58	6170.92	1725.74	5057.31	96.87	2367.25
3.	Assam	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80	48544.87	103389.76	92104.35	74781.61	47947.23
4.	Bihar	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42	98401.36	181687.63	266425.17	167286.18	149192.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	132266.65	163397.81	207875.47	166694.91
6.	Gujarat	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03	41820.74	73938.25	78822.00	65974.64	48814.29
7.	Haryana	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23	33685.09	14355.28	21470.43	31388.07	27887.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	55655.76	50196.38	50949.66	37941.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96	61806.66	18531.34	37776.70	51593.57	40375.80
10.	Jharkhand	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	67975.37	137970.19	128435.40	117092.87	87008.26
11.	Karnataka	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92	107732.94	273919.35	253716.51	187619.32	144428.50
12.	Kerala	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43	126511.51	47151.35	70434.07	99582.87	122497.66
13.	Madhya Pradesh	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	130914.52	372228.08	363724.90	343545.04	218445.37
14.	Maharashtra	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	32109.32	35811.97	165785.45	171226.26
15.	Manipur	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73	49296.60	39316.87	44070.51	33048.99	23236.58



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Meghalaya	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33	18011.25	18352.79	31902.39	29756.07	21609.99
17.	Mizoram	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72	24312.54	23823.99	29315.12	23978.76	19043.36
18.	Nagaland	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57	39164.26	49945.76	60537.48	51445.45	22814.53
19.	Odisha	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72	76937.53	93898.37	153314.26	104567.38	81699.46
20.	Punjab	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	14991.96	16584.21	16068.64	13733.46
21.	Rajasthan	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60	237748.74	566903.40	328907.14	321719.73	294287.17
22.	Sikkim	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77	5502.86	6408.99	8525.72	7104.33	4236.22
23.	Tamil Nadu	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	176123.49	232331.96	292497.30	322609.37
24.	Tripura	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57	76799.05	72940.80	63186.85	94599.01	71253.27
25.	Uttar Pradesh	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	590003.87	563120.10	510367.57	211199.19
26.	Uttarakhand	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42	24218.86	28309.06	38019.88	41445.26	25597.88
27.	West Bengal	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16	311697.96	210898.16	253246.13	291455.33	342321.13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	241.15	768.63	1643.85	1247.63	1226.12	903.66	1574.27	890.02
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.20	47.73	100.00	39.56	133.95	123.00	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	20.72	507.76	259.64	241.16	470.12	993.28	706.44	114.49
32.	Lakshadweep	200.00	233.58	35.00	117.55	201.48	251.70	284.11	122.62
33.	Puduchery	459.93	2982.05	100.00	480.93	726.90	1082.11	1265.07	1230.79
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94	2755984.67	3790522.78	3937727.05	3803469.76	3144014.01

NR=Not Reported

**Profit/loss of PSUs**

2952. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:  
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

(a) the details of profit/loss made by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has paid the arrears and salary of employees of sick PSUs;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive the loss making PSUs?

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Public Enterprises Survey (2011-12) that was laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 26th & 27th February 2013 provides data for only two years based on Revised Schedule VI. According to the P.E. Survey (2011-12), there were 225 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in operation as on 31.3.2012. The detail of Profit/Loss of these CPSEs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The PSEs as companies/corporations pay salary and arrears of their employees from their own earnings. Government does not pay the arrears and salary

of employees (all) the sick PSEs. However, in select cases salary support is provided by the Government on a case to case basis through the concerned administrative Ministry.

(d) The Government set up BRPSE in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments of CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies and refer them to BRPSE for recommendations.

### **Statement**

#### *Detail of Profit/Loss of Central Public Sector Enterprises for the last two years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Profit/Loss	
		2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-26	-18
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-60250	-39122
3.	Air India Ltd.	-755974	-686517
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-11474	-2912
5.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	85901	84639
6.	Andaman & Nicobar ISL. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-3196	-2701
7.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	1185	4132
8.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	17098	13887
9.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	1170	551
10.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-11	-59
11.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	13807	12109
12.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	2843	2423
13.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	477	360
14.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	816	445

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1	2	3	4
15.	BEML Ltd.	5725	14976
16.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-916
17.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	11	2
18.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	82236	109369
19.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	23496	5170
20.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	82990	86147
21.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	703996	601120
22.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	1044	878
23.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	1256	-418
24.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-8894	-1898
25.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	131127	154668
26.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-91	953
27.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-885070	-638426
28.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-999
29.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	-38	0
30.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	-2013	375
31.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-1109	-772
32.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-686	-545
33.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-8509
34.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	689	618
35.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	4580	5768
36.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5834	-5294
37.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	203	529
38.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7610	116214
39.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	1943	2713
40.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	131955	124683

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1	2	3	4
41.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	49	-88
42.	Central Electronics Ltd.	-1591	-1725
43.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-1309	-493
44.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	1961	1532
45.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	1331	722
46.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	10046	13617
47.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	1006	1022
48.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	6182	51152
49.	Coal India Ltd.	806510	469610
50.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	17233	22753
51.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	87788	87595
52.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	-17989	-96
53.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	502	0
54.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	12	19
55.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	1318	3951
56.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	96213	10657
57.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	170	632
58.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	245	249
59.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	3661	2287
60.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2447	1505
61.	Engineers India Ltd.	63632	52252
62.	Ennore Port Ltd.	9672	5558
63.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	22521	8567
64.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	2707	2405
65.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	137	120
66.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-53868	-50916

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1	2	3	4
67.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	1980	-4933
68.	Food Corpn. of India	0	-580
69.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1222	42
70.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	365384	356113
71.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	834	111
72.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	10803	11571
73.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	8276	17613
74.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	216	92
75.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	858	3814
76.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	253943	211426
77.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7210	-5018
78.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-60739
79.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	32344	22410
80.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38089	-38228
81.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	252	223
82.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	160	158
83.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	689	504
84.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-7807	2572
85.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-9520	-6334
86.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	91143	153901
87.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-135232	-115666
88.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	247	461
89.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	22	-49
90.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-8598	5500
91.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-3809
92.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-2269

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1	2	3	4
93.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	2054	1843
94.	HMT (International) Ltd.	135	21
95.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-2132
96.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-4540
97.	HMT Ltd.	-8220	-7924
98.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-9306
99.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-25373
100.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	45293	-6225
101.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	47	28
102.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2129	-2671
103.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	63033	55003
104.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4360	0
105.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	1472	833
106.	ITI Ltd.	-36980	-35775
107.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-36	-162
108.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	58583	29580
109.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	854	-859
110.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	18303	7087
111.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-66844
112.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	152	12
113.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	395462	744548
114.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	4854	6079
115.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	48078	48520
116.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	17045	3189
117.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	17313	12046
118.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	43	43

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1	2	3	4
119.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6769	-3656
120.	IRCON Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	256	7
121.	IRCON International Ltd.	46992	24051
122.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-64	-48
123.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	1022	-1147
124.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	535	-1458
125.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1602	1056
126.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	284	149
127.	KIOCL Ltd.	9430	7627
128.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1874	183
129.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	543	557
130.	MMTC Ltd.	7072	12164
131.	MSTC Ltd.	11839	9917
132.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	58	32
133.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	11199	16986
134.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	370951	260932
135.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-410978	-280192
136.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	0	2758
137.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	90858	117663
138.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	49431	24352
139.	MECON Ltd.	13636	9368
140.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20	-49
141.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1732	1196
142.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	6845	5042
143.	MOIL Ltd.	41077	58805
144.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	2271	1037

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1	2	3	4
145.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1190	-1344
146.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	84950	106930
147.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp. Co.	2411	1920
148.	National Bldg. Constr. Corpn. Ltd.	19017	14034
149.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	12673	13850
150.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	408	169
151.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	372	155
152.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	282	432
153.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	5150	3971
154.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-3821	-12944
155.	National Minorities Dev. & Finance Corpn.	3989	3161
156.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	4218	7274
157.	National Research Development Corpn.	-58	-104
158.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	459	414
159.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	2159	1395
160.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	951	596
161.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	3096	3738
162.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	4121	2978
163.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	13014	130423
164.	NEPA Ltd.	-7290	-7040
165.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	141133	129833
166.	NHDC Ltd.	64690	30413
167.	NHPC Ltd.	277177	216667
168.	NMDC Ltd.	726539	649922
169.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-151	-174
170.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	21912	26356



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1	2	3	4
171.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	100	147
172.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	277009	244545
173.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	766	601
174.	NTPC Ltd.	922373	910259
175.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	11193	3006
176.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	190615	137633
177.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	18370	27926
178.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2512292	1892400
179.	Oil India Ltd.	344692	288773
180.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	187608	214246
181.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	85	20
182.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	344	772
183.	PEC Ltd.	7955	7092
184.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	-1035	1850
185.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	5	0
186.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	2766	2696
187.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-38	6
188.	Power Finance Corporation	303174	261958
189.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	325495	269689
190.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	5052	1121
191.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-393	0
192.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	2608	2102
193.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	9838	6109
194.	RailTel Corporation India Ltd.	8585	9541
195.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	145	120
196.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1862	503

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1	2	3	4
197.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-58	-55
198.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	24924	24512
199.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	75146	65849
200.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	867	404
201.	REC Transmission Project Co. Ltd.	1171	1092
202.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2156
203.	RITES Ltd.	16449	24392
204.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	281703	256993
205.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	63	0
206.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	106	-413
207.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1994	-1711
208.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	58247	57719
209.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-42821	56735
210.	SJVN Ltd.	106868	91213
211.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	409868	230082
212.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	3896	2987
213.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	1647	5644
214.	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-17802
215.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	354272	490474
216.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisaton	1886	1432
217.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	803	1358
218.	THDC Ltd.	70383	60047
219.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-5233	-5318
220.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-2612
221.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1323
222.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	6484	10152
223.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-60	-71
224.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	82	-173
225.	WAPCOS Ltd.	5125	3618
226.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	30671	53831
Total		9751347	9212789

**Funds for Power Projects**

2953. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power projects under construction in the country with the assistance of the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international agencies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated by these agencies for each project and broad features of the terms and conditions thereof including the rate of interest being charged by these agencies and the conditions for repayment thereof;

(c) the time-frame by which these projects are likely to be constructed along with the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on each of these projects;

(d) whether any proposal for seeking more financial assistance from these foreign agencies for improving power supply in the country is presently under consideration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Government of India has recommended following power projects to external funding agencies:

Sl.No.	Project	Funding Agency	Tentative Loan Amount
1.	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project/Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	World Bank	USD 1500 Million
2.	Luhri HEP/SJVN Ltd.	World Bank	USD 600 Million
3.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission project/Rajasthan	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	USD 500 Million
4.	1x660 MW DCR Thermal Power Project/Haryana	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Rs. 2310 Crore
5.	Anta Solar TPP/NTPC	KfW	Euro 40 Million
6.	R&M of Nasik Thermal Power Project (1x220MW)/Maharashtra and Kolaghat Thermal Power Project (1x220MW)/West Bengal	KfW	Euro 90 Million

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of Project/ Executing Agency	State	Funding Agency (Currency)	Loan Amount (Million)	Terms and Conditions of Loan	Likely Completion Date	Likely Estimated Expenditure (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IDP 178 Transmission System Modernization in Hyderabad/ APTRANSCO	ANDHRA PRADESH	JICA(JY)	23697.00	Rate of Interest 0.75% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	11/07/2014	1738.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	IDP- 216 A.P. RURAL HIGH VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM/APTRANSCO		JICA(JY)	18590.00	Rate of Interest 0.75% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	16/06/2019	133.85
3.	200166298—2*800 MW KRISHNAPATNAM TPP/ APPDCL		KfW(EURO)	281.00	Rate of Interest 5.31% p.a., Repayment 10 years including grace period of 5 years	31/03/2013	8778.00
4.	IDP-2592 ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROG I/ASEB	ASSAM	ADB(USD)	60.30	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	31/12/2016	1342.85
5.	IDP-2677 ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROG II/ASEB		ADB(USD)	89.70			
6.	IDP-2800 ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROG III/ASEB		ADB(USD)	50.00			
7.	2681-IND BIHAR POWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT/BSEB	BIHAR	ADB(USD)	132.20	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2016	887.63
8.	7748- IN HARYANA POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/HVPL & DHBVNL	HARYANA	IBRD(USD)	330.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 30 years including grace period of 5 years	31/12/2014	2215.71
9.	IDP-190 EHV TRANSMISSION SYSTEM IN HARYANA/ REC		JICA (JY)	20902.00	Rate of Interest 0.65% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	24/07/2014	1534.75
10.	2778-GUJARAT SOLAR POWER TRANSMISSION PROJECT/ GETCO	GUJARAT	ADB(USD)	80.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	31/03/2015	537.14
11.	2461 H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG-I/HPPCL	HIMACHAL PRADESH	ADB(USD)	150.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2018	6304.00
12.	2596 H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG-II/HPPCL		ADB(USD)	59.10			
13.	2687 H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG- III/HPPCL		ADB(USD)	208.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	2914 H.P. CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROG- IV/HPPCL		ADB(USD)	315.00			
15.	CO-FINANCING FOR SHONGTOM KARCHAM HEP		KfW(EURO)	150.00	Rate of Interest 3.83% p.a., Repayment 15 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2018	
16.	2794-1 HIMACHAL PRADESH CLEAN ENERGY TRANSMISSION PROG. PRJ-1/HPTCL		ADB(USD)	113.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2018	839.42
17.	IDP-177 BANGALORE DISTRIBUTION UPGRADATION PROJECT/BESCOM	KARNATAKA	JICA(JY)	10643.00	Rate of Interest 0.75% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	11/07/2015	780.82
18.	2346 IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-III/ MPPTCL	MADHYA PRADESH	ADB(USD)	144.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	31/03/2013	966.85
19.	2347 IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-IV/ Discoms E,W,C		ADB(USD)	90.00		31/03/2013	604.28
20.	2520 IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-V/ Discoms E,W,C		ADB(USD)	166.00		30/06/2014	1114.57
21.	2732 IND M.P. POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-VI/ Discoms E,W,C		ADB(USD)	69.00		30/06/2014	512.57
22.	2764 IND M.P. ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROG-I/ Discoms E,W,C		ADB(USD)	200.00		28/02/2015	2971.42
23.	2830 IND M.P. ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROG-II/ Discoms E,W,C		ADB(USD)	200.00			
24.	IDP-217 M.P. TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION PROJECT/MPPTCL	MADHYA PRADESH	JICA(JY)	18475.00	Rate of Interest 0.5% p.a., Repayment 26 years including grace period of 6 years	22/09/2018	1355.42
25.	IDP-188 MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM/ MSETCL	MAHARASHTRA	JICA (JY)	16749.00	Rate of Interest 0.75% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	28/11/2014	1228.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	IDP-224 Tamil Nadu Transmission System Improvement Project/ TNEB	TAMIL NADU	JICA (JY)	60740.00	Rate of Interest 0.55% p.a., Repayment 30 years including grace period of 10 years	23/01/2020	4456.18
27.	2309-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 1/UJVNL	UTTARAKHAND	ADB(USD)	41.92	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2014	269.48
28.	2498-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 2/PTCUL		ADB(USD)	62.40		30/06/2014	597.85
29.	2502-IND UTTARAKHAND POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 3/PTCUL		ADB(USD)	30.60		30/06/2014	
30.	RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMME FOR R&M OF HEPS/PFC		KfW(EURO)	45.00	Rate of Interest Eurobor plus 1.3% p.a., Repayment 12 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2015	450.00
31.	4890-IN POWER SECTOR DEVELOP.PROJ.-IV/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	IBRD (USD)	600.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	31/07/2013	3857.14
32.	7593-IN-ADDITIONAL FINANCING POWER SECTOR DEV.PROJ.-IV/ PGCIL	MULTISTATES	IBRD (USD)	400.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 30 years including grace period of 4 years	31/07/2014	2571.43
33.	7787- IN POWER SECTOR DEVELOP. PROJ.-V/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	IBRD (USD)	1000.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 29.5 years including grace period of 5 years	30/06/2015	6428.57
34.	2152-IND POWER TRANS. SECTOR PROJ.-III/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	ADB (USD)	400.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.6%, Repayment 25 years including grace period of 5 years	31/03/2013	2571.43
35.	2415-IND NATIONAL POWERGRID DEVELOPMENT INVEST. PROG. PROJ.-1/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	ADB (USD)	400.00		30/06/2013	2571.43
36.	2510-IND NATIONAL POWERGRID DEVELOPMENT INVEST. PROG. PROJ.-2/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	ADB (USD)	124.00		30/06/2014	885.71
37.	2823-IND NATIONAL POWERGRID DEVELOPMENT INVEST. PROG. PROJ.-3/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	ADB (USD)	76.00		30/09/2014	542.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	2788-IND NATIONAL POWERGRID DEVELOPMENT INVEST. PROG. PROJ-4/PGCIL	MULTISTATES	ADB (USD)	500.00		30/06/2016	3714.28
39.	RURAL CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT/REC	MULTISTATES	KfW (EURO)	100.00	Rate of Interest 1.86% p.a., Repayment 12 years including grace period of 3 years	30/12/2017	971.42
40.	200765883 Pare HEP/NEEPCO	MULTISTATES	KfW(EURO)	80.00	Rate of Interest 3.46% p.a., Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	30/12/2014	777.14
41.	4870-IN RAMPUR HEP/ SJVNL	MULTISTATES	IBRD (USD)	400.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 20 years including grace period of 5 years	31/12/2014	2685.71
42.	8078-IN VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HEP/THDC	MULTISTATES	IBRD (USD)	648.00	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 29 years including grace period of 6 years	31/12/2019	3745.08
43.	7687-IN R&M OF COAL FIRED GENERATION REHABILITATION PROJECT/WBPDCL & MSPGCL	MULTISTATES	IBRD/GEF (USD)	225.40	Rate of Interest LIBOR plus 0.3%, Repayment 30 years including grace period of 5 years	31/12/2014	1513.40

### Cleanliness in Trains

2954. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Railways pertaining to cleanliness, defective fittings, pests and rodents, dirty linen and water in trains during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise and the action taken by the Railways on each of these complaints; and

(b) the steps taken by the Railways to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways always endeavour to provide good services to its passengers. However, some complaints and references are being received on the Railways regarding cleanliness, fittings, pest & rodents, linen and availability of water in the coaches. The number of complaints received by the Ministry on these subjects during the last three years and in the current year are enclosed as Statement.

Complaints/suggestions, whenever received, are acted upon appropriately by Railways and suitable corrective action is initiated to prevent its recurrence.

Besides, Regular Inspections/checks are also carried out at various levels to monitor the quality of services provided to the passengers.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The number of complaints received by the Ministry on these subjects during the last three years and in the current year are as under:

Zonal Railways	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Jan. 2013)
Central Railway	289	182	71	58
Eastern Railway	113	287	140	128
East Central Railway	210	189	210	93
East Coast Railway	483	356	598	528
Northern Railway	188	62	21	19
North Central Railway	23	13	3	1
North East Railway	45	37	23	25
North Frontier Railway	112	201	80	69
North Western Railway	95	28	23	20
Southern Railway	134	142	209	80
South Central Railway	83	140	105	94
South Eastern Railway	210	121	306	71
South East Central Railway	88	45	65	50
South Western Railway	229	124	34	21
Western Railway	537	265	292	253
West Central Railway	23	29	36	10
Indian Railway	2862	2221	2216	1520

**Harassment of Rail Passengers**

2955. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware about the illegal collection of money from the workers/ labourers by the security forces/police/Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) at New Delhi Railway Station and at other major railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases received by the Railways regarding such extortion by Railway Protection Force/ Government Reserve Police personnel, TTEs during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(d) the details of the RPF/GRP personnel and TTEs who have been found involved in such extortion and the punitive action taken against them till date during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) No







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Central	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Eastern	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South East Central	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Western	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Central	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2010	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2011	1	4	1	2	6	1	2	4	1
	2012	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*3 Home Guard Personnel

**Drought-like Situation**

2956. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

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

(a) the names of the States/UTs currently facing drought-like situation and problem in supplying drinking water to the rural areas including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to solve the drinking water problem in these States/UTs;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the States/UTs for additional financial assistance to deal with the situation; and

(d) if so, the funds released to these States/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the information available from the State Governments the States where drought like situation has arisen leading to problems in drinking water supply in 2012-13 are Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Ministry had written to all State Governments

in June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situations in States that may develop during South-West Monsoon 2012. The States were requested to prepare a Contingency Plan for the same. As per Standard Operating Procedure, States have prepared Contingency Plans which include activities like deepening of wells; rejuvenation, repair, replacement of pumping machinery including handpumps; augmentation of source; construction of new wells, re-boring of old tube wells, hydro-fracturing and water supply through tankers. The Ministry had also requested the States to send regular reports on the various activities taken up by them to mitigate drinking water problems. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation along with a team of Central officials visited Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab in August 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams also visited Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan for the same purpose.

(c) Yes Madam. The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab Haryana and Rajasthan had submitted requests for additional financial assistance for drinking water supply to deal with the drought like situation.

(d) The funds released to these States during the last three years and the current year under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Programme and Natural Calamity components, are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

State Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Prog.	Calamity	Prog.	Calamity	Prog.	Calamity	Prog.	Calamity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	590.67	37.19	703.80	-	659.12	8.66	804.34	38.2
Maharashtra	647.81	-	714.94	3.48	728.35	-	590.28	15.00
Gujarat	482.75	-	609.10	-	571.05	-	702.73	-
Rajasthan	1012.16	-	1099.49	-	1153.76	-	1255.36	11.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	206.89	-	276.90	-	237.74	-	311.41	-
Punjab	88.881	-	106.59	-	123.44	-	142.42	-
Tamilnadu	317.95	-	393.53	-	417.31	2.24	570.17	-
Kerala	152.04	-	151.43	8.4	113.39	-	167.86	-

### Conservation of Water

2957. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give a push to conservation of water as well as to the project for renovation and repair of water structures;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to harvest rain water in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of rain water that is harvested in the country presently, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has any scheme to promote rain water harvesting in the country, if so, the details thereof including funds allocated and spent, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources has a scheme of Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with the objective of comprehensive development of water bodies, ground water recharge, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, increase in availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture & horticulture activities. In addition, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments

for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management.

(b) Roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry. In UT of Andaman & Nicobar, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town. In Jharkhand, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Ranchi urban area. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority has issued advisories to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development for adopting rain water harvesting/artificial recharge measures on all the Government buildings.

(c) State-wise details regarding rainwater harvesting done annually are not maintained.

(d) Under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Ground Water Management & Regulation', demonstrative artificial recharge and rain water harvesting projects were implemented during XI Plan with an objective to encouraging State Governments to undertake such projects in similar hydrogeological environments. Projects costing Rs. 99.87 crore were sanctioned to different States, out of which Rs. 79.43 crore have been released up to 28.02.2013. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State-wise artificial recharge projects approved and funds released (As on 28.02.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	No. of Schemes	No. of Structures	Funds Approved (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	119	573.41	573.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	80	493.11	493.11
3.	Bihar	2	11	96.01	67.21
4.	Chandigarh	1	54	776.03	543.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	34	268.80	150.40
6.	Delhi	1	10	43.44	43.44
7.	Gujarat	2	116	316.24	266.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	20	250.02	165.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5	143.47	91.28
10.	Jharkhand	2	69	191.35	186.40
11.	Karnataka	6	192	588.09	588.09
12.	Kerala	7	91	94.14	81.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	51	860.91	633.38
14.	Maharashtra	1	49	15.15	15.15
15.	Nagaland	2	64	224.14	224.14
16.	Odisha	14	66	464.36	325.04
17.	Punjab	3	86	260.33	110.46
18.	Rajasthan	49	52	404.78	245.34
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	273	526.35	526.35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	189	3286.23	2502.43
21.	West Bengal	1	30	111.09	111.09
Total		133	1661	9987.44	7942.95

**Financial Condition**

2958. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO  
Khatgaonkar:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to implement any reforms measures to improve their financial condition and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways have fixed any targets to control their losses by adopting various cost cutting measures and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways proposes to raise revenues through non-core activities and through commercial exploitation of land reserves, advertising space and scrap sales etc. to meet their expenses;

(d) if so, the details of the non-core activities so identified;

(e) the quantum of amount likely to be generated as a result thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. Railways has taken a number of measures to improve their financial condition, which *inter alia*, include rationalization of the fare and freight structure taking into account the cost of inputs, introduction of Fuel Adjustment Component (FAC) linked revision in tariffs, prioritizing the projects for better resource utilisation, setting up a new debt service fund for timely discharge of loan liabilities, returning the loan of Rs. 3,000 crore to Government, containing the expenditure within prudent limits.

(b) While there has been no loss, it has been the continuous endeavour of the Railways to improve the

internal resource generation required for Railways' plan expenditure. The internal resource generation for Railways' plan has been progressively increasing year after year and has been budgeted at Rs. 20,707 crore for 2013-14. Various cost cutting measures taken/being taken are:

- Prioritization of works for optimal use of scarce resources.
- Improvement in staff productivity through better man-power planning.
- Better asset utilization.
- Improvement in inventory management.
- Optimization of fuel consumption.
- Tight control over expenditure in areas such as contractual payment, overtime allowance, purchase of material etc.
- Austerity and economy measures in areas such as hospitality, publicity, advertisements, inaugural ceremonies, seminars and workshops, contingent office expenses etc.
- Implementation of the guidelines on expenditure control & management circulated by the Ministry of Finance on the Railways also.
- Rigorous monitoring of expenditure with respect to the monthly budget proportions.

(c) to (e) The non-core Railway revenues presently comprise mainly of publicity and advertisement on Railway assets, commercial use of Railway land, dividend from Railway Public Sector Undertakings etc. Revenue generation from non-core areas forms part of Sundry Other Earning of Railways which have been budgeted at Rs. 4,506 crore in Budget Estimates 2013-14. The scrap disposal target in Budget Estimates 2013-14 is Rs. 4,500 crore.

(f) Apart from the steps mentioned above, Railway are also taking the following measures to enhance earnings:

- Continuous efforts to capture more traffic.
- Creation of additional capacity and optimum utilisation of the existing one.

- Improved throughput through increased productivity and efficiency.
- Reduction in wagon turnaround time.
- Simplification and rationalization of tariff.
- Market responsive and dynamic tariff policies.
- Customer oriented freight policies.
- Introduction of engine on load scheme.
- Terminal incentive schemes.
- Discount on incremental traffic in empty flow direction and lean season.
- Introduction of new trains, increase in frequency and extension to existing trains to capture more passenger traffic.
- Extension of Passenger Reservation System and Unreserved Ticketing System facilities to more and more locations.
- Introduction of passenger profile management system.
- Deployment of additional coaches in patronized trains.
- Introduction of premium parcel service.
- Leasing of parcel space in trains.
- Introduction of Liberalized Wagon Investment Schemes.
- Rail Side Warehousing Terminals through Public Private Partnership.

[*Translation*]

#### **Quality of Catering**

2959. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Railways that a number of companies which have been black listed are still reportedly supplying food items in trains in the name of other companies;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against them, zone-wise;

(c) the number of complaints regarding substandard food supply by the train caterers to the passengers and lack of hygiene reported during the said period, zone-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Railways in response to the complaints received; and

(e) the details of measures initiated to ensure the optimum quality of eatables/food items in trains as well as at railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Zone-wise details of number of complaints regarding substandard food supplied by the train caterers and lack of hygiene reported and action taken during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Improvement in the quality of catering services is an on-going process. Supervision and monitoring have been strengthened through a mechanism put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. Feedback regarding quality of services is always taken from passengers through opinion cards. Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional level for daily monitoring of the catering activities. Further, on the same pattern, a centralized Catering Complaint Monitoring Cell has been set up in Board's office having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. Further, a transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined in the New Catering Policy, 2010 for which Standard Bid Documents



for award of catering contracts have been prepared by the Ministry by engaging professional agencies having domain knowledge and expertise wherein stringent eligibility criteria to ensure quality with detailed penalty clauses have been defined. Detailed instructions regarding

waste management have been issued in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units. As per extant Catering Policy, 2010, Railways propose to have base kitchens in railway premises for closely monitoring the quality.

### **Statement**

*Zone-wise details of number of complaints regarding substandard food supply by the trains caterers and lack of hygiene reported and action taken during last three years and current year are as under*

Zone-wise number of complaints received on trains during last three years (01.02.2010 to 31.01.2013)

Zonal Railway	Nature of Complaint	No. of Complaints received	Action taken								Total
			Fined	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Sub- stantiated	DAR Action	Any Other	Pending	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central	Quality	105	17	22	0	59	1	1	5	0	105
	Others including Hygiene	417	36	27	0	301	3	0	37	13	417
East Central	Quality	96	5	3	0	0	0	0	87	1	96
	Others including Hygiene	133	31	12	0	2	1	0	86	1	133
East Coast	Quality	66	24	28	0	14	0	0	0	0	66
	Others including Hygiene	155	35	63	0	52	0	0	5	0	155
Eastern	Quality	40	22	10	0	8	0	0	0	0	40
	Others including Hygiene	37	16	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	37
North Central	Quality	18	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	18
	Others including Hygiene	17	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	12	17
North Eastern	Quality	13	3	3	0	0	4	0	3	0	13
	Others including Hygiene	16	5	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	16
Northeast Frontier	Quality	16	3	0	0	2	2	0	9	0	16
	Others including Hygiene	68	25	8	0	7	6	0	17	5	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern	Quality	325	87	179	0	55	4	0	0	0	325
	Others including Hygiene	955	172	632	0	123	13	0	0	15	955
North Western	Quality	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Others including Hygiene	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	6
South Central	Quality	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
	Others including Hygiene	11	1	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	11
South East Central	Quality	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	8
	Others including Hygiene	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	13
South Eastern	Quality	161	65	49	7	16	15	7	1	1	161
	Others including Hygiene	274	82	73	0	36	69	8	6	0	274
Southern	Quality	88	23	10	0	31	1	0	14	9	88
	Others including Hygiene	182	25	6	0	35	3	0	95	18	182
South Western	Quality	21	8	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	21
	Others including Hygiene	23	2	7	0	4	1	0	7	2	23
West Central	Quality	27	2	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	27
	Others including Hygiene	27	2	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	27
Western	Quality	100	9	40	0	34	5	0	12	0	100
	Others including Hygiene	60	15	24	0	19	0	0	2	0	60
Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)	Quality	1331	387	397	8	274	76	70	119	0	1331
	Others including Hygiene	2613	429	751	8	539	353	226	307	0	2613
Grand Total	Quality	2426	667	748	15	525	110	78	260	23	2426
	Others including Hygiene	5007	876	1624	8	1157	453	234	588	67	5007
	Total	7433	1543	2372	23	1682	563	312	848	90	7433

**Projects/Schemes under CAPART**

2960. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/projects sanctioned by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released by CAPART to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others during the above period, State/UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the funds sanctioned by CAPART have not been utilized properly by some organisations;

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

(e) the details of achievements made under CAPART during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details of schemes/projects sanctioned and funds released by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The funds sanctioned by CAPART, as given in the enclosed Statement, have been utilized by the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The amount released have been utilized by the NGOs for their proposed projects under the various schemes of CAPART, such as Public Cooperation (PC), Disability Action (DIS), Advancement of Rural Technology (ARTS), Organisation of Rural Poor (ORP), Gram Shree Melas (GSM), as given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**Fin Year-2009-2010**

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

Sl.No.	VOs Name	Address	District	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Date of Sanction	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	H.NO.5-9-31/4, 2ND FLOOR, HILL FORT ROAD, NEW MLA QUARTERS LANE, BASHEERBAGH, HYDERABAD-29.	HYDERABAD	PC	2786850	27-Jan-10	1348050
2.	KALLUMARI RURAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	MUNIMADUGU VILLAGE AND POST, PENUKONDA MANDAL, DIST-ANANTAPUR, ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	PC	920700	19-Mar-10	379500
3.	NARAYANA EDUCATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	JANGA MAHESWARA PURAM, GURAJALA, GUNTUR DIST., A.P.	GUNTUR	PC	1889360	4-Feb-10	935660

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	PEOPLE'S ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT	ADMN.D.NO.2-158, PLOT NO. 136, TTD COLONY, MUTHYALAREDDIPALLE, TIRUPATHI	CHITTOOR	DIS	2280520	2-Feb-10	1075140
<b>ASSAM</b>							
1.	DIKRONG VALLEY ENVIRONMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	VILL. NO 1. BARPATTHAR, PO: GOSAIBARI, LAKHIMPUR, ASSAM-787033	LAKHIMPUR	ARTS	208500	28-Aug-09	187650
2.	LONGRI KANG THUR, (NGO)	VILL. & PO-DOKMOKA, PS-HOWRAGHAT, DIST-KARBI ANGLONG, ASSAM	KAMRUP	PC	189440	6-Mar-10	100468
3.	NORTH EAST VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	LIFE LINE CLINICAL HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, DOKHINGAON, PO. KAHILIPARA, GUWAHATI-19 ASSAM	GUWAHATI	DIS	2924196	21-Dec-09	1461856
4.	TAMULPUR ANCHALIK GRAMDAN SANGH	P.O-KUMARIKATA, DISST. BAKSA, ASSAM-781360	BAKSA	ARTS	3286550	23-Feb-10	
5.	RESOURCES CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	20, BYE LANDE 12 W, RAJGARH ROAD, GUWAHATI, ASSAM-781007	KAMRUP	ORP	246640	9-Dec-11	221650
6.	ASSAM EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	VILL-NOTBAMA, HATIGAON-P.O, PS-DISPUR, DIST-KAMRUP, GUWAHATI-38	KAMRUP	ORP	205150		0
<b>BIHAR</b>							
1.	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA	GRAMIK ASHRAM, JHUNATHI, KARPI, DISTT ARAWAL, BIHAR	JEHANABAD	PC	1232770	28-Jan-10	0
2.	MANAV KALYAN SAMITI, PATNA	SHAKTIPUNJ, ASHOK BIHAR, BISCOMAUN COLONY, GULZARBAGH, PATNA-800007	PATNA	ORP	386512	18-Jun-09	386512
3.	NALANDA KALYAN PRATISTHAN BRANDI	VILL+PO-BRANDI, BLOCK-RAHUI, DIST-NALANDA, BIHAR	NALANDA	PC	1458600	18-Mar-10	694550
4.	NATURE CLEAN FOUNDATION	VILL-SHIVGANJ, PO-LAKHANI, VIA-VIDUPUR (R.S.), PS-RAJAPAKAR, DISTT-VAISHALI, BIHAR.	VAISHALI	PC	309400	2-Jun-09	309400
5.	SHAHPUR VIKAS SAMITI	VILL-SHAHPUR, PO-SONEPUR, DISTT-SARAN, BIHAR	SARAN	GSM	436500	2-Jun-09	408500
6.	SIWAN ANCHALIK SEWA SADAN	VILL./P.O. NARENDRAPUR, DISTT. SIWAN, BIHAR	SIWAN	PC	317800	19-Jun-09	317800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>							
1.	ACTION RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE	KHOTI NO. 824, SECTOR-38A CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	ARTS	1599950	30-Jun-09	1439955
<b>DELHI</b>							
1.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY—CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	1000000	11-Sep-09	900000
2.	INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SYSTEMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REG.OFFICE-8 B/L, SHEIKH SARAI-II, NEW DELHI	NEW DELHI	ARTS	300000	20-Aug-09	273000
<b>GUJARAT</b>							
1.	AKHIL BHARTIYA SAMAJ SEVA CHARITABLE TRUST	234/2B SHRI RAMPURA DEV CHAKLA, OPP. BABUBHAI HAVELI, KHOKHRA, MANINAGAR (E)	AHMEDABAD	PC	208000	7-Aug-09	208000
2.	BHARAT SAMAJ SEWA SAMITI	AT. NAVAPURA, TAL. SANAD	AHMEDABAD	PC	185600	7-Aug-09	185600
3.	EAGLE KELVANI MAHILA & SHISHU VIKAS MANDAL-CHADOTAR	A-5, TRUPATI TOWNSHIP, PART-1, DISA HIGHWAY, PALANPUR, DIST. BANASKANTHA	BANASKANTHA	PC	224000	7-Aug-09	0
4.	GAYATRI MAHILA PARIWAR KALYAN TRUST	87/2068, G.H.B. COLONY, MEGHANINAGAR	AHMEDABAD	PC	585000	7-Aug-09	292500
5.	GRAM VIKAS SEWA TRUST	15 NEW SHAKAR SOCIETY CHANDKHEDA	AHMEDABAD	PC	263800	7-Aug-09	263800
6.	MATUSHRI CHANDRAMATI PRATISTHAN	411/1, NEAR SILVEROAK CLUB, GOTA CROSS ROAD, GANDHINAGAR HIGHWAY, AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	PC	255000	7-Aug-09	0
7.	NAISARGIK TRUST, PALANPUR	SNEHKUNJ "MITHIWAV, NR. HANUMAN TEMPLE, PALANPUR, DIST. BANASKANTHA"	BANASKANTHA	GSM	411000	7-Aug-09	393352
8.	NEETA KHADI GRAMODHYOG VIKAS SANGH	54-55, SIDDHIVINAYAK SOCIETY, SARODA ROAD, KULIKUND, DHOLKA	AHMEDABAD	PC	491000	7-Aug-09	491000
9.	NEHRU YUVA CLUB	MAHER MANZIL, GOVINDPURA, PADRA, DIST-VADODARA	VADODARA	PC	224000	7-Aug-09	0
10.	PRERNA KAHDHI GRAMUDHYOG TRUST	C/T/3, JAY MALAV FLAT, NR. HEAVEN PARK, RAMDEV NAGAR, SATELLITE, AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	PC	144000	7-Aug-09	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	SARVAJANIK VIKAS PARISHAD	21/A MAYUR CO.OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, B/H.RAILWAY STATION, AT- KALOL	GANDHINAGAR	PC	121500	7-Aug-09	121500
12.	SHREE JALARAM KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	CHUNILAL TAHKKER MARKET, AT-TARAPUR, DIST-ANAND	ANAND	PC	229000	7-Aug-09	114500
13.	SHREE SARASWATI KELVANI MANDAL	PLOT NO. 773, PANCHSHEEL PARK SOCIETY, SECTOR-21, GANDHINAGAR	GANDHINAGAR	PC	174000	7-Aug-09	174000
14.	SHREE SHRDHA KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	SHIVAM SHAKTINAGAR SOCIETY, NEAR, GHARASHALA, GHARASHALA ROAD, WADHWAN, DIST. SURENDRANAGAR	SURENDRANAGAR	PC	200000	7-Aug-09	0
15.	SHRI BHAGYODAY SEVA SANGH	LALJIBHAI PLOT, SUTARIA CHAWAL, GITAMANDIR ROAD, AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	GSM	451000	7-Aug-09	423140
16.	SHRI CHAMUNDA KRUPA KHADI GRAM VIKAS TRUST	15, AMRISH SOCIETY, RADHASWAMI ROAD, RANIP	AHMEDABAD	PC	423000	7-Aug-09	423000
17.	SHRI CHAMUNDA SINDHAM CHARMODHYOG RACHNATMAK SAMITI, TIMBA	AT+PO. TIMBA, TAL-WADHWAN CITY	SURENDRANAGAR	PC	134000	7-Aug-09	0
18.	SHRI GRAMYA BHARATI VIKAS TRUST	ROKADIYA HANUMAN, GHARSHALA ROAD, JAORAVARNAGAR, WADHAWAN	SURENDRANAGAR	PC	288000	7-Aug-09	0
19.	SHRI SANKALAN KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	STREET NO. 10, SHAKTI KRUPA, NR. CHORA, RATANPUR	SURENDRANAGAR	PC	234000	7-Aug-09	0
20.	SUBHAG MAHILA UTKARSH TRUST	2234-E, FULWADI, HILL DRIVE, BLOCK-HILL DRIVE, DIST. BHAVNAGAR	BHAVNAGAR	PC	320462	7-Aug-09	320462
21.	SWAMI VIVEKANAND KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	27, JAY SHIV SHAKTI SOCIETY, B/H. GYANDA SOCIETY, JIVRAJ PARK, AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	PC	264000	7-Aug-09	0

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1.	DHAULADHAR PUBLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY- FAS 28-06-2012	VPO YOL CANTT, BLOCK-NAGROTA BAGWAN, TEH-DHARAMSHALA, DISTT. KANGRA, H.P.	KANGRA	ARTS	265375	2-Jul-09	132688
2.	MAHILA SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI	VPO SHAYA CHABRON, BLOCK RAJGARH, DISTT. SIRMAUR, H.P.	SIRMAUR	ARTS	2840063	12-Jun-09	2840063

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	ORGANISATION FOR ECOLOGY CONSERVATION ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION & DEV-FAS 28-06-2012	DURGA SADAN, LANE NO. 15, SECTOR-IV, NEW SHIMLA, H.P.	SHIMLA	ARTS	471350	3-Jul-09	235675
<b>JHARKHAND</b>							
1.	MAHAVIDYA	GRAMODYOG PARISAR, TOWER CHOWK, DIST-DEOGHAR, JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR	PC	92025	2-Jun-09	76620
2.	TRIBAL CULTURAL SOCIETY, JAMSHEDPUR	SONARI NORTH, JAMSHEDPUR, BLOCK-JAMSHEDPUR, DIST-EAST SINGHBHUM, JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	MKT	861000	19-Feb-10	832448
<b>KARNATAKA</b>							
1.	BUDHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	SEESANDRA VILLAGE, KEMBODI POST-563101, KOLARTALUK AND DISTRICT	KOLAR	ARTS	215240	18-May-09	215240
2.	GROUP FOR ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (GODS)	D.NO. 106/1, OPP. INDUSTRIAL ROAD, C.K. PURA	CHITRADURGA	ARTS	1047600	18-May-09	1047600
3.	JEEVAN JYOTHI RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	PLOT NO. 67, JADHAV NAGAR, NEAR RAIL NAGAR, BELGAUM	BELGAUM	ARTS	1047600	18-May-09	500000
<b>KERELA</b>							
1.	B.G.M. SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE	P.B. NO. 2, NEYYARDAM. P.O., TRIVANDRUM-72	TRIVANDRUM	ARTS	523800	18-May-09	523800
2.	KASTHURBA MEMORIAL MAHILA SAMAJAM	KACHAMPAZHINI. P.O., THIRUPURAM, NEYYATTINKARA	TRIVANDRUM	ARTS	317360	18-May-09	317360
3.	VINOBA NIKETAN	PO NEDUMANGADU, DISTT. TRIVANDRUM, KERALA	TRIVANDRUM	GSM	846000	16-Oct-09	846000
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>							
1.	AAEE TULJABHAVANI SEVABHAVI SANSTHA, BHOKAR	C/O SUNIL BAJAJ, NEW MONDHA, BHOKAR	NANDED	PC	187000	7-Aug-09	0
2.	APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	KARVE BUNGLOW, NR ADHIKARGRIHA, LAXMI NAGAR, PHALTAN DISTT-SATARA, MAHARASHTRA	SATARA	ARTS	227700	23-Nov-09	194930

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	BHARTIYA SHETKARI (KISAN) MANDAL, KARANJPHEN	AT. KARANJPHEN, TAL. RADHANAGARI, DIST. KOLHAPUR	KOLHAPUR	PC	92000	7-Aug-09	46000
4.	GRAMVIKAS SAMAJIK ARTHIK SANSKRATIK YUVAK SEVABHAVI SANSTHA	1-11-861, VASANT NAGAR, NANDED	NANDED	PC	94800	7-Aug-09	0
5.	NALANDA BAHU UDDESHIYA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA	AT. WAGALA, POST KOPARA, TQ. SELOO, WARDHA	WARDHA	DIS	322400	7-Aug-09	0
6.	PANDHARPUR ADIVASI GRAMIN VIKAS PRATISHTHAN	MISS. GAURI KISHOR LALE, AMBEDKAR WORD, ASHOKNAGAR	BHANDARA	PC	148000	7-Aug-09	0
7.	SOCIAL ACTION FOR ASSOCIATION AND DEVELOPMENT	A-4, SHANTI GARDEN, ANAND NAGAR, SINHAGAD ROAD, DIST-PUNE, MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	PC	599000	7-Aug-09	0
8.	YUVA KRIDA VYAYAM & SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL	C/O PROF. R.K. MOON, RASHTRABHASHA ROAD, B/H RATHI COMPLEX, WARDHA	WARDHA	DIS	225600	7-Aug-09	0
<b>MANIPUR</b>							
1.	CENTRE OF RURAL UPLIFTMENT SERVICE	WANGBAL CANAL MAYA, THOUBAL DISTT.-MANIPUR-795138	THOUBAL	DIS	2108260	21-Dec-09	1054130
2.	HUMAN EMPOWERMENT FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION	KHURAI NANDEIBAM LEIKAI, PO-LAMLONG, DIST-IMPHAL EAST, MANIPUR-795010	IMPHAL	PC	301700	28-Aug-09	176450
3.	THE KANGLA KHUNDOU WOMENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	KANGLA SIPHAI, SAWOMBUNG CD BLOCK, IMPHAL EAST	IMPHAL EAST	PC	132050	28-Aug-09	67403
4.	THE YOUTHS STEP FORWARD CENTRE	WANGJING BAZAR, P.O. WANGJING, THOUBAL, MANIPUR	THOUBAL	PC	1920600	28-Jan-10	0
5.	UNITED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE	HEIROK PART(I) HETUPOKPI, B.P.O.-WANGJING, DIST-THOUBAL, MANIPUR	THOUBAL	PC	198670	28-Aug-09	106259
<b>MIZORAM</b>							
1.	ZORAM ENTU PAWL	BISHOP'S HOUSE, RAMTHAR VENG, AIZAWL-796007, MIZORAM	AIZAWL	PC	214775	28-Aug-09	145762
<b>ORISSA</b>							
1.	CENTRE FOR REHABILITATION SERVICE AND RESEARCH	AT-NETAJI NAGAR, P.O.-MADHUPATANA, CUTTACK-10	CUTTACK	DIS	2403720	29-Dec-09	1191300



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	GOURI SHANKAR YUBA PARISAD	PLOT NO. 36, HATIASUNI LANE, TANKAPANI ROAD, BHUBANESWAR	KHORDHA	PC	2334392	4-Feb-10	1029955
3.	ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY	S.I.R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR	KHORDHA	GSM	327275	19-May-09	327275
4.	ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY	S.I.R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR	KHORDHA	GSM	319533	19-May-09	319533
5.	SOCIETY FOR RURAL ADVANCEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC HUMANITARIAN ACTION (SRAD)	AT. PATUSAHU KATANI, P.O. KALURIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI	DHENKANAL	ARTS	1292456	22-May-09	640830
6.	SOLA PUA-MAA UNITED CULTURAL ASSOCIATION	AT-ANLO, BLOCK-NIALI	CUTTACK	DIS	2526480	19-Feb-10	1260490
7.	SWAMI VIVEKANANDA YOUTH CLUB	AT. MAINSHAMUNDA, P.O. SRIRAMPUR ROAD, VIA: SINGLA	BALESHWAR	PC	2299550	27-Jan-10	1035525
8.	THE CHETANA	AT. BALLAV, P.O. BAINZIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI	DHENKANAL	ARTS	594200	17-Mar-10	297100
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>							
1.	GANDHI GRAM TRUST	GANDHI GRAM, DISTT. DINDIGUL, TAMIL NADU-624 302	DINDIGUL	ARTS	136350	10-Aug-09	122715
<b>TRIPURA</b>							
1.	MOTOM WELFARE SOCIETY	VILL. MOHARPARA, PO.-DUSKI BAZAR, NORTH PULINPUR, WEST TRIPURA, TRIPURA-799205	WEST TRIPURA	PC	167300	28-Aug-09	77100
2.	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTS RESEARCH SOCIETY	VILL. & PO-NATUN NAGAR (AIR PORT ROAD), SADAR SUB DIVISION, DIST-WEST TRIPURA, TRIPURA-799009	WEST TRIPURA	PC	283200	28-Aug-09	150600
3.	VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF TRIPURA	CIRCUIT HOUSE AREA, P.O.- KUNJABAN, AGARTALA, TRIPURA-799006	AGARTALA	WS	172750	28-Aug-09	156750
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>							
1.	HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT	RANICHAURI, DISTT-TEHRI GARHWAL	TEHRI GARHWAL	ARTS	2790000	23-Dec-09	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>							
1.	ALLAHABAD GRAM SWASTHYA SEVA SAMITI	54/42 DARBHANGA CASTLE MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DIS	2431242	22-Dec-09	1160720
2.	MAITREYEE-SAHITYIK SANSKRITIK EVAM SAMAJIK SANSTHA	40/1, MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD, PRAYAG, ALLAHABAD	ALLAHABAD	PC	2572680	4-Feb-10	0
3.	MAMTA GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN	S.S.II-1111 SECTOR -D, LDA COLONY, KANPUR ROAD	LUCKNOW	PC	829400	28-Jan-10	0
4.	SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	OLD TEHSIL LANE, (OPP. ABHINAV KALA KENDRA) WELLESLEY GANJ, MIRZAPUR	MIRZAPUR	YPS	500000	27-Jan-10	0
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>							
1.	BHANRU MAHESHPUR VIVEKANANDA JAN KALYAN SANGHA	VILL/PO B. RAMAKRISHNAPUR, BLK-BISHNUPUR-1, DISTT. SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARG	PC	1212970	1-Feb-10	455600
2.	MAHILA SEVAYATAN	VILL-MOJLISPUR, PO-PAIRACHALI, VIA BISNUPUR, BLK-FALTA, DISTT. SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARG	PC	1492947	8-Feb-10	544500
3.	MILAN MANDIR	VILL DURGANAGAR, PO KULPI, DISTT 24 PARGANAS(S) WEST BENGAL.	24 PARGANAS	PC	2275900	28-Jan-10	0
4.	NABIN SANGHA	VILL.+P.O. BANESHWARPUR, VIA-USTHI	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARG	PC	1361910	19-Mar-10	647350
5.	RAGHUNATHPUR NARI KALYAN SAMITI	AT. ANANDANAGAR, P.O. SURYANAGAR	SOUTH TWENTY FOUR PARG	PC	3770965	19-Mar-10	1820775
6.	TUTRANGA INDIRA CAST & TRIBAL WELFARE ORGANISATION	AT: TUTRANGA, PO: MADANMOHANCHAK	MIDNAPORE	PC	1340000	27-Jan-10	561000
<b>Fin Year-2010-2011</b>							
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>							
1.	CHAITANYA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	1/169-2, IIIIRD ROAD EXTENSION, ANANTAPUR, A.P.	ANANTAPUR	PC	1032350	24-May-10	0
2.	CHAITANYA YUVAJANA SANGHAM	H.NO. 2-3-175/1, UPPARPALLI VILLAGE, GANDHI NAGAR, BAHADURPURA, RAJENDRANAGAR MANDAL, BR DISTT., AP	RANGAREDDI	PC	1343100	24-May-10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	FORUM FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT	H.NO. 3-4-1009, (ADJ. BUS DEPOT) BARAKATPURA, HYDERABAD	HYDERABAD	ARTS	2067000	9-Apr-10	1860300
4.	INDIRA PRIYADARSINI WOMENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	8-7-179/1, PLOT NO. 51 2ND FLOOR SAMANTHANAGAR, OLD BOWENPALLY, KUKATAPLLY MUNICIPALITY	SECUNDERABAD	GSM	450000	10-Sept-10	0
5.	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	D.NO. 7-1-34, KOTHAKOTAVARI ST, AMADALAVALASA, SRIKAKULAM DISTT, A.P.	SRIKAKULAM	GSM	365500	10-Sept-10	365500
6.	PRAKRITI ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	H.NO. 7-4-167, FERROZGUDA, BALANAGAR, HYDERABAD, A.P.	KARIMNAGAR	GSM	962000	10-Sept-10	0
7.	SEVA BHARATI	BEHIND Z.P.P. HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUCHANUR, DISTT. CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	GSM	450000	10-Sept-10	225000
8.	YOUTH CLUB OF BEJJIPURAM	D.NO. 4/29-A, BEJJIPURAM VILLAGE, MURAPAKA S.O., RANASTALAM TALUK, SRIKAKULAM DISTT, A.P.-532403	SRIKAKULAM	GSM	396000	10-Sept-10	0
<b>BIHAR</b>							
1.	BIBIPUR AREA SMALL FARMERS AND RESOURCELESS COMMUNITIES ASSOCIA	PO ANIRUDH BELUHOR, DISTT. VAISHALI, BIHAR	VAISHALI	PC	1495175	24-May-10	0
<b>DELHI</b>							
1.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	543500	15-Mar-11	0
2.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	732300	17-Feb-11	0
3.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	732300	13-Oct-10	0
4.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	732300	7-Feb-11	0
5.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	CENTRAL DELHI	PC	732300	17-Feb-11	0
6.	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	CRDT-IIT, HUAZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-110016	CENTRAL DELHI	ARTS	4535000	17-Aug-10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>GUJARAT</b>							
1.	NATIONAL INNOVATION FOUNDATION	AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	ARTS	1045000	18-May-10	940500
2.	DR. AMBEDKAR EDUCATION	DISTT. BHAVNAGAR, GUJARAT	BHAV NAGAR	GSM	450000	13-Dec-10	0
3.	MALDHARI SEVA SANGH	AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	GSM	450000	13-Dec-10	0
4.	UNIMEK GRAMYA VIKAS CHARITABLE TRUST	DISTT. RAJKOT, GUJARAT	RAJKOT	GSM	450000	13-Dec-10	0
<b>HARYANA</b>							
1.	MODERN EDUCATION SOCIETY	MANDOURI ROAD, MANDOURA, DISTT-TEH-SONIPAT, HARYANA	SONIPAT	PC	1378300	21-May-10	0
<b>JHARKHAND</b>							
1.	LIFETECH DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION	AT-G.T. ROAD, MUGMA MORE, MUNGMA, DISTT.-DHANBAD, JHARKHAND	DHANBAD	GSM	449000	5-Aug-10	449000
<b>KERALA</b>							
1.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY-DEF-21-07-2005	CIVIL STATION, MALAPURAM	MALAPPURAM	GSM	450000	30-Sept-10	0
2.	RAJAGIRI EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE SOCIETY	RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, RAJAGIRI, KALAMASSERY	ERNAKULAM	GSM	450000	30-Sept-10	449510
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>							
1.	RAJASTHAN NAVCHETNA SAMITI, KOTPUTALI	BAJAJON KA MOHALLA, MARWAR MUNDWA, DISTT-NAGAU, RAJASTHAN-341026	JAIPUR	GSM	439000	7-Sept-10	0
2.	SHILPI SANSTHAN (PARYAVARAN SHIKSHA SANSKRITI LALITKALA VIKAS SANSTHAN)	KHAGAL MOHALLA, BARMER-344001 (RAJ)	BARMER	GSM	439000	31-Aug-10	329250
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>							
1.	AMM MURUGAPPA CHETTIAR RESEARCH CENTRE	TIAM HOUSE, NO-28, RAJAJI SALAI, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	ARTS	300000	7-Sept-10	0
2.	CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	KULALA STREET, THIRUNAINAR-KURICHY, AMMANDIVILAI P.O. KURUNTHENCODE, KANYAKUMARI DISTT., TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	ARTS	4904000	15-Sept-10	2452000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>							
1.	ALPSHANKHYAK EVAM PICHARA VARG VIKAS SAMITI	SARADA FACTORY KE SAMANE, NIKAT SHEESMAHAL, KATHGODAM- NAINITAL	NAINITAL	GSM	450000	9-Sept-10	0
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>							
1.	ADHAR	117/507, Q-BLOCK, SHARDA NAGAR-KANPUR, DISTT-KANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR	GSM	450000	13-July-10	0
2.	BAL MAHILA AVAM GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI	58/300/1B/1 AYODHYA KUNJ, ARJUN NAGAR, MAIN ROAD AGRA	AGRA	GSM	450000	11-Aug-10	0
3.	DARAGANJ GRAMODYOG VIKAS SANSTHAN	109, TAGORE TOWN, DISTT. ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	GSM	450000	23-Jul-10	0
4.	DR. AMBEDKAR SWASTHYA VIKASH SEWA SAMITI- FAS-07-02-2012	PITAMBERKHERA, NEAR C BLOCK RLY. CROSSING RAJAIPURAM LUCKNOW-17	LUCKNOW	DIS	2321880	24-Jun-10	0
5.	GOPAL SHIKSHAN AND GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN	VILL/PO-JONIHAN, DISTT.- FATEHPUR	FATEHPUR	GSM	450000	26-Jul-10	0
6.	GORAKHPUR BHARATIYA SHIKSHA PARISHAD	DHARMASHALA BAZAR, GORAKHPUR	KAS GANJ	GSM	450000	29-Jul-10	0
7.	JAN JAGRITI SEWA SANSTHAN	D.M. COLONY-SUTARKHANA- BANDA, DISTT-BANDA	BANDA	GSM	450000	26-Jul-10	0
8.	KRISHNA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION	486/160, LAHORE GUNJ, DALI GUNJ-LUCKNOW	LUCKNOW	GSM	450000	26-Jul-10	0
9.	MAULANA AZAD MEMORIAL SOCIETY	93, ADAL SARAY KALPI, JALAUN	JALAUN	GSM	450000	16-Aug-10	0
10.	PURVANCHAL VIKAS SANSTHAN	MOHA-KHAUDIAPURA, PO- SADAR, GHAZIPUR	GHAZIPUR	GSM	450000	2-Aug-10	0
11.	SAINIK MAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN	JUBILEE ROAD, MOH-PURDILPUR, SHAHAR GORAKHPUR	KAS GANJ	GSM	450000	16-Jul-10	0
12.	SHARDA SAMAJOTHAN EVAM SHIKSHA SAMITI	2/180, RUCHI KHAND, SHARDA NAGAR, BLOCK-SAROJINI NAGAR, DISTT. LUCKNOW, U.P.	LUCKNOW	PC	709087	21-May-10	0
13.	SHRI NAGESHWAR JAN KALYAN SAMITI	26, CHURCH LANE-ALLAHABAD	ALLAHABAD	GSM	450000	26-Jul-10	0
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>							
1.	SARBIK PALLI KALYAN KENDRA	AT/PO KIAGERIA, VIA CHANDRAKONA, DISTT. MIDNAPORE, WEST BENGAL	MIDNAPORE	PC	915838	31-May-10	0

Fin Year - 2011-12 - NIL

Fin Year - 2012-13 - NIL

*[English]***Electricity Act, 2003**

2961. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules and regulations are framed from time to time to reform the process of redressal of complaints and for the balanced growth of the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of amendments made to the Electricity Act, 2003 till date;

(c) the further amendments proposed in the present Electricity Act, 2003;

(d) whether the Electricity Act, 2003 is not sufficient to dress the issues and the Government intends to repeal the said Act and bring out another Act in the interest of the consumers and for balanced growth of the power sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 has provisions for protecting the interests of the consumers. The Act has envisaged establishment of a two-tier mechanism for consumer grievance redressal. At the first level, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (CGRFs) have been appointed for each distribution licensee based on guidelines specified by the State Commission. Thereafter, an Ombudsman is designated for each State by the State Commission to adjudicate upon any representation made by a consumer aggrieved by non-redressal of the grievance by the CGRF and to settle the grievance in the time and manner prescribed by the State Commission. Most of the State Commissions have specified regulations/guidelines on CGRF and Ombudsman.

Further, it is specified that no provision of the Electricity Act shall have effect in so far as it is inconsistent with any other provisions of the Consumer

Protection Act, 1986. The relevant provisions of the Act are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Central and State Commissions have been empowered to make regulations in line with the Act and the policies. These regulations ensure promotion of competition and safeguarding consumer interests.

Since its enactment in June, 2003, the Electricity Act has been amended twice in 2003 (w.e.f. 27th January, 2004) and (w.e.f. 15th June, 2007). A copy of amendments made in the Act is enclosed as Statement-II.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group of Power for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, a Committee has been constituted under Chairperson, CEA to examine and recommend amendment in the Electricity Act, 2003. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

***Statement I******Relevant Provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003***

42(5) Every distribution licensee shall, within six months from the appointed date or date of grant of licence, whichever is earlier, establish a forum for redressal of grievances of the consumers in accordance with the guidelines as may be specified by the State Commission.

42(6) Any consumer, who is aggrieved by non-redressal of his grievances under sub-section (5), may make a representation for the redressal of his grievance to an authority to be known as Ombudsman to be appointed or designated by the State Commission.

42(7) The Ombudsman shall settle the grievance of the consumer within such time and in such manner as may be specified by the State Commission.

42(8) The provisions of sub-sections (5), (6) and (7) shall be without prejudice to right which the consumer may have apart from the rights conferred upon him by those sub-sections.

173. Nothing contained in this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder or any instrument having effect by virtue of this Act, rule or regulation shall have effect in so far as it is inconsistent with any other provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 or the Railways Act, 1989.

**Statement II****The Gazette of India**

EXTRAORDINARY

Part II — Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 2007/JYAISTHA 8,  
1929Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it  
may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th May, 2001/Jyaistha 8, 1929  
(Saka)The following Act of Parliament received the assent  
of the President on the 28th May, 2007, and is hereby  
published for general information:-THE ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2007  
No. 26 OF 2007

[28th May, 2007.]

An Act further to amend the Electricity Act, 2003.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year  
of the Republic of India as follows:-short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the  
Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007.(2) It shall come into force on such date as the  
Central Government may, by notification in the Official  
Gazette, appoint.Substitution of new section for section 6 Joint responsibility of State Government and Central Government in rural electrification. 2. For section 6 of the Electricity  
Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

"6. The concerned State Government and the Central Government shall jointly endeavour to provide access to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets through rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of households."

Amendment of section 9.

3. In section 9 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided further that no licence shall be required under this Act for supply of electricity generated from a captive generating plant to any licensee in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder and to any consumer subject to the regulations made under sub-section (2) of section 42."

Amendment of section 38.

4. In section 38 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (d),-

(i) in the second proviso, the words "and eliminated" shall be omitted;

(ii) the third proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 39.

5. In section 39 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (d),-

(i) in the second proviso, the words "and eliminated" shall be omitted;

(ii) the third proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 40.

6. In section 40 of the principal Act,-

(i) in the second proviso, the words "and eliminated" shall be omitted;

(ii) the third proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 42.

7. In section 42 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),-

(i) in the first proviso, for the words "such open access may be allowed before the cross-subsidies are eliminated on payment of a surcharge", the words "such open access shall be allowed on payment of a surcharge" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the third proviso, the words "and eliminated" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 43. 8. In section 43 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),-

(i) for the words "Every distribution", the words "Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every distribution" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the second proviso, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:-

*'Explanation.—*For the purposes of this sub-section, "application" means the application complete in all respects in the appropriate form, as required by the distribution licensee, along with documents showing payment of necessary charges and other compliances:'.

Substitution of new section for section 50. 9. For section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

The electricity supply code. "50. The State Commission shall specify an electricity supply code to provide for recovery of electricity charges, intervals for billing of electricity charges, disconnection of supply of electricity for non-payment thereof, restoration of supply of electricity, measures for preventing tampering, distress or damage to electrical plant or electrical line or meter, entry of distribution licensee or any person acting on his behalf for disconnecting supply and removing the meter, entry for replacing, altering or maintaining electric lines or electrical plants or meter and such other matters."

Amendment of section 61. 10. In section 61 of the principal Act, for clause (g), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(g) that the tariff, progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission;". ,

Amendment of section 126. 11. In section 126 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The person, on whom an order has been served under sub-section (2), shall be entitled to file

objections, if any, against the provisional assessment before the assessing officer, who shall, after affording a reasonable opportunity of hearing to such person, pass a final order of assessment within thirty days from the date of service of such order of provisional assessment, of the electricity charges payable by such person.";

(ii) in sub-section (4), the proviso shall be omitted;

(iii) for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) If the assessing officer reaches to the conclusion that unauthorised use of electricity has taken place, the assessment shall be made for the entire period during which such unauthorised use of electricity has taken place and if, however, the period during which such unauthorised use of electricity has taken place cannot be ascertained, such period shall be limited to a period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of inspection.";

(iv) in sub-section (6), for the words "one-and-half times", the word "twice" shall be substituted;

(v) in the Explanation occurring at the end, in clause (b), for sub-clause (rv), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

"(iv) for the purpose other than for which the usage of electricity was authorised; or

(v) for the premises or areas other than those for which the supply of electricity was authorised."

Amendment of section 127. 12. In section 127 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "one-third of the assessed amount", the words "half of the assessed amount" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 135. 13. In section 135 of the principal Act,—

(A) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Whoever, dishonestly,—

(a) taps, makes or causes to be made any connection with overhead, underground



or under water lines or cables, or service wires, or service facilities of a licensee or supplier, as the case may be; or

(b) tampers a meter, installs or uses a tampered meter, current reversing transformer, loop connection or any other device or method which interferes with accurate or proper registration, calibration or metering of electric current or otherwise results in a manner whereby electricity is stolen or wasted; or

(c) damages or destroys an electric meter, apparatus, equipment, or wire or causes or allows any of them to be so damaged or destroyed as to interfere with the proper or accurate metering of electricity; or

(d) uses electricity through a tampered meter; or

(e) uses electricity for the purpose other than for which the usage of electricity was authorised, so as to abstract or consume or use electricity shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both:

Provided that in a case where the load abstracted, consumed, or used or attempted abstraction or attempted consumption or attempted use—

(i) does not exceed 10 kilowatt, the fine imposed on first conviction shall not be less than three times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity and in the event of second or subsequent conviction the fine imposed shall not be less than six times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity;

(ii) exceeds 10 kilowatt, the fine imposed on first conviction shall not be less than three times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity and in the event of second or subsequent conviction, the sentence shall be imprisonment for a term not less than

six months, but which may extend to five years and with fine not less than six times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity:

Provided further that in the event of second and subsequent conviction of a person where the load abstracted, consumed, or used or attempted abstraction or attempted consumption or attempted use exceeds 10 kilowatt. such person shall also be debarred from getting any supply of electricity for a period which shall not be less than three months but may extend to two years and shall also be debarred from getting supply of electricity for that period from any other source or generating station:

Provided also that if it is proved that any artificial means or means not authorised by the Board or licensee or supplier, as the case may be, exist for the abstraction, consumption or use of electricity by the consumer, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that any abstraction, consumption or use of electricity has been dishonestly caused by such consumer.

(1A) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act, the licensee or supplier, as the case may be, may, upon detection of such theft of electricity, immediately disconnect the supply of electricity:

Provided that only such officer of the licensee or supplier, as authorised for the purpose by the Appropriate Commission or any other officer of the licensee or supplier, as the case may be, of the rank higher than the rank so authorised shall disconnect the supply line of electricity:

Provided further that such officer of the licensee or supplier, as the case may be, shall lodge a complaint in writing relating to the commission of such offence in police station having jurisdiction within twenty-four hours from the time of such disconnection:

Provided also that the licensee or supplier, as the case may be, on deposit or payment of the assessed amount or electricity charges in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall, without prejudice to the obligation to lodge the complaint as referred to in the second proviso to this clause, restore the supply line of electricity within forty-eight hours of such deposit or payment.”;

(B) in sub-section (2), for the words "Any officer authorised", the words "Any officer of the licensee or supplier as the case maybe, authorised" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 150. 14. In section 150 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

'(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 135, sub-section (1) of section 136, section 137 and section 138, the licence or certificate of competency or permit or such other authorisation issued under the rules made or deemed to have been made under this Act to any person who acting as an electrical contractor, supervisor or worker abets the commission of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of section 135, sub-section (1) of section 136, section 137, or section 138, on his conviction for such abetment, may also be cancelled by the licensing authority:

Provided that no order of such cancellation shall be made without giving such person an opportunity of being heard.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, "licensing authority" means the officer who for the time being in force is issuing or renewing such licence or certificate of competency or permit or such other authorisation.'

Amendment of section 151. 15. In section 151 of the principal Act, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the court may also take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act upon a report of a police officer filed under section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: 2 of 1974

Provided further that a special court constituted under section 153 shall be competent to take cognizance of an offence without the accused being committed to it for trial."

Insertion of new sections 151A and 151B. 16. After section 151 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:

Power of police to investigate. "151 A. For the purposes of investigation of an offence punishable under this Act, the police officer shall have all the powers as provided in Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Certain offences cognizable to be and non-bailable. 151B. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence punishable under sections 135 to 140 or section 150 shall be cognizable and non-bailable."

Amendment of section 153. 17. In section 153 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words and figures "sections 135 to 139", the words and figures "sections 135 to 140 and section 150" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 154. 18. In section 154 of the principal Act,—

(i) for the words and figures "sections 135 to 139" wherever they occur, the words and figures "sections 135 to 140 and section 150" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (5), for the words "Special Court may", the words "Special, Court shall" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 176. 19. In section 176 of the principal Act, in clause (2), in clause (b), for the brackets and words "(including the capital adequacy, credit worthiness or code of conduct)", the words "relating to the capital adequacy, credit worthiness or code of conduct" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 178. 20. In section 178 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (k), the words "and elimination" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (m), the words "and elimination" shall be omitted;

(iii) for clause (r), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(r) the manner for reduction of cross-subsidies under clause (g) of section 61;".

Amendment 21. In section 181 of the principal Act, of section 181. in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (j), the words "and elimination" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (m), the words "and elimination" shall be omitted;

(iii) in clause (p), the words "and elimination" shall be omitted;

(iv) for clause (zc), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(zc) the manner of reduction of cross-subsidies under clause (g) of section 61;".

K.N. CHATURVEDI,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

#### **Base Kitchens**

2962. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to do away with the existing pantry car services for preparation of food items and instead go for base kitchen across the country for catering services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move;

(c) the railway stations where this base kitchen will be set up, zone-wise;

(d) the salient features of this initiative;

(e) whether the Railways are also considering for providing branded food items and make it mandatory to use them in the base kitchen in order to ensure quality; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) As per guidelines of New Catering Policy, 2010, the attachment of pantry cars to trains is considered based on various factors such as priority of the train, (First priority to Durgam /Rajdhani then Superfast/Mail/Express trains then the trains running more than 24 hours either way), commercial justification, availability of pantry cars, load limitation and other operational feasibility factors. In cases where trains are not provided with a pantry car or pantry cars have been withdrawn the catering services are provided through Train Side Vending by supply of meals through static catering units from enroute stations to the passengers in trains. All Rajdhani/long distance Durgam Express including some Superfast/Mail/Express trains have been provided with pantry cars.

Further, Catering Policy, 2010 defines that zonal railways are to set up a grid of modern mega, medium and small base kitchens as per the requirement of meals to be served to the travelling public and the number of trains to be serviced enroute to ensure that all mobile catering are serviced through these base kitchens to improve quality, hygiene, cleanliness and use of standard ingredients for food served on trains. The base kitchens are to be set up on railway premises for which the existing base kitchens/cell kitchens available on platforms are to be developed. The base kitchens are to be managed by licensees or through departmental catering by zonal railways if possible. The base kitchen must have ISO-22000 certification and have to be railway specified, supervised and controlled to ensure quality of the food served on trains.

(e) and (f) Instructions exist with railways that all raw materials/spices/food items used in the base kitchens for the preparation of food/meals have to be Food Products Order (FPO)/AGMARK approved wherever applicable. Shortlisting of brands for various items is done by the zonal railways through a committee of officers nominated for this.

[Translation]

### Railway Network

2963. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway lines in the country at present *vis-à-vis* at the time of independence;

(b) the names of States in the country which have still not been connected with railway network;

(c) the reasons therefor and the details of steps being taken by the Railways to connect these States with railway network;

(d) whether there has been a decline in freight transportation by the Railways in the country due to competition from road transportation, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to make their freight transportation more attractive than road transportation and earn more revenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The data on route kilometres is maintained as on 31st March of each year. The total length of railway lines in terms of route kilometres as on 31st March, 2012 is 64,600 as against 54,693 kilometres as on 31st March, 1948. The route kilometres as on 31st March, 1947 was 65,217 kilometres (which included lines of Pakistan and Bangladesh, erstwhile East Pakistan).

(b) The States and Union Territories which do not have any railway lines are Meghalaya, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

(c) Connecting rail lines to remote areas is a continuous process but due to fund constraints all sanctioned works and new works cannot be implemented in a time bound manner.

(d) During April 2012 - January 2013, Indian Railways carried 827.90 million tonnes of freight as against 791.89 million tonnes carried during the corresponding period of last year, registering an increase of 4.55 per cent. The

incremental loading upto February 2013 has been 36.01 MT. Freight loading on Indian Railways which is a derived demand, is primarily dependent on the growth of the economy, especially in the core sectors. During April 2012 to January 2013, eight core industries have registered a growth of 3.2% as against 5.0% during the corresponding period of the previous year 2011-12 (as per IIP figures).

(e) In order to attract incremental freight traffic as also to improve the efficiency of freight traffic, the axle load and carrying capacity of wagons have progressively been increased and a number of policy initiatives and freight incentive schemes put in place. Apart from initiation of policy on participative models for garnering private investment, which will *inter-alia* facilitate last/first mile rail connectivity projects for provision of rail infrastructure thereby enabling incremental freight traffic, the following schemes have also been introduced by Indian Railways for procurement of wagons/rakes through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode:

- (1) Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme
- (2) Wagon Leasing Scheme
- (3) Special Freight Train Operators Scheme
- (4) Automobile Freight Train Operators Scheme

### Pending Cases

2964. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India has expressed concern over the huge pendency of cases in courts especially in trial courts;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to work with the judiciary and other stakeholders to build a strong effective justice delivery system;

(c) whether there is a need to adopt alternative dispute resolution mechanism which include lok adalats, fast track courts, rural courts, etc.

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether standards of the legal profession is falling over the year and if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to maintain standards of the legal profession; and

(f) the other steps proposed to be taken for the speedy disposal of huge pendency of cases in various courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Prime Minister in his address in the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 16th August, 2009, had expressed concern. Though the disposal of pending cases in Courts is within the domain of judiciary, Government has, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with 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 capacities. The Mission has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which *inter-alia*, involve better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development.

The apex judiciary under the leadership of Chief Justice of India, has joined in the endeavour of Government for judicial reforms by setting up of National

Court Management System (NCMS) to address issues not only of case and court management but also setting standards for measuring performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country. The Chief Justice of India has also written to State Chief Justices for taking up with State Governments and for persuading them to double the existing number of courts in the subordinate judiciary with a view to reduce pendency of cases.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

The standards of Legal Profession are within the purview of Bar Council of India under Advocates Act, 1961. The Government is in regular interaction with Bar Council of India for improving the standards of Legal Education. The Vision Statement issued by Bar Council of India, *inter-alia* states that the reforms shall focus on expansion, inclusion and excellence to enable more students to access affordable and quality legal education.

[English]

#### **Submission of Balance Sheets**

2965. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provision of submission of balance sheets by the Companies to the Registrar of Companies;

(b) the details of violation of above provision during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on violation of above provision of submission of balance sheets; and

(d) the details of punitive action taken in this regard during each of the last three years and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per provisions of section 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 every company is required to file a copy of the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) within 30 days from the date on which the above documents were so laid before the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

(b) to (d) The following are the details of cases filed for non-filing of Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Account in the last three years:

Year	Number
2009-10	2089
2010-11	1981
2011-12	3097

For delayed filing of such documents, the additional fee payable is levied as per section 611(2) of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Translation*]

#### **Rail Over Bridges**

2966. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of Rail Over Bridges (ROB) pending in Davangere District in Karnataka along with the reasons for delay and the time by which they are likely to be cleaned;

(b) the current status of proposal for construction of second Railway Over Bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati over river Brahmaputra and ROB at unmanned level crossings in Kancheepuram district of Tamil Nadu;

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared and work is initiated;

(d) whether the sanctioned projects for construction of Rail Over Bridges at various crossings in Gorakhpur under North Eastern Railway are still pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which those projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Only one level crossing (LC) No. 199 at km 324/700-800 in Chikjajur-Hubli Section in Davanagere District in Mysore Division of South Western Railway has Traffic Density (TVU) more than one lakh and hence qualifies for construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on cost sharing basis with the State Government.

State Government of Karnataka has been requested by the Railways to send the consent for sharing of cost and closure of LC, so that the work of construction of ROB in lieu of this LC can be sanctioned in Railway Works Programme. Till now there is no response from the State Government. On receipt of the consent, the same will be processed for inclusion in Railway Works Programme 2014-15.

(b) and (c) At present, no proposal is under consideration for construction of second Railway Bridge at Saraighat near Guwahati over the river Brahmaputra.

There are 17 unmanned level crossings (LCs) in Kanchipuram District of Tamilnadu. Out of these 17 unmanned LCs, subways have been sanctioned in lieu of 10 unmanned LCs. For the balance 7 unmanned LCs, feasibility is being explored for their elimination by closure/merger/subways. The details are as under:

Sl.No.	LC No.	Section	Location	TVU	Census date	District	Subway sanctioned
1.	56	Chennai Egmore-	65/1-2	920	01-Oct-11	Kanchipuram	YES
2.	76A	Villupuram	99/16-17	990	01-Dec-10	Kanchipuram	YES
3.	77		100/12-13	756	01-Feb-10	Kanchipuram	
4.	79		102/9-10	1320	01-Dec-10	Kanchipuram	YES
5.	83		106/10-11	330	01-Dec-10	Kanchipuram	YES
6.	84		108/3-4	1870	01-Nov-10	Kanchipuram	
7.	2	Chengalpet-	3/900-4/000	234	02-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	YES
8.	3	Arakkonam	4/500-600	233	10-May-07	Kanchipuram	YES
9.	4		5/200-300	2769	14-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	YES
10.	12		14/900-15/0	2102	26-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	YES
11.	13		15/700-800	1662	11-Nov-06	Kanchipuram	
12.	19		22/700-800	1788	12-Nov-06	Kanchipuram	
13.	21		25/600-700	1624	26-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	YES
14.	24		29/0-100	1680	29-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	YES
15.	33		43/600-700	767	11-Mar-06	Kanchipuram	
16.	34		44/400-500	978	03-Nov-06	Kanchipuram	
17.	35		45/200-300	338	27-Dec-06	Kanchipuram	

(d) and (e) The work of construction of 2 ROB's in lieu of Level Crossing Nos. 161 and 163 in Gorakhpur are in progress. The details of 2 ROB's are as under:

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Name of work	TDC of Railway portion	TDC of approaches	% progress of Railway portion	% progress of approaches	Remarks
1.	2006-07	ROB in lieu of Level Crossing No. 163 between Gorakhpur-Domingarh (Surajkund Railway Crossing)	March, 2014	Not fixed	35	30	As per demand of public, south end approach of over bridge to be revised, is under finalisation of State Govt.
2.	2006-07	ROB in lieu of Level Crossing No. 161-A between Gorakhpur-Domingarh (Tarang Railway Crossing)	Feb., 2013	Not fixed	100	80	Railway portion completed.

**Extraction of Groundwater**

2967. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any norms for extraction of water by mineral water plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these norms are being complied by these plants and if not, the action taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to minimize misuse of groundwater by regulating use of electricity for its extraction and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken cognizance of reports stating that exploitation of groundwater can lead to earthquake like situation and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the details of areas that have been notified for regulation of groundwater development and management by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), State-wise;

(f) the details of heavy industries situated in regions that have depleting groundwater resources, State-wise and the results achieved in the above areas in recharging the groundwater levels; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to frame new groundwater laws in the country to prevent misuse of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water by industries using water as raw material including mineral water plants. Norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water are below:

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

Under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors concerned have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas. In addition, random inspections by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, are carried out to check that the industries using ground water as raw material are complying with the conditions laid down in the NOC granted to such industries by CGWA.

(c) Measures for minimizing misuse of ground water by regulating use of electricity for its extraction are required to be undertaken by the concerned State Governments.

(d) A study titled "The 2011 Lorca earthquake slip distribution controlled by groundwater crustal unloading" published in Nature Geoscience suggests that the earthquake in Lorca, southern Spain, in May 2011 was triggered by groundwater extraction. However, the evidence necessitates further research for corroboration of occurrence of such future events near dams, aquifers and melting glaciers, where tectonic faults are found close to the sources.

(e) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 162 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors groundwater levels



on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the country. Water levels are monitored four times in a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Analysis of groundwater level data for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells analysed have registered declining trend. However, the details of heavy industries located in

depleting ground water areas are not maintained.

(g) Ministry of Water Resources has formulated a Model Bill to regulate and control groundwater development and management in the Country. The Model Bill has been circulated by the Ministry to all the States/ Union Territories for enactment of groundwater legislation. So far 14 States/UTs have enacted the legislation.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of 162 notified areas for Ground Water Regulation & Management*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Midjil Mandal of Mahabubnagar District
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittoor District
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilmathur Mandal of Anantapur District
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Narpala (NC) Mandal of Anantapur District
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vailpoor (NC) Mandal of Nizamabad District
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Giddaluru Mandal of Prakasam District
8.	Diu	Union Territory of Diu
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar taluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements), district Gandhinagar
10.	Gujarat	Kalol taluk of Gandhinagar District
11.	Gujarat	Mansa taluk of Gandhinagar District
12.	Gujarat	Mahesana taluk of Mahesana District
13.	Haryana	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad & Ballabgarh
14.	Haryana	Shahbad Block of Kurukshetra District
15.	Haryana	Nangal Chowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District
16.	Haryana	Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District
17.	Haryana	Samalkha Block of Panipat District
18.	Haryana	Karnal Block of Karnal District

1	2	3
19.	Haryana	Khol Block of Rewari District
20.	Haryana	Entire Gurgaon District
21.	Haryana	Badra block of Bhiwani District
22.	Haryana	Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District
23.	Haryana	Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District
24.	Haryana	Rania block of Sirsa District
25.	Haryana	Tohana block of Fatehabad District
26.	Haryana	Gulha block of Kaithal District
27.	Haryana	Bapoli block of Panipat District
28.	Haryana	Rajaund block of Kaithal District
29.	Haryana	Ellenabad block of Sirsa District
30.	Karnataka	Badami taluka of Bagalkote District
31.	Karnataka	Bagalkote (P) taluka of Bagalkote District
32.	Karnataka	Anekal taluka of Bangalore (U) District
33.	Karnataka	Bangalore (N) taluka of Bangalore (U) District
34.	Karnataka	Bangalore (S) taluka of Bangalore (U) District
35.	Karnataka	Devanhalli taluka of Bangalore (R) District
36.	Karnataka	DodBallapur taluka of Bangalore (R) District
37.	Karnataka	Hoskote taluka of Bangalore (R) District
38.	Karnataka	Nelamangala (P) taluka of Bangalore (R) District
39.	Karnataka	Ramdurg taluka of Belgaum District
40.	Karnataka	Raybag (P) taluka of Belgaum District
41.	Karnataka	Gadag (NC) taluka of Gadag District
42.	Karnataka	Bangarapet taluka of Kolar District
43.	Karnataka	Chikballapur taluka of Chikballapur District
44.	Karnataka	Chintamani taluka of Chikballapur District

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1	2	3
45.	Karnataka	Gauribidanur taluka of Chikballapur District
46.	Karnataka	Gudibanda taluka of Chikballapur District
47.	Karnataka	Malur taluka of Kolar District
48.	Karnataka	Mulbagal taluka of Kolar District
49.	Karnataka	Sidlaghat taluka of Chikballapur District
50.	Karnataka	Koratagere (P) taluka of Tumkur District
51.	Karnataka	Madhugiri (P) taluka of Tumkur District
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar Block of Dhar District
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar Block of Dhar District
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch Block of Neemuch District
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora Block of Ratlam District
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Municipal Corporation
59.	NCT, Delhi	South District
60.	NCT, Delhi	South West District
61.	NCT, Delhi	Yamuna Flood Plain Area
62.	Puducherry UT	Puducherry UT
63.	Punjab	Ludhiana City, Ludhiana District
64.	Punjab	Moga-I Block of Moga District
65.	Punjab	Moga-II Block of Moga District
66.	Punjab	Sangrur Block of Sangrur District
67.	Punjab	Mahal Kalan Block of Sangrur District
68.	Punjab	Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District
69.	Punjab	Nakodar block of Jalandhar District
70.	Punjab	Shahkot block of Jalandhar District

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1	2	3
71.	Punjab	Lohian block of Jalandhar District
72.	Punjab	Pattran block of Patiala District
73.	Punjab	Phagwara block of Kapurthala District
74.	Punjab	Nihalsinghwala block of Moga District
75.	Punjab	Dhuri block of Sangrur District
76.	Punjab	Sunam block of Sangrur District
77.	Punjab	Barnala block of Sangrur District
78.	Punjab	Sherpur block of Sangrur District
79.	Punjab	Malerkotla block of Sangrur District
80.	Punjab	Khanna block of Ludhiana District
81.	Punjab	Ajnala block of Amritsar District
82.	Punjab	Patti Block of Tarn Taran District
83.	Punjab	Tarn Taran Block of Tarn Tarn District
84.	Punjab	Amlon block of Fatehgarh District
85.	Punjab	Khamano block of Fatehgarh District
86.	Punjab	Khera block of Fatehgarh District
87.	Punjab	Tanda block of Hoshiarpur District
88.	Punjab	Bhogpur block of Jalandhar District
89.	Punjab	Goraya/Rurkakalan block of Jalandhar District
90.	Punjab	Jalandhar east block of Jalandhar District
91.	Punjab	Jalandhar west block of Jalandhar District
92.	Punjab	Nurmahal block of Jalandhar District
93.	Punjab	Phillaur block of Jalandhar District
94.	Punjab	Bholath/Nadala block of Kapurthala District
95.	Punjab	Dhilwan block of Kapurthala District
96.	Punjab	Kapurthala block of Kapurthala District

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1	2	3
97.	Punjab	Sultanpur block of Kapurthala District
98.	Punjab	Pakhowal block of Ludhiana District
99.	Punjab	Bhikhi block of Mansa District
100.	Punjab	Budhlada block of Mansa District
101.	Punjab	Sardulgarh block of Mansa District
102.	Punjab	Aur block of Nawanshahr District
103.	Punjab	Banga block of Nawanshahr District
104.	Punjab	Patiala block of Patiala District
105.	Punjab	Sanaur block of Patiala District
106.	Punjab	Morinda block of Ropar District
107.	Punjab	Bhawaniagarh block of Sangrur District
108.	Rajasthan	Jhotwara block, Jaipur District
109.	Rajasthan	Pushkar Valley, Ajmer District
110.	Rajasthan	Jalore block, Jalore District
111.	Rajasthan	Raniwara block, Jalore District
112.	Rajasthan	Budhana block, Jhunjunu District
113.	Rajasthan	Chirawa block, Jhunjunu District
114.	Rajasthan	Mundwa block, Nagaur District
115.	Rajasthan	Surajgarh Block, Jhunjunu District
116.	Rajasthan	Dhod Block, Sikar District
117.	Rajasthan	Shri Madhopur Block, Sikar District
118.	Rajasthan	Behror Block, Alwar District
119.	Rajasthan	Bhinmal Block, Jalore District
120.	Rajasthan	Rajgarh block of Churu District
121.	Rajasthan	Osian block of Jodhpur District
122.	Rajasthan	Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District

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1	2	3
123.	Rajasthan	Bilara block of Jodhpur District
124.	Rajasthan	Merta block of Nagaur District
125.	Rajasthan	Baetu block of Barmer District
126.	Rajasthan	Sambher block of Jaipur District
127.	Rajasthan	Govindgarh block of Jaipur District
128.	Rajasthan	Sanganer block of Jaipur District
129.	Rajasthan	Bassi block of Jaipur District
130.	Rajasthan	Amer block of Jaipur District
131.	Rajasthan	Shahpura block of Jaipur District
132.	Rajasthan	Mandore block of Jodhpur District
133.	Rajasthan	Sayala block of Jalore District
134.	Rajasthan	Sanchore block of Jalore District
135.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District
136.	Rajasthan	Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District
137.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District
138.	Rajasthan	Todabhim block of Karauli District
139.	Rajasthan	Pisangan block of Ajmer District
140.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh block of Chittorgarh District
141.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera Block of Chittorgarh District
142.	Rajasthan	Kuchaman block of Nagaur District
143.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi-S block of Coimbatore District
144.	Tamil Nadu	Morappur block Dharmapuri District
145.	Tamil Nadu	Pappireddipatti block of Dharmapuri District
146.	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti block of Madauri District
147.	Tamil Nadu	Kuttalam block of Nagapattinam District
148.	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram block of Namakkal District

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1	2	3
149.	Tamil Nadu	Attur-S block of Salem District
150.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli block of Salem District
151.	Tamil Nadu	Panamaruthupatti block of Salem District
152.	Tamil Nadu	Talaivasal block of Salem District
153.	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi block of Salem District
154.	Tamil Nadu	Chengam block of Tiruvannamalai District
155.	Tamil Nadu	Valangaiman block of Tiruvarur District
156.	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi block of Tuticorin District
157.	Tamil Nadu	Gudiyatham block of Vellore District
158.	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet block of Vellore District
159.	Tamil Nadu	Pernampet block of Vellore District
160.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppathur block of Vellore District
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad District
162.	West Bengal	Haldia Industrial Complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl), Haldia, district East Medinipur

#### **Cases Registered in Courts**

2968. CAPT. JAI NARAIAAN PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases registered in all the courts during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of them pertaining to corruption, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to resolve the cases early?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The data on criminal and civil cases registered in courts is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information

obtained from website of Supreme Court, State/UT-wise details of criminal cases registered in subordinate courts during the last three years (2009-11), are given in the Statement-I.

State-wise details of cases pending trial under Prevention of Corruption Act registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the last three calendar years and the current year upto 31.01.2013, are given in the Statement-II.

46 Courts of Special Judge & 10 Courts of Special Magistrates have been established exclusively and are functioning for trial of CBI cases all over the country. The Central Government has decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts in different States based on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India. Out of these, 66 Courts have started functioning. Along with, CBI has set up 10 Sub-Directorate of Prosecution across the country to monitor the under trial cases effectively i.e. from filing of charge-sheet to their disposal.

**Statement I***Criminal cases registered in the subordinate courts during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT's	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3355751	313800	319083
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1917	6927	6674
3.	Assam	156620	193893	192460
4.	Bihar	309315	311314	301345
5.	Chhattisgarh	202851	174730	130895
6.	Goa	20848	19038	19269
7.	Gujarat	980295	955383	850226
8.	Haryana	260873	286320	409838
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129571	159913	164522
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	186322	195893	237796
11.	Jharkhand	99396	98103	101750
12.	Karnataka	705092	759837	642982
13.	Kerala	847797	879064	807510
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1168764	1031877	962665
15.	Maharashtra	1396474	1684530	1521723
16.	Manipur	8522	10606	11312
17.	Meghalaya	6372	3161	2140
18.	Mizoram	3179	11188	7048
19.	Nagaland	1039	1299	1409
20.	Odisha	218407	272559	304540
21.	Punjab	303605	344344	454622
22.	Rajasthan	856038	785590	959122
23.	Sikkim	954	1159	1337



1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	698114	797317	669013
25.	Tripura	105625	117066	143331
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2417891	2567618	2230412
27.	Uttarakhand	159842	195390	161311
28.	West Bengal and A & N Islands	911692	932406	957156
29.	Chandigarh	95180	114845	121859
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	678	1351	1424
31.	Daman and Diu	775	596	766
32.	Delhi	217064	513118	920753
33.	Lakshadweep	97	55	162
34.	Puducherry	16951	18624	26779
Total		12823735	13758914	13643234

**Statement II**

*State-wise and year-wise details of Pending trial Prevention of Corruption Act Court cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years and the current year i.e. as on 31.12.2010, 31.12.2011, 31.12.2012 & 31.01.2013 (upto 31.1.2013)*

State/UT's	As on 31.12.2010	As on 31.12.2011	As on 31.12.2012	As on 31.01.2013
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	28	28
Andhra Pradesh	422	416	425	425
Arunachal Pradesh	11	9	9	9
Assam	180	197	189	189
Bihar	285	276	307	307
Chandigarh	53	52	44	44
Chhattisgarh	43	45	51	51
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	7	6	1	6
Goa	37	46	47	47
Gujarat	415	412	413	413
Haryana	61	62	50	67
Himachal Pradesh	26	14	12	12
Jammu and Kashmir	117	132	138	138
Jharkhand	474	450	442	442
Karnataka	274	247	188	187
Kerala	182	183	188	188
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	177	195	209	211
Maharashtra	850	901	744	736
Manipur	11	14	13	13
Meghalaya	9	8	8	8
Mizoram	5	4	8	8
Nagaland	5	5	5	8
NCT of Delhi	1253	1135	966	950
Odisha	232	237	242	242
Puducherry	23	21	28	24
Punjab	92	87	68	65
Rajasthan	303	313	300	280
Sikkim	6	6	2	3
Tamil Nadu	473	505	479	474
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	503	477	594	594
Uttarakhand	43	54	64	64
West Bengal	662	664	661	661
<b>Total</b>	<b>7239</b>	<b>7178</b>	<b>6923</b>	<b>6894</b>

**Vacant Posts in RPF**

2969. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctioned posts in Railway Protection Force (RPF) at present;

(b) the details of posts lying vacant out of said posts along with the time since when these are lying vacant;

(c) whether any time bound plan for filling up the said vacant posts is being prepared by the Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or being taken for setting up women RPF battalions; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Railways for security of passengers in the trains apart from the recruitment of security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The total sanctioned strength in Railway Protection Force as on 31.01.2013 is 74890 out of which 17255 posts are lying vacant. As these vacancies occurred due to retirement, death and from creation of new posts, dates of vacancies are different.

(c) and (d) Arising and filling up of vacancies is continuous process, however, for filling up of existing vacancies as well as newly created posts in the Railway Protection Force has already been initiated. Four companies of women in Railway Protection Force have already been set up, and a proposal for another eight companies has been approved by Ministry of Railways.

(e) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police. However, RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the 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 Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations and is under implementation.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.

[English]

**Sanitation Facilities**

2970. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) the present status of sanitation coverage in each State/UT;

(b) whether the number of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) and public toilets in the country is not sufficient to meet the requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance technical and financial assistance under sanitation schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government and the role of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) State-wise sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2011 data, 11.30 crore households are not having access to latrines, State/UT-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Large section of Indian population are not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness about the problems associated with open defecation. Building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford to construct toilet & use it. A large number of people also defecate in the open because they cannot afford to build a toilet from their own resources.

(d) to (e) Government of India constantly provide all the technical assistance required to all the States/UTs through its advisories, guidelines and training. The Government of India has recently enhanced the financial assistance under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), as per details given below:

- The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs. 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/-.

(f) Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a

Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.

- The provision of enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units to identified APLs along-with all BPL households.
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- Recasting component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Role of State : Sanitation is a State subject and Centre is only supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for promoting rural sanitation. The State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), set up under the State/UT Government are responsible for coordination and convergence among State Departments dealing with Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, School Education, Health, Women and Child Development, Water Resources, Agriculture etc. The SWSMs also supervise implementation of NBA in the project districts of the State, ensure convergence mechanism between line departments, prepare the Annual Implementation Plan for each district as per the progress made by districts, receive Grant-in-aid from Centre earmarked for specific project districts and disburse to the District Water and Sanitation Missions (DWSMs.). All projects sanctioned by Government of India also need to be approved by State Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SSSC).

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sanitation Coverage as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4.	Assam	61.54
5.	Bihar	18.61
6.	Chandigarh	94.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9.	Daman and Diu	65.80
10.	Goa	72.60
11.	Gujarat	34.24
12.	Haryana	57.71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	67.45
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
15.	Jharkhand	8.33
16.	Karnataka	31.89
17.	Kerala	94.41
18.	Lakshadweep	98.34
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
20.	Maharashtra	44.20
21.	Manipur	87.73
22.	Meghalaya	56.94
23.	Mizoram	87.10
24.	Nagaland	77.69
25.	NCT of Delhi	86.50
26.	Odisha	15.32

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	40.41
28.	Punjab	71.89
29.	Rajasthan	20.13
30.	Sikkim	85.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32.	Tripura	84.59
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34.	Uttarakhand	54.96
35.	West Bengal	48.70
INDIA		32.67

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of households without access to toilets as per Census 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22973
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9277643
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	86616
4.	Assam	2066999
5.	Bihar	13776940
6.	Chandigarh	386
7.	Chhattisgarh	3733268
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25040
9.	Daman and Diu	4360
10.	Goa	34157
11.	Gujarat	4449164
12.	Haryana	1254203
13.	Himachal Pradesh	426566

1	2	3
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	873092
15.	Jharkhand	4295812
16.	Karnataka	5356694
17.	Kerala	229103
18.	Lakshadweep	42
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9612238
20.	Maharashtra	7262645
21.	Manipur	41208
22.	Meghalaya	181784
23.	Mizoram	13531
24.	Nagaland	63563
25.	NCT of Delhi	10684
26.	Odisha	6896152
27.	Puducherry	56685
28.	Punjab	931868
29.	Rajasthan	7579854
30.	Sikkim	13730
31.	Tamil Nadu	7007398
32.	Tripura	93644
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19649918
34.	Uttarakhand	632710
35.	West Bengal	7036829
INDIA		112997499

**Installed Capacity of NHPC**

2971. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects, the total installed capacity and the present generation capacity of the various power projects of National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), State-wise;

(b) the details of such projects of NHPC which have been delayed beyond the scheduled completion date along with their expected completion dates, project-wise;

(c) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has offered to buy back the projects of NHPC operating in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) NHPC Limited and its Joint Venture Company NHDC are operating 16 Hydro Power Stations totaling generation capacity of 5570 MW. The details of these Power Stations along with the installed capacity and design energy, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of Projects of NHPC Limited which have been delayed beyond the scheduled completion date along with their expected completion dates are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No offer of Government of J&K for buy back of the Projects of NHPC in J&K State has been received.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Design Energy (MUs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
1.	Salal	690	3082	Commissioned in 1987/1996
2.	Uri-I	480	2587	Commissioned in 1997

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Dulhasti	390	1907	Commissioned in 2007
4.	Sewa-II	120	534	Commissioned in 2010
5.	Chutak	44	216	Commissioned in 2013
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
6.	Tanakpur*	120	452	Commissioned in 1992
7.	Dhauliganga-I	280	1135	Commissioned in 2005
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
8.	Baira Siul	180	779	Commissioned in 1981
9.	Chamera-I	540	1665	Commissioned in 1994
10.	Chamera-II	300	1500	Commissioned in 2004
11.	Chamera-III (HP)	231	1108	Commissioned in 2012
<b>Sikkim</b>				
12.	Rangit	60	339	Commissioned in 2000
13.	Teesta-V	510	2573	Commissioned in 2008
<b>Manipur</b>				
14.	Loktak	105	448	Commissioned in 1983
<b>Madhya Pradesh (Joint venture between NHPC and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh)</b>				
15.	Indira Sagar	1000	1980	Commissioned in 2005
16.	Omkareshwar	520	1167	Commissioned in 2007
Total		5570		

\*Installed capacity of Tanakpur Power station 120 MW has been de-rated to 94.20 MW

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	Name and location of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Design Energy (MUs)	Original date of Commissioning as per CCEA	Anticipated date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>					
1.	URI-II	240	1123	Nov-09	May-13
2.	NIMOO BAZGO	45	239	Aug-10	Oct-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	KISHANGANGA	330	1350	Jul-14	Nov-16
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>					
4.	PARBATI-II	800	3108	Sep-09	Mar-18
5.	PARBATI-III	520	1963	Nov-10	Mar-14
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>					
6.	*TEESTA LOW DAM-III	4x33=132	594	Mar-07	Mar-13
7.	TEESTA LOW DAM-IV	160	720	Sep-09	May-14
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>					
8.	SUBANSIRI LOWER	2000	7422	Sep-10	Dec-17

\*Three units have already been synchronized.

[*Translation*]

#### **Role of Consumer Groups**

2972. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake conservation of water and other development work through associated consumer groups; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for motivating the said groups?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The draft National Water Policy (2012) adopted by the National Water Resources Council at its sixth Meeting held on 28.12.2012 recommends that community based water management should be institutionalized and strengthened. The draft Policy further recommends that a national campaign for water literacy needs to be started for capacity building of different stakeholders in the water sector.

Fifteen States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management. So far 63,167 Water Users' Associations have been formed in various States covering an area of 14.623 million hectares under various commands of irrigation projects.

[*English*]

#### **Safety of Dams**

2973. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to form a National Dam Safety Authority to oversee the safety of dams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would take steps to get the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 passed early; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has envisaged creation of a regulatory authority to be named as Central Dam Safety Organisation, to oversee the safety of dams in the country.



(b) The requirement for creation of an independent Central Dam Safety Organisation has been identified in the draft of the new Dam Safety Bill. As per the provisions of the new (draft) Bill, the Central Dam Safety Organisation shall discharge mainly such functions as may be necessary to notify and enforce the regulations evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams. The organisation shall monitor the functioning of State Dam Safety Organisations. A unit of Central Dam Safety Organisation shall also act as Secretariat of the National Committee on Dam Safety.

(c) and (d) The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha during the Monsoon Session 2010 of Parliament on 30.08.2010 and was referred to Standing Committee on Water Resources for examination. The Standing Committee on Water Resources have given their recommendation in their 7th report dated 17.08.2011 on Dam Safety Bill, 2010. Further action in this regard is being taken by Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **Coir Industries**

2974. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coir industry is facing major crisis due to lack of incentives for the workers engaged therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the coir Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is implementing following Schemes through Coir Board to boost Coir Industry:

(i) Skill Upgradation and Quality Improvement Programme.

(ii) Entrepreneur Development Programme (EPDS).

(iii) Quality Improvement Programme (QIPS).

(iv) Exposure Tour and Awareness Programme.

(v) Seminars and Workshops.

(vi) Mahila Coir Yojana.

(vii) Development of Production Infrastructure.

(viii) Domestic Market Promotion.

(ix) Export Market Promotion.

(x) Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry (REMOT).

(xi) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

#### **Private Participation**

2975. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose private participation in the production of various rolling stocks and also in Research and Development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame set for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal, at present, for private participation in Research & Development at Research Design & Standards Organisation (RDSO).

However, Private sector of the country is already participating in the production of certain types of rolling stock like wagons and Electric Multiple Units (EMUs). Further, new projects have been sanctioned under Joint Venture (JV)/Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for coach manufacturing factories at Kanchrapara, Palakkad & Haldia, wagon factories at Buniadpur, Guwahati, Kazipet

& Sitapali, Diesel locomotive manufacturing factory at Marhaura and Electric locomotive manufacturing factory at Madhepura.

(c) The JV/PPP projects are at various stages of implementation.

[*Translation*]

### **Water as National Asset**

2976. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed concern over the scarcity of water in the country and suggested the State Governments to amend their rules to declare the water resources as national assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to conduct any study regarding acute shortage of water in next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Document of the Planning Commission has noted that the Indian economy and society face daunting challenges in the water sector. It states that the demands of a rapidly industrializing economy and urbanizing society come at a time when the potential for augmenting supply is limited, water tables are falling and water quality issues have increasingly come to the fore.

No suggestion has been made to the State Governments to amend their rules to declare water resources as national asset.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has constituted a Committee in May, 2011 under Chairman, Central Water Commission to reassess the availability of water resources in the country. As per the latest assessment (Central Water Commission, 1993, accepted by Ministry of Water Resources Standing Sub-Committee, 2000) the average

annual water availability for the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water.

The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed that the annual water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

[*English*]

### **NTPC Power Projects**

2977. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power projects likely to be started in 2013-14 by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and the quantum of electricity likely to be supplied to various States therefrom, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether NTPC proposes to establish new power projects in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the scheduled date of commissioning of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Power projects of 2060 MW capacity are likely to be commissioned in 2013-14 by NTPC and its Joint Venture Companies. Details of projects (State-wise) and the quantum of electricity likely to be supplied to various States/Union Territory (UTs) from these projects are indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The list of projects under construction and targeted to be commissioned during 12th Plan is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement I***NTPC's Projects [including Joint Venture (JV)] likely to be commissioned in 2013-14*

Sl.No.	State	Project	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Quantum of electricity likely to be supplied	
					State	Power Allocation (MW)
1.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur Ph. II (JV)	Coal	500	Andhra Pradesh	59.60
					Karnataka	37.17
					Kerala	16.63
					Tamil Nadu	346.87
					Puducherry	2.23
					Unallocated	37.50
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-III	Coal	500	Uttar Pradesh	160.06
					Delhi	65.96
					Rajasthan	57.61
					Haryana	28.03
					Punjab	41.34
					Uttarakhand	19.62
					Himachal Pradesh	16.85
					Chandigarh	2.72
					J & K	32.81
					Unallocated	75.00
3.	Bihar	Barh-II	Coal	660	West Bengal	99.50
					Bihar	330.00
					Jharkhand	40.00
					Odisha	83.00
					Sikkim	8.50
Unallocated	99.00					
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Koldam	Hydro	400	Allocation order yet to be decided.	
				Total	2060	

**Statement II**

*NTPC's Projects [including its Joint Ventures (JVs)] under construction for likely commissioning in 12th Plan*

Apart from the 3160 MW already commissioned in 2012-13 as part of 12th Plan (2012-17), the details of other Thermal & Hydro projects by NTPC (including JV) are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	State/Union Territory	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Likely year of completion
1.	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	500	2012-13
2.	Mouda-I	Maharashtra	Coal	500	2012-13
3.	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	500	2013-14
4.	Vallur-Ph. II [JV with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)]	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500	2013-14
5.	Barh-II (2x660 MW)	Bihar	Coal	660	2013-14
6.	Koldam (4x200 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	800	2014-15
7.	Barh-II (2x660 MW)	Bihar	Coal	660	2014-15
8.	Muzaffarpur Exp- Kanti [JV with Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)]	Bihar	Coal	390	2014-15
9.	Bongaigaon (3x250 MW)	Assam	Coal	750	2015-16
10.	Vindhyachal-V	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	500	2015-16
11.	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	Hydro	520	2015-16
12.	Nabinagar (4x250) JV with Railways	Bihar	Coal	1000	2015-16
13.	Barh-I (3x660 MW)	Bihar	Coal	1980	2016-17
14.	Kudgi-I (2x800 MW)	Karnataka	Coal	1600	2016-17
<b>Total</b>				<b>10860</b>	

In addition to above list, renewable projects of 38 MW (Solar and small Hydro) are likely to be commissioned in 12th Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Bhakra Main Line**

2978. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Main Line (BML) was constructed for Sutlej water;

(b) if so, the authorised share of participating States for Sutlej water in the BML;

(c) whether the water of Ravi and Beas can also be made available through BML; and

(d) if so, the authorised share of participating States for water of Ravi and Beas in the BML?

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

(b) The annual percentage shares of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in Sutlej waters are 57.88%, 32.31% and 9.81% respectively.

(c) The spare capacity of Bhakra Main Line (BML) is already being utilised for carrying Ravi-Beas waters also.

(d) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), the authorised shares of States in Ravi-Beas waters through BML are as follows:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| (i) Haryana:     | up to 3.45 Million Acre Feet (MAF)                              |
| (ii) Delhi:      | 0.20 MAF  |
| (iii) Rajasthan: | 0.17 MAF (linked with the restoration of capacity of BML canal) |

[English]

#### **Concurrent Evaluation System**

2979. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed that all the schemes under the Ministry will undergo a 'Concurrent Evaluation' system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is expected to improve implementation of schemes under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) All the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are concurrently evaluated through independent research institutions. The Ministry of Rural Development has conducted Concurrent Evaluation Studies/Impact assessment Studies of the major programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), District Rural Development Agency Administrations (DRDA Admn.), State Institute of Rural Development (SIRDs) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Based on feedback received in these studies corrective measures are taken for effective implementation of rural development programmes.

#### **Proposals for Water Projects**

2980. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals regarding water projects received by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the proposals which are still pending with the Union Government for approval;

(c) the date since when the above said proposals have been lying pending with the Government and the reasons for pendency, proposal-wise; and

(d) the time by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The details of major, medium and flood management proposals including anti-erosion and coastal protection projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources from 2009-10 to 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement-I. The details of major and medium projects under appraisals are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of Flood Management proposals including anti-erosion and coastal protection under appraisals is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The details of projects included under AIBP during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV(A) and the status of proposals for inclusion under AIBP during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV (B). The details of projects approved under CADWM Programme from the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 including the list of projects received in 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) The time taken to clear the project proposal depends upon time taken by the Project Authorities in furnishing compliance to the observations of Central Water Commission/Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Environment and Forests etc.

**Statement I***Number of Projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR*

States	Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13	
	Irrigation	Flood Control	Irrigation	Flood Control	Irrigation	Flood Control	Irrigation	Flood Control
Andhara Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Assam	1	4	0	3	0	4	0	0
Bihar	4	5	2	6	2	2	1	1
Chhattisgarh	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Haryana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	4	1	0	5	0	0
Jharkhand	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Karnataka	12	0	0	2	1	4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	15	0	5	0	4	0	0	0
Maharashtra	10	0	4	0	4	2	0	0
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Odisha	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	3	5	7	0	1	0	4
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
West Bengal	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0

**Statement II***Status of new Major and Medium Projects under various stages of appraisal As on 08.03.2013*

Sl.No.	Name of Projects	Date of Receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	A.P. Water Sector Improvement Project (Nagarjuna Sagar)	Jan. 2010	• Various aspects including cost estimate and Hydrology have been examined and comments sent to project authority.
2.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranhita—Chavella Sujala Sravanthi	12.10.10	• Clearance from the following authorities not available. Environment, Forest & Wild Life clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest and R&R clearance from MOT. A. • Observations on Irrigation Planning, Cost and Hydrology aspects sent to project authorities during March 2011 to January 2013.
<b>ASSAM</b>			
1.	Amreng Irrigation Project	12/2011	• Observations on various aspects sent to project authorities in June 2012.
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>			
1.	Renuka Dam (Multipurpose)	Nov. 2009	• Observations sent to State Govt. for compliance.
2.	Medium Irrigation Project Konsil to Jhera Mandop Thona in Tehsil Sarkaghat Lift	20.1.2012	• Observations on various aspects of CWC sent to State Govt. during March to December 2012.
3.	Medium Irrigation Project by constructing Rain Water Harvesting Structure in Satyar Khad in Tehsil Sarkaghat	20.1.2012	• Observations on various aspects of CWC sent to State Govt. during March to December 2012.
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>			
1.	Remodeling of Sanigaloo Canal	11/2011	• Observations sent to recast cost estimate in Nov. 2012.
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
1.	Upper Tunga	February 2012	• Project authorities have been requested to obtain clearance from MoEF.
2.	Modernisation of Tunga Canal System	05.06.2012	• Observations on various aspects sent to project authorities in December, 2012.

1	2	3	4
3.	Modernisation of Gondi Anicut Canals	09/2012	• DPR has been received in CWC, Bangalore.
4.	Sonthi LIS	12/2012	• Observation of Ministry of Agriculture sent to project authorities in Jan. 2013. • Observation sent to project authorities to submit clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forest and Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1.	Sip-Kolar Link Irrigation Project	June, 2010	• Only Hydrology aspect cleared.
2.	Bina Complex Irrigation & Multi-purpose Project	Oct., 2010	• CWC & CEA Comments sent to the project authorities during Jan., 2011 to Jan., 2013.
3.	Morand & Ganjal Complex Project	Sept., 2011	• Comments on Cost-Aspects sent to the project authorities in Dec., 2011. Compliance on M/o Agriculture. Irrigation Planning, CSMRS aspect received during Dec., 2012 to Jan., 2013.
4.	Dejla Dewada	17.07.12	• TAC note has been prepared.
5.	Sanjay Sarovar (Major)	17.07.12	• Observations on various aspects sent to project Authority in Sept. 2012.
6.	Chinki Multipurpose Project	1/2013	• DPR circulated to specialized directorates.
7.	Barna	Jan., 2013	• DPR circulated to specialized directorates.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1.	Dogargaon-Thanegeon	07.09.2009	• Observations on various aspects sent to project authorities in Apr., 2012.
2.	Katepurna LIS	11/2009	• Observations sent to project authorities in Jan., 2012.
3.	Uma Barrage	11/2009	• Observations sent to project authorities in Oct., 2011.
4.	Jigaon	12/09	• Project authorities requested to submit clearance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
5.	Bordi nalla	10.12.2009	• Observations on various aspects sent to project Authority in May 2012.
6.	Upper Pravara Irrigation Project	1/10	• Comments on Cost and Irrigation Planning aspects sent to the project authorities during June 2011 to Aug., 2012.
7.	Tedhava-Seoni LIS	07/2011	• CWC comments sent in Sept., 2011 to submit the proposal through the concerned Chief Engineer of the project along with the CDO certificate.
8.	Garga	08/2011	• CWC comments sent in Sept., 2011 to submit the proposal in proforma along with the CDO certificate through the concerned Chief Engineer of the project.
9.	Wasani (bk)	08/2011	• CWC comments sent in Sept., 2011 to submit the proposal through the concerned Chief Engineer of the project in proforma along with the CDO certificate.



1	2	3	4
10.	Wardha (Hatgaon) Barrage	09/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CWC comments sent in Sept., 2011 to submit the proposal through the concerned Chief Engineer of the project in proforma along with the CDO certificate.</li> </ul>
11.	Takli-Dolari	09/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CWC comments sent in Sept., 2011 to submit the proposal through the concerned Chief Engineer of the project in proforma along with the CDO certificate.</li> </ul>
12.	Sulwade-Jamphal-Kanoli LIS scheme	5/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project was considered in 115th TAC meeting held on 24.07.2012. Due to excessive cost of irrigation per hectare the project was deferred by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources.</li> <li>Comments on design aspects sent to Project authority in Feb., 2013.</li> </ul>
13.	Lower Penganga Project	6/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations of various directorates of CWC sent to the project authorities during June, 2011 to Oct., 2012.</li> <li>Project authorities have been requested to furnish Statutory Clearance from MoEF and MoTA.</li> </ul>
14.	Kanhan (Kochi Barrage)	07/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations sent to Project authorities in Aug., 2012.</li> </ul>
15.	Jihe Kathapur	12/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPR circulated to specialized directorates.</li> </ul>
16.	Lower Tapi Project	2/2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPR circulated to specialized directorates.</li> </ul>
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
1.	Chakpi Multipurpose Project	07/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations of Central Water Commission, Central Electric Authority and Central Soil &amp; Material Research Station issued to project authority during Sept., 2012 to Jan., 2013.</li> </ul>
2.	Singda Multipurpose Project	11/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observation of Central Water Commission sent to project authorities during Jan., 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>ODISHA</b>			
1.	Lift Canal System of Upper Indravati Project	05/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance to comments of CWC and Central Soil and Material Research Station sent to Project Authorities during Aug., 2010 to Feb., 2013.</li> </ul>
2.	Turi Guntat	Nov., 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations on various aspects sent to State Govt. on 03.04.2012.</li> </ul>
3.	Turi Guntat	Nov., 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations on various aspects sent to State Govt. on 03.04.2012.</li> </ul>
4.	Kusumi	Dec., 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations on various aspects sent to State Govt. during Apr. to June 2012.</li> </ul>
5.	Sandul	January, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations on various aspects sent to State Govt. on 03.04.2012.</li> </ul>
6.	Mankad	February, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations on various aspects sent to State Govt. on 04.04.2012.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4
7.	Karapani Irrigation Project	Dec., 2012	• DPR received from State Govt. in December 2012.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
1.	Parwan Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Supply	1/2011	• Comments on Barrage and Canal design aspects sent to project authorities in Oct., 2012.
2.	Manhorthana Irrigation Project	6/2011	• Observations of CWC were sent to project authorities in Sept., 2011.
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
1.	Flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilal, by interlinking of Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers	11/2011	• Observations of Central Ground Water Board forwarded on 09.07.12 and project authorities have been requested to recast the DPR and submit to CWC for appraisal along with the statutory environment clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forest.
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>			
1.	Kishau Multipurpose Project	10/10	• Comments of appraising units of CWC/CEA sent to project authorities.
2.	Strengthening, Renovation and Moderation of existing Baur and Haripura dam in Bazpur/Gadarpur block district Udham Singh Nagar (ERM)	01.09.2011	• Comments of various directorates of CWC & CSMRS were sent to Project Authorities during Oct., 2011 to Feb., 2012.

**Statement III**

*Details of projects under examination of Flood Management proposals including anti-erosion and coastal protection schemes*

Sl.No.	Name of works/scheme	Date of Receipt/ Remarks
1	2	3

**State-Punjab**

1.	Revised Project proposal for construction of Flood Protection Works along river Sutlej from RD 19817-65854 m of 1R Bandh, RD 0-18293 m of 2R Bandh and RD 0-55373 m of 3R Bandh and Giddarpindi Extension Bandh from RD 0 to 6098 m and RD 14329-65854 m of 3-L Bandh, 0-20122 m of 4L Bandh and 0-27439 m of 5L Bandh (D/S of Ropar Head Works to U/S Harike Head Works) in Dists. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr), Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Ludhiana.	11.02.2010/ Non-Compliance of CWC Observations by the States**
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1	2	3
2.	Consolidated Project proposal for work to be executed along Indo-Pak border on River Ravi to check land erosion for safety of village Abadies Border fencing and other defense installation.	05.12.2012

**State-Himachal Pradesh**

1.	Swan River Flood Management project from Daulatpur bridge to Gagret bridge in main Swan river & all tributaries joining main Swan river from Daulatpur bridge upto Himachal Pradesh boundary in District Una (HP).	25.01.2012
2.	Detailed Project Report for Swan River Flood management project Down Stream of Santokhgarh bridge up to Himachal Pradesh Boundary in District Una (H.P)	22.02.2011
3.	Channelization of Chhounchh Khad in Tehsil Indora, District-Kangra (HP).	31.08.2012

**State-Uttar Pradesh (Scheme located on Yamuna between Tajewala & Okhla Barrage)**

1.	Flood protection works along left bank of river Yamuna in Distt. Baghpat and Ghaziabad	09.01.2013
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**State-J&K**

1.	Draft comprehensive project report of flood management programme of river Jhelum and its tributaries, District Srinagar, Baramula	05.11.2009
2.	Construction of Flood protection works/Anti erosion works on Madhumati nallah Bandipore under Flood Management Programme.	08.09.2011
3.	Construction of protection works for defence post on river Chenab near Pakistan Border, Hamirpur, Distt. Jammu (Project Under Border Area Scheme)	21.06.2010
4.	Construction of protection works in form of construction of embankment spurs and revetment to protect defense post in rivers Basantar & Devek (Project Under Border Area Scheme)	21.06.2010
5.	Construction of Earthen Embankment with toe crate /strengthening of existing earthen embankment from RD (977-5250) m on Right side of Waddi Tawi from Bhagwati Nagar to Nadini Seyora.	21.12.2011
6.	Construction of Earthen Embankment with toe crate /strengthening of existing earthen embankment from RD(0-4000) m on Left side of Waddi Tawi from Karnala Chak to Nandpur	21.02.2011
7.	Construction of Flood Protection works on River Drass at Bearas, Thasgam, Bimat, Vatakhul, Hardass and Karkitchoo under Flood Management Programme	July 2011
8.	Construction of Flood Protection works on River Drass at Matayen, Rambipora and Dongchik under Flood Management Programme	
9.	Project report for Erosion Control/Flood Protection works on Wakha Nallah from Gyail to Poyen at spots under Flood Management Programme.	26.08.2011
10.	Construction of Flood Protection works in Block Gool Distt. Ramban.	
11.	Flood Protection Works in Nowshera Tawi (Manawar Tawi) from village Sangpur to Lamberi.	

1	2	3
12.	Erosion control/Flood Protection Works on various nallahs of Kokernag constituency District Anantnag.	
13.	Flood Protection Works at Kishen Ganga Nallah and its tributaries in Gurez and Tulai Area, Bandipora under Flood Mangement Programme	09.10.2012
14.	Construction of flood Protection works/Erosion control on Leh Nallah from Gangles to Spituk (Part-I) (Leh Block) under Central Assistance Scheme (Flood Management Programme)	
15.	Construction of flood Protection works and channelization of Matho Nallah (under Flood Management Programme)	
16.	Construction of flood Protection works/Erosion control over Tingang Nallah, Dikshit (Nobra Block) under Central Assistance Scheme (Flood Management Programme)	
17.	Construction of flood Protection works at Skurubuchan Nallah (Khalsti Block) (under Flood Management Programme)	
<b>State-Kerala</b>		
1.	Mitigation of floods in Phase-II, 421 Padasekharams of Kuttanad Region in Kerala State	17.04.2012
2.	Mitigation of floods in Phase-III, 335 Padasekharams of Kuttanad Region in Kerala State	17.04.2012
3.	Construction of Series of Groynes to combat Sea Erosion in Kerala Coast	17.04.2012
<b>State-Tamil Nadu</b>		
1.	Excavation of Flood Carrier Canal from Cauvery (Kattalai Barrage) to Manimuthar, Vaigai and Gundar River (Phase-I & II)	01.03.2012
<b>State-Lakshadweep</b>		
1.	Closure of breach at Minicoy Island in Lakshadweep	April, 2012
<b>State-Chhattisgarh</b>		
1.	Bhinjara Flood Protection scheme on Kauwa Nalla	09-Nov-11
2.	Jatangpur Flood Protection Scheme on Ahirab river	09-Nov-11
3.	Bango Flood Protection Scheme at Tan river	09-Nov-11
4.	Protection of Mahanadi riverbank in Pussore Block of district Raigarh	28-Dec-11
5.	Takhatpur Flood Management Scheme on Maniyari river	23-Feb-12
6.	Aamdi Flood Protection Scheme on Kharun River near Village Aamdi	13-Aug-12
7.	Mahadeo Ghat Flood Protection Scheme on Kharun river near village Raipura	13-Aug-12
8.	Amethi Flood Protection Scheme on Mahanadi River near Village Amethi	24-Aug-12
9.	Rajim Nawapara Flood Protection Scheme on Mahanadi River	24-Aug-12

1	2	3
10.	Megha, Girod, Charbata, Botha and Gudguda Flood Protection Scheme at edge of Mahanadi	25-Oct-12
11.	Chipli (Dhabha), Jawergaon, Hardi and Karelibaldi Flood Protection Scheme at edge of Mahanadi River	25-Oct-12
12.	Liagar Flood Protection Scheme on Lilagar River	29-Oct-12
13.	Madaku and Jondhara Flood Protection scheme on Shivnath River	29-Oct-12
14.	Kharung Flood Protection Scheme on river Kharung River	29-Oct-12
15.	Sarwani and Domuhani Flood Protection scheme on Ghongha & Jewas River	29-Oct-12
16.	Ghonhga and Jewas Flood Protection Scheme on Ghongha & Jewas River	30-Oct-12
17.	Talagaon and Takhatpur Flood Protection Scheme on Maniyari River	30-Oct-12
18.	Sone and Chumara Flood Protection Scheme on Sone and Banki River	30-Oct-12
<b>State-Odisha</b>		
1.	Subernrekha Sanskar Project	11-Oct-10
<b>State-Karnataka</b>		
1.	Flood Protection Works to Varada river in Hangaltaluk of Haveli district in Karnataka	9.5.2011
<b>State-Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
1.	Anti erosion at KLEY of Apatani Plateau of Ziro, Phase-II	03.11.2010
2.	Integrated Flood and River bank Erosion Management Project (IFREM)	30.06.2010
<b>State-Mizoram</b>		
1.	Project report on Flood Control/Anti-erosion measures for protection of Agriculture land of Phaisen, Kolasib District (Mizoram).	20.10.2011
<b>State-Nagaland</b>		
1.	Proposal for protection of National Highway-39 from landslide and erosion between Paramedical Colony-Naga Hospital Kohima	27.08.2010
2.	Composite treatment of Mesumsu valley of Chichung river combine water conservation approach at Longsa in Mokokchung district OR Protection of Tsutsung valley (Longsa Village) from flood and erosion of Tsutsung river at downstream of NH-155 crossing in Mokokchang District	06.04.2011
<b>State-Sikkim</b>		
1.	Master Plan of Storm Water Drainage System/Jhora Training Works for Gangtok, East Sikkim	22-July-11
2.	River Training Works/Anti Erosion Works along tributaries of river Rangit in West Sikkim	21-Feb-11
3.	River Training Works along Reli Khola, Nar Khola, Rathangchu & Rangit river in West Sikkim	21-Feb-11

1	2	3
4.	Anti Erosion Works at Namok Khola in North Sikkim	26.08.11
5.	River Training Work along Rani Khola in East district, Sikkim	12.07.11
<b>State-Tripura</b>		
1.	Anti erosion work along the bank of river Haora for protection of vulnerable locations from Chapaknagar to Balakhal under Sadar Sub-division of West Tripura district	04.05.12
2.	Anti erosion work along the bank of river Khowai for protection of vulnerable locations from Netajinagar (Brahma Cherra) to Banglahour under Teliamura Sub-Division and from South LN. Pur to Paharmura Bridge under Khowai Sub division of West Tripura district	04.05.12
3.	Anti erosion work along the bank of river Gumti for protection of vulnerable locations from Dalak Smatal para to Durgapur under Amarpur-Udaipur and Sonamura Sub-division of South Tripura district	04.05.12
<b>State-Assam</b>		
1.	A/E measures to protect both banks of river Simen in Jonai Civil Sub-division	09.12.10
2.	R/S to Ranganadi on both embankment including A/E measures at different reaches	02.02.11
3.	R/S to both embankment of river Dikrong with breach closing work at Ahomgaon on R/B and construction of embankment at R/B of river Dikrong from NF Rly. Line to Bihpuria town including A/E measures at different reaches	02.02.11
4.	Protection of different reaches from the erosion of river Jamuna on both banks	09.05.11
5.	Integrated approach for flood and erosion control of river Puthimari under BTC area	27.07.11
6.	Anti erosion works to protect left bank embankment of river Buridehing at Namfakial village	21.09.11
7.	M.E. along with bank of river Mora-Pagladia from N. Highway Tihu-Akhra PWD road (Raising & strengthening of embankment including anti-erosion works on both bank at different reaches)	05.09.11
8.	R/S to Puthimari Embankment on B/B from R. A. Railway line to Boromboi	11.12.2012
9.	M/E along both bank of Pohumra from Kathalmurighat to Railway Line (R/S and A/E measures at different reaches of both bank embankment)	02.01.2013
10.	Raising and Strengthening of existing embankment with anti-erosion measures on left bank of river Saral Bhanga from Patgaon to Khalashi	07.01.2013
11.	Flood Management works to protect Silchar Town from the erosion of river Barak at Angerjur, Bethukandi and Manikpur area	14.01.2013
12.	Protection of Bahari, Phulbari, Bhogerpar, Pazarbhanga and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	24.01.2013
13.	Protection of Brahmaputra Dyke at Amguri Pichala area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	02.01.2013

1	2	3
14.	R/S of river Bank embankment of river Aie from the chainage 0.00m to ch 2200m and from ch 8000m to ch 18000m including anti-erosion measures at different reaches.	02.01.2013
15.	Improvement of flood protection system along the both bank of river Brahmaputra	02.01.2013
16.	Protection and raising strengthening to Deang Bund both banks from Desang Pani to Dhai Ali on river bank and Challapathar to Desangmukh on left bank at different reaches	02.01.2013
17.	Integrated Flood and erosion management of Manas and Beki rivers in districts of Baksa and Barpeta in Brahmaputra Valley within Assam	22.01.2013
18.	Raising and Strengthening of Dikhow embankment both banks from upper Nazira to Dikhowmukh at different reaches along with the protection measures	22.01.2013
19.	Raising and Strengthening to Puthimari both bank embankment from Baramboi to its outfall	02.01.2013
20.	A/E measures at different reaches of right bank of river Jiabharali including R/S of embankment of Kurkani	09.01.2013
21.	R/S of Dhansiri Bund from Punjan to Barpathar and Dowel Bund at Kamalgaon including A/E measures at different reaches	11.01.2013
22.	Channelization and stabilization of Brahmajan and Tupang river including R/S of existing and providing new marginal embankment	22.01.2013
23.	Flood Management of river Subansiri river training works on both banks embankments in Assam	22.01.2013
24.	Protection of village Domgaon, Dababeel, Chotunilbari, Debargaon, Bherbheri, Rowmari, Khagrabali, Sanyasbari, Uttar Popragaon and Popragaon from the erosion of river Aie	22.01.2013
25.	Flood and erosion Protection measures at Gainadi Basin	22.01.2013
26.	A/E measure to protect Soalkuchi Town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra PH-V	20.12.2012
27.	Anti-erosion measures at different reaches of right bank of river Brahmaputra from Berachapori to Chengajanghat	26.12.2012
28.	Protection of Bhurbandha and its adjoining areas against the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Construction of Land Spurs)	27.12.2012
29.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Bor-Dirak, Na-Chumoni and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Noa-Dehing & Dirak	07.01.2013
30.	Construction of retirement of B/Dyke from Kharmuza to Bailikuchi from Ch 11.55 Km to 13.46 Km at solmari including anti-erosion measures	23.01.2013
31.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Panikhaiti and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	28.01.2013
32.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Brahmaputra dyke on Right bank of river Brahmaputra from Adabari to Kukrajan including strengthening of the dyke from Ch 26th Km to Ch 33rd Km	28.01.2013

1	2	3
33.	Protection of different reaches from the erosion of river Jamuna on both banks	22.01.2013
34.	A/E measures to protect Hirapara and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	02.01.2013
35.	A/E measures to protect Dakurvita - Kusbari and Chatiarpar area (at U/S and D/S of RIDF-VII Scheme) from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	02.01.2013

\*\*Applicable for all Projects.

#### **Statement IVA**

(A) *List of New Projects included under AIBP during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Major, Medium &amp; Minor Irrigation Projects</b>				
<b>BIHAR</b>				
1.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage 2008-09 (XI)	66.663		
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>				
2.	Kelo 2008-09 (XI)	13.523	13.5	
3.	Khuraung (ERM) Project		4.5	
4.	Sutiapat Project		6.318	
5.	Maniyari Tank Irr. Project (ERM) 2011-12			22.25
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>				
6.	Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10	36	5.4513	13.77
<b>JHARKHAND</b>				
7.	Subernarekha Multipurpose project			335.54
8.	Resto & Renov of Bheemasamudra Tank	3.483		
<b>KERALA</b>				
9.	Chitturpuza (PMP) 2010-11		5.8522	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
10.	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I & II) (2008-09-XI)	42.64	95.469	
11.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II	34.02		94.69



1	2	3	4	5
12.	Lower Panzara Project (XI), 2009-10	47.75	28.35	38.77
13.	Nardave Project (XI), 2009-10-New Medium	6.75	12.375	11.137
14.	Aruna Project (XI), 2009-10-New Medium	10.125	12.375	11.362
15.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI), 2009-10-New do 2nd installment	111.92	115.78	108.08 11.98
16.	Gadnadi Irrigation (XI), 2009-10-New	17.55	9	11.25
17.	Kudali Irrigation Project	4.5	4.05	3.67
<b>ORISSA</b>				
18.	Rukura (XI), 2009-10-New	7.0635	15.2736	32.4
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
19.	Shahpur Kandi (XI), 2009-10 (National Project)	10.8	15.236	
20.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder RD-179 to 496		105.84	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
21.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI), New 2009-10	10	31.05	23.625
22.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak (XI), New 2009-10	21.375		18
23.	Arjun Sahayak (XI), New 2009-10	24.3	178.128	105.4685
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
24.	Teesta Barrage National Project		81	97.2

**Statement IVB***(B) Status of new Major and Medium Irrigation Project Proposals for inclusion under AIBP during 2012-13***New Projects**

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Name of the State	Date of Receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Uttar Pradesh	1.10.2012	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
2.	Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamna)	Maharashtra	27.12.2012	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
3.	Tembu (New)	Maharashtra	6.2.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Urmodi (New)	Maharashtra	6.2.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
5.	Shelgaon Barrage (New)	Maharashtra	8.3.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first. Observations of MoWR sent to CWC/ State Government
6.	Modernization of Grimtoo Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1.2013	Returned to CWC with observations.
7.	Modernization of Zaingeer Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1.2013	Returned to CWC with observations.
8.	Mod. of Lar Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	16.1.2013	Returned to CWC with observations. 18.1.2013
9.	Hattikuni (New)	Karnataka	26.2.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
10.	Upper Mullamari (New)	Karnataka	26.2.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
11.	Chandrampallii (New)	Karnataka	11.3.2013	Observations of MoWR sent to CWC/ State Government
12.	Shri Rameshwara Lift	Karnataka	18.2.2013	Recent receipt
13.	Omkareshwar Canal Ph-IV (New)	Madhya Pradesh	1.3.2013	Recent receipt
14.	Man (New)	Madhya Pradesh	7.3.2013	Recent receipt
15.	Indira Sagar Ph-V (New)	Madhya Pradesh	4.3.2013	Recent receipt
16.	Karra Nalla	Chhattisgarh	13.3.2013	As per MoF, continuation of AIBP is to be obtained first.
17.	Mahi Right Bank Canal Project (ERM)	Gujarat	13.3.2013	Recent receipt

**Statement V***(A) Details of projects approved under CADWM programme during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals approved		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1	-	-
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	3

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Karnataka	6	-	1
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	-
5.	Manipur	2	-	-
6.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
7.	Odisha	-	1	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	1
11.	Haryana	-	1	1
12.	Mizoram	-	1	-
13.	Nagaland	-	1	-
14.	Bihar	-	-	-
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1
16.	Gujarat	-	-	-

*(B) List of projects received during 2012-13 is as under*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of the State	Date of receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kanjhari Irrigation Project	Odisha	11.12.2012	Proposal received after XXII meeting of IMSC.
2.	Ramial Project	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Bankabal Project	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Ong. Project	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Cluster of 213 MI Schemes under Imphal East, Imphal West and Churachandpur	Manipur	24.12.2012	State representative did not attend the XXI meeting and hence proposal submitted in 2011-12 was not taken up. Re-submitted in 2012-13.
6.	Cluster of 125 MI Schemes under Thoubal, Ukhrul and Chandel districts of Manipur	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Cluster of 169 MI Schemes under Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Senapati districts of Manipur	-do-	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dzuza Medium Irrigation Project at Niuland, Dimapur	Nagaland	20.02.2013	Proposal received after XXII meeting of IMSC.
9.	Jamania Pump Canal System	Uttar Pradesh	29.01.2013	Proposal received after XXII meeting of IMSC.
10.	Lower Manar	Maharashtra	28.05.2012	Proposal received after XXII meeting of IMSC.

### Food Testing Laboratory

2981. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up a food laboratory for the testing of food items being served by licensed contractors in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways also proposes to introduce stringent standards for preparation of food items under hygienic conditions and to serve quality food items in trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether recently the Delhi High Court had summoned Railways regarding issue of adulterated food and its quality being served in trains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Railways thereto along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to set up any in-house Food Laboratory for testing of food items supplied by licensed contractors in passenger trains.

(b) Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has notified NABL accredited food testing Laboratories all over the country, any food sample lifted under the Act are to be sent to these laboratories. Railway Food Safety

Officers/Designated Officers also send samples to these laboratories.

(c) and (d) Railways have introduced New Catering Policy, 2010 under which Standard Bid Documents for award of catering contracts have been prepared by engaging professional agencies specifying stringent eligibility criteria with parameters about the quality and quantity of food, maintaining proper hygiene, cleanliness while handling raw material, preparation, packaging, supply and service of food to the passengers. Waste management instructions have been issued in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units.

However a PIL has been filed in Delhi High Court regarding creation of Administrative Machinery in Railway for implementation of Food Safety and Standard Act.

(e) The matter is sub-judice in the Court of Law.

### Cost of IAY Houses

2982. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present in absence of specific rational principles grant is being allocated randomly under Indra Awas Yojana (IAY);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the unit assistance provided under IAY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA):

(a) and (b) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with a view to provide financial assistance to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. Under the scheme, funds are allocated to States on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio.

(c) and (d) The Government has already enhanced the unit assistance for an IAY house with effect from 1.4.2013 from Rs. 45,000/- to Rs. 70,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- to Rs. 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

[Translation]

#### **Disability Certificate**

2983. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions in the Railways for giving concession in passenger fare on the ground of producing disability certificate in the country;

(b) whether any specific age limit has been prescribed to be eligible under this concession; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for this anomaly along with the steps likely to be taken by the Railways to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Railways grant concession to four categories of disabled persons in extreme cases *i.e.* (i) Orthopaedically Handicapped/Paraplegic persons who cannot travel without escort, (ii) Mentally Retarded persons who cannot travel without escort, (iii) Completely Blind persons travelling alone or with escort, and (iv) Totally Deaf and Dumb persons (both afflictions together in the same person) travelling alone or with escort. One escort is also granted same concession. Concessions are granted at stations on surrendering the copy of prescribed disability certificate.

(b) and (c) No age limit has been prescribed for eligibility of concession in the case of disabled persons. Indian Railways grant concessions to disabled persons on production of prescribed disability certificate irrespective of age.

[English]

#### **Benefits of Welfare Schemes to Minorities**

2984. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of the welfare schemes are not reaching to the minorities at the grass root level;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the failure of the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The benefits of the welfare schemes are reaching the minorities at the grass root level. However, some of the State Governments/UT administrations have delayed the implementation of welfare schemes considerably. The reason for such delay may be attributed as:

(i) Non submission of district plans in time by States/UTs,

(ii) Delay in identification of locations by the State for the projects with substantial minority population,

(iii) Land availability problem,

(iv) Inordinate delay in transfer of funds by the State Government to the district authority /implementing agencies,

(v) State share not released by some of the States,

(vi) Delayed identification of implementing agency, and

(vii) Non submission of utilization certificates on time.

(c) and (d) The mid-term evaluation studies are carried out by a third party to assess the impact of the scheme on the ground. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was entrusted with the assessment of the implementation of schemes of the ministry including Multi sectoral Development Schemes (MsDP) in 20 States/UTs. The overall findings of the evaluation study regarding the implementation of the schemes at grass root level were satisfactory.

Similarly evaluation studies were carried out for schemes implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF). First Evaluation Study was conducted in 2001 by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion (IIPO). The second one in 2007 by the Operations Research Group (ORG) and the latest Evaluation cum Asset Verification was conducted in 2010 by the Indian Social Institute (ISI). These studies have appreciated the task being carried out by MAEF and recommended augmentation of the Corpus Fund.

National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) had got an Impact Evaluation Study of its schemes during 2012-13 through National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD) under Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India. The major findings of the study are:

- (i) Beneficiaries covered under NMDFC schemes were almost in proportion to their population percentage.
- (ii) About 40% of the beneficiaries were found to have crossed Double the Poverty Line after availing loan under NMDFC scheme.
- (iii) Around 12% beneficiaries were able to provide at least one more employment opportunity (wage-employment).
- (iv) Average recovery level from beneficiaries was of the order of 35%.

These finding have now been factored in the restructuring proposal of NMDFC.

(e) To ensure the intended benefits are passed on to the targeted minority population the Ministry has proposed to restructure MsDP to allow for sharper focus on minority areas so that assets created are located in

blocks/towns with substantial minority population. The Scholarship Schemes are being restructured to allow for greater transparency and accountability during processing and sanction. To help evaluation of flow of benefits, disaggregated data for the different minority communities has now been sought from all ministries under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and the States/UTs have also been requested to provide better and timely feedback. Social audit and the appointment of an independent agency for monitoring and evaluation of various schemes included in PM's New 15 PP are being formulated for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

The progress of implementation of MsDP is monitored by a three tier mechanism, the Empowered Committee at the centre under the chairmanship of Secretary, Minority Affairs serves as the oversight committee to monitor the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis. The progress under MsDP is also reviewed on half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee of Secretaries' observations are reviewed by the Union Cabinet on six monthly basis. The progress of implementation of the programme is also monitored by this Ministry with the States/UTs through regular meetings and conferences as well as personal site visits by the officials. Besides this, the State Level Committees and District Level Committees, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, are the designated Oversight Committees at the State and District levels to monitor the progress of implementation of MsDP. Further, the State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit project-wise quarterly progress reports on the implementation of MsDP to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

The scholarship schemes are reviewed regularly through Video Conferencing, interaction with the State Governments at regular intervals and field visits by the ministry officials. The Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) was introduced for the Merit-cum-Means scholarship scheme in 2010-11 has now been extended to Post Matric scholarship scheme in 2012-13 (Disaggregated data is maintained in the Scholarship Scheme).

The performance of MAEF and NMDFC are monitored by the Ministry through regular quarterly review meetings.

The computerization for online processing of applications for scholarships and grants-in-aid to NGOs has been implemented in MAEF.

[*Translation*]

### **Approach Roads**

2985. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway stations under Northern Railway where approach roads are in a dilapidated condition and facility of drinking water is also not available at these stations;

(b) the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to address the said problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) No approach road is in dilapidated condition on Northern Railway. Drinking water facility is available at the stations under Northern Railway. However, repair/maintenance and improvement/augmentation of such facilities is a continuous process. Corrective actions in this regard are taken for repairs/rectification whenever deficiencies are noticed either as a result of regular inspections or through public complaints.

[*English*]

### **Long Loop Lines**

2986. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct long loop lines along major stations in the country for enabling parking space for long-haul trains to allow premier passenger trains to overtake uninterruptedly as and when needed;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time frame set for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam. Railways plan to construct longer loop lines on stations identified for this purpose so as to enable running of long haul trains on identified routes.

(b) Works at following stations have been proposed for sanction in current Railway Budget of 2013-14:-

9 stations of East Coast Railway viz. Hindol Road, Dumuriput, Sigdam, Gumda, Gamjam, Kotpar, Chipurupalli, Gangadharpur and Paradeep.

21 stations of North Central Railway viz. Kitham, Ghosrana, Jakhora, Burhpura, Matatila, Kotra, Antri, Sikroda, Jasra, Dabhaura, Khoh, Sansi, Ekdil, Bhadan, Kurastikalan, Gaipura, Maripat, Dankaur, Ahraura Road, Bheerpur and Ambiapur.

7 stations of West Central Railway viz. Chhotioda, Laban, Piloda, Ravta Road, Shyamgarh, Suvasra and Thuria.

7 stations of South East Central Railway viz. Baradpar, Kothari Road, Shahdol, Silyari, Hathbandh, Salwa and Koka.

(c) It is expected that this work will be completed in two to three years as per availability of resources.

### **Railway Protection Force**

2987. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a legislation to make the Railway Protection Force to make fully responsible for security in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal along with its current status and the reasons for such initiative; and

(c) if not, the suitable steps being taken by the Railways to enhance security cover for rail passengers during journey time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) A

proposal to amend the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act, 1957, has been approved by the Ministry of Railways. The proposal seeks to achieve the objective of replacing the presently prevailing three tier security system of RPF, Government Railway Police (GRP) and District Police with a two tier security system of RPF and District Police over railways. The Ministries of Home Affairs and Law & Justice have already approved the above proposal. Matter has been forwarded to the States for soliciting their opinion on the above proposal.

(c) Security has been identified as one of the priority areas by Railways for strengthening and up-gradation. Efforts made to strengthen railway security in recent past include installation of an Integrated Security System, procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up of All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms and strengthening of manpower etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Projects in Backward/Remote Areas**

2988. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of the railway projects announced by the Railways for the backward and remote areas in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/spent thereon; and

(c) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No mandate is available to Indian Railways to connect backward and remote regions. Some of the projects are taken up on socio-economic considerations which also connect backward and remote areas of the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Equipments for Ultra Mega Power Projects**

2989. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making it mandatory for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to buy a certain percentage of equipments from domestic manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage that has been fixed for the domestic manufacturers;

(c) the criteria for fixing the percentage; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism for ensuring compliance of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Change of Timings**

2990. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received some representations from some of Member of Parliament regarding change in the timing of 12415/12416 Indore-Nizamuddin Express;

(b) if so, whether the matter was examined by the Railways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The matter has been examined and change in timings of 12415/12416 Indore-Nizamuddin Express has not been found feasible, at present, due to operational constraints.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 noon.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*



12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8596/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8597/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8598/15/13]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8599/15/13]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8600/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8601/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8602/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8603/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8604/15/13]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8605/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8606/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8607/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission of India:-

- (i) Report No. 240 - Costs in Civil Litigation - May, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8608/15/13]

- (ii) Report No. 241 - Passive Euthanasia-A Rereview - August, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8609/15/13]

- (iii) Report No. 242 - Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances (in the name of Honour and Tradition): A Suggested Legal Framework - August, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8610/15/13]

- (iv) Report No. 243 - Section 498A IPC - August, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8611/15/13]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8612/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8613/15/13]

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8614/15/13]

- (iii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8615/15/13]

- (iv) Outcome Budget of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8616/15/13]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. 204/OR/A&E/1132 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2012 making certain amendments in the Ordinance 13 and 14 regulating the scholarships and Registration of Student of the Institute relating to the Degree of Masters' and Doctor of Philosophy and directing that the said amendments in the Ordinance shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research Act, 1998.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8617/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8618/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8619/15/13]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8620/15/13]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) The Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 869(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2012.

- (ii) The Companies (Issue of Indian Depository Receipts) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 736(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2012.
- (iii) S.O. 2977(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 1060(E) dated 21st December, 1989.
- (iv) S.O. 2978(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2012 regarding delegation of powers under Section 388B, 388C and 388E of the Companies Act, 1956 to Reserve Bank of India.
- (v) The Companies Directors Identification Number (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2012.
- (vi) The Companies Directors Identification Number (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 930(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th Decvember, 2012.
- (vii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 931(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2012.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8621/15/13]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-I) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8623/15/13]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8624/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 846(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2012 under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8625/15/13]

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8626/15/13]

12.03 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

### 44th Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I present the 44th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture on "The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2012."

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS

## 18th Report

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2012-13.

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## JHARKHAND BUDGET, 2013-14

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Jharkhand for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8627/15/13]

Madam, I have a short speech which I will lay on the Table of the House.

12.03<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (JHARKHAND), 2012-2013

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Jharkhand for 2012-13.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8628/15/13]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, five jawans of CRPF have been killed in a terrorist attack yesterday in Srinagar. You paid your homage to them from the Chair and the whole House joined you. Though, when even one jawan is martyred the whole country is agitated and aggrieved. This is a matter of personal loss to me because one of those five jawans was from my Parliamentary Constituency, Vidisha's Iccchawar Legislative Assembly Constituency. I am leaving today in the night and would like to request Hon'ble Finance Minister to pardon me because I have a flight at that time only when he will reply to the Budget Speech. I have to take part in his funeral rites. Therefore, I am going there and take part in his last rites.

Hon'ble Speaker Madam, in the morning when you were conducting obituary a very painful scene was observed from the ruling benches. The whole first line of benches was empty. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has the Question Hour in the Rajya Sabha on Thursday and his absence is understandable but the Hon'ble Home Minister of the country who is also the Leader of House was also absent. I do not know why he was absent. This question will be raised in the House. The Government should think over it. This is not unnatural thing. You, yourself had a written obituary with you. This is not a small incident. But, Shinde ji is Leader of House and Home Minister of the country. He was also not here. The Chairperson of UPA was also not present and Parliamentary Affairs Minister was also not present. The whole first line was absent and no Minister from ruling party was here. We are pained to see that what has happened to our sentiments? Even now he is going through a paper. He is not listening to what I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I am listening to all the things.

[English]

I was collecting all the information on this as I was expecting that this issue will come up today...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You should have been there at the time homages were being paid ...(*Interruptions*) the officers were collecting the data and they would have to provided to you. You should have been present there at the time when homages were being paid. But, Hon'ble Speaker, I am talking about other things that every time there is any killing, some day five are killed and some other day 15 are killed, we think we have done our duty by paying homages? Do you know that during the inter-session a very shameful and painful incident occurred when the people of Pakistan Army crossed LOC and not only shot at our two jawans but beheaded them also and took one Jawan's head with them. The dead body of martyr Hemraj was brought without his head. First, there was no reaction of the Government and hockey players were given the visa. The invitation for cricket match was also not cancelled. But when the pressure mounted from the public, the Prime Minister gave a statement that there cannot be business as usual with Pakistan. We got some satisfaction because we have been again and again saying that till Pakistan does not destroy terrorist camps in its area we should not hold any talks with them ...(*Interruptions*) but the talks were going on at that time also and it was also said that why the 'visa on arrival' should be stopped. Such things were continued to be said for six-seven days as if nothing has happened. When strong statements were made from one side and the country got agitated, then only a statement was given by the Prime Minister and we got some consolation. But four days before the Prime Minister of Pakistan came to 'Ajmer Sharif' and our Minister of External Affairs organized a banquet for him ...(*Interruptions*) Madam Speaker, I salute them ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let her speak. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I salute Deewan Saheb of 'Ajmer Sharif' from here who understood the public sentiments of whole India and opposed his visit and registered his protest publicly. But there was no such move from the side of Government. The External Affairs Minister himself went there and organised a banquet for him. There was a public agitation there but Government did not pay any attention to it. Within four days of his departure from there this incident happened. Yesterday, it was repeatedly said that those were Pakistanis. They were in possession of medicines produced in Karachi which were found in their bags. They came here as cricket players and killed our five persons in the playground of our public school. This was the news in the newspaper that there was prior information about that. If there was prior information then what we do with those information? Today, there is one photo which shows them taking positions later. If there was prior intimation then why we could not save the lives of those five jawans? Why were we not alert? In spite of all this, a demand is made there that Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act should be withdrawn from there ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mundeji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanathji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it is unfortunate that this incident ...*(Interruptions)* Shariq ji, you are a very gentle person ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shariq Saheb, please sit down. What are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKFR: You all please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. When he sits down you are standing up and when you sit down they stood up.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Shariq Saheb is very intelligent person ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Beg Saheb, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you people have stood up.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I do not know why Shariq Saheb is getting agitated so much. He is a very good person and talks sensibly. I have good relations with him. There can be difference of opinion on certain matters. He might be thinking that AFSPA should not be withdrawn. When you get an opportunity put fourth your views and give reasons therefor ...*(Interruptions)* please ask for an opportunity ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Beg Saheb, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: They should also accept it ...*(Interruptions)* Shariq Saheb, do not get so much agitated, please sit down. It is very unfortunate that this incident has happened there and a demand for withdrawing AFSPA is being made. I have raised this issue. It is being said that AFSPA should be withdrawn ...*(Interruptions)* This incident has happened there ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I have to say that we should not get swept away by the sentiments and see the reality there ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, I will ask them to sit, but you all are standing up time and gain.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: They have sat down, therefore, you also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, all of you sit down. They have sat down, therefore, you also sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am so sad to say that though entire House should condemn the said terrorist act, speak it seriously, but they are challenging it ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He is saying that I am challenging you ...(Interruptions) We are challenging each other ...(Interruptions) I request you ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down, and let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why all of you are standing again and again? Sushma ji is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji is speaking and why are you standing up again and again. All of you sit down. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Barq Saheb, you also sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to tell both of my colleagues that today is not the day for challenging it. They are challenging me ...(Interruptions) Let us get united and challenge Pakistan. ...(Interruptions) Let all of us unite and challenge the terrorists and let the message go from Indian Parliament that we are united against terrorists ...(Interruptions) We are united against Pakistan. Now, this message should go from our Parliament. Let us unite and challenge Pakistan, challenge the terrorists. Let us not waste our energy in challenging each other. ...(Interruptions) Today, if Indian Parliament. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down. Sushma ji is speaking, therefore, all of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you getting agitated so much? Don't react so much? All of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji is capable. Sushma alone is capable. Why all of you stand up?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, if we look divided even on such incidents, it would send a very wrong signal and a wrong message would reach Pakistan and every terrorists. Therefore, I want to say that let us forget what has happened in the House. ...(Interruptions) Whatever happened in the House, forget it. Remember, what has happened in Srinagar and the entire House should strongly condemn it in one voice. I want the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam Speaker, I too want to say something. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am calling Shri TKS Elangovan to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will make a statement in a short while. Till then, I would call Shri Elangovan to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, you give me two minutes to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, I am calling him to speak for he has given a notice.

...(Interruptions)



SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, you let me speak first. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You associate yourself.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I, too will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you, too, to speak, but let him speak first, as I have called his name.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I, too, will speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Elangovanji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You are adopting BJP's agenda for debate and not the real issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shrimati Darshna Jardosh, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Ramen Deka, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Aijun Ram Meghwal, Prof. Ramshankar, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shri Haribhau Jawale, Kumari Saroj Pandey, Shri Chandulal Sahu, Shri Devji M. Patel, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, Shri Sohan Potai, Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti, Shri Uday Singh, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Kirti Azad and Shri Ajay Kumar associate themselves with this issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

12.19 hrs.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Reported capturing of Tamil fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy**

*[English]*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for the opportunity given to me to raise an important issue in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

At the outset, while associating with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition about the killing of five CRPF Jawans, I want to raise an important issue about the Tamil fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: While associating with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the killing of five CRPF jawans, would like to raise an important issue about the Tamil fishermen who were arrested this morning. Yesterday about 20 Tamil fishermen from Rameshwaram were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy.

Today this morning, at Thangachi Mandabam, eight boats were captured by the Sri Lankan Navy and about 50 fishermen who were in those boats were arrested. Madam, this has been happening as a daily affair. I am sorry to say that. India being one of the biggest democracies in this part of the globe, but it is one of the weakest in protecting its own citizens. That is what has happened in Sri Lanka with regard to Rameshwaram fishermen and also the CRPF men in Kashmir.

Madam, many assurances were given by the Government that fishermen will be protected. But so far, they were not protected. This has become a daily affair. These Tamil fishermen are not going to capture the country; they are going to sea to capture fish. They don't know where the maritime boundary is. My question is, our Coast Guards must take necessary steps to protect

the fishermen from being arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy. I don't know what our Coast Guards are doing. This has become a daily affair. I want the Government and the Minister to reply in this regard and give an assurance that no such incidents occur in future.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Devji M. Patel, Shrimati Bhavana Patil Gawali, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri S.S. Ramasubbu, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Ramesh Viswanath Katti and Shri Manicka Tagore are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri T.K.S. Elangovan.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Hon. Speaker, yesterday 19 Indian fishermen were arrested and four trawlers were seized by the Sri Lankan Navy. Today, also nearly 50 Indian Tamil fishermen were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I am raising a very serious matter.

Today also nearly 50 Indian Tamil fishermen were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy. This is not a new thing. This is regularly happening in Rameshwaram. Regarding this matter, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister and the concerned officials. What kind of action our Government at the Centre is taking to stop this kind of menace which is happening in Rameshwaram area? These Tamil fishermen are regularly going for fishing. They are doing fishing for centuries in that area. Just because we are raising Sri Lankan issue, now, Sri Lanka is behaving very harshly against India. Our Ministers are stating that Sri Lanka is a friendly country. Is this how a friendly country treat Indian Tamil fishermen, who do fishing for their livelihood?

If you take the recent statistics, nearly 800 Indian Tamil fishermen were killed by the Sri Lankan Navy. What our Navy is doing? Has our Navy arrested any single Sri Lankan fisherman? Let them give the statistics. Why is this partiality? This is how the Government of India protecting the rights of Indian Tamil fishermen. I am

\*Not recorded.

requesting the Central Government to take necessary action to release all the Indian Tamil fishermen arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy. Sri Lankan Navy are putting these Indian Tamil fishermen in prison. Is this how Sri Lanka should treat a friendly country like India? I would say that Sri Lanka is always acting against India. Therefore, in the name of friendliness, our Government must not shirk the responsibility. Hence, I reiterate that our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has written a number of letters in this connection, on which, I would request the Central Government to take necessary action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri P. Lingam, Shri P.R. Natarajan, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Ramesh Viswanath Katti are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Dr. M. Thambidurai.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, from the Chair you can order for a statement from the External Affairs Minister on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, give me two minutes time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is over. He is speaking on it. You associate yourself with him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not disturb the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I would like to speak on this subject for two minutes. A Jawan from my Constituency has been martyred and here I cannot speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you speak...

[English]

Please be very brief.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now why you people are speaking. We cannot give time to all to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, on the issue of Jawans we should also be given an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinha ji, you speak quickly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, a jawan from my Constituency, from my city was martyred yesterday in Srinagar. Subhash Saurav Badra was a young man belonging to Scheduled Tribe, who was martyred yesterday in Srinagar...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I think that it is my right to put this point in the House because a Jawan from my Constituency, from my city has been martyred...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanath ji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you please be silent. You are Yogi. You please be silent.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Madam, an hon. Member is speaking, then why these people are disturbing again and again...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you became so angry every time. You don't be angry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, as the Leader of Opposition has said, this issue has become personal issue for him as well as for me also...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. Now your point has come.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is a great tragedy.

[English]

It is a great tragedy that our great country has not been able to deal with terrorism.

[Translation]

Terrorist attacks are being made on this country for so many days and we have not been able to deal with them. Is this country helpless? I, through you, Madam, would like to ask the hon. Minister...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. Let the hon. Home Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

12.28 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

### (i) Terrorist attack in Srinagar

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, there was a

Terrorist Attack in Srinagar. The attack was made by the militants who have taken shelter in the State. They made a fidayeen attack on CRPF Personnel at Bemina within Parimpora Police Station in Srinagar, at about 1050 hours yesterday, *i.e.* 13.3.2013. About 50 CRPF personnel of 73rd Battalion had assembled in the Police Public School Ground at Bemina for further deployment for law and order duties. Adjacent to the Police Public School is the Headquarters of the 73rd Battalion of CRPF where a component of 44 Battalion is also deployed. At that time, some youth of the neighbouring area were playing cricket in the ground. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is giving his statement, your please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): You please listen to us also. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We all the political parties were not heard. Only B.J.P. has discussed its agenda.

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take it up right now. Now sit down. We will take it up right now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Will take it up just now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Taking advantage of the small gap in the fencing, which is generally used by the local youth for their access to the ground, two unidentified armed terrorists in civilian clothes carrying arms, ammunitions and grenades hidden in their kit bags entered the play ground and mingled with the local youth. The terrorists took out their gear, lobbed the grenades, and opened indiscriminate firing on the CRPF Personnel.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Whether this agenda of BJP is being discussed, we should also be given opportunity because it is a question of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The armed officers of CRPF in the group and those from a nearby sentry post, about 70-80 meters away, opened fire on the terrorists. In the ensuing encounter, 5 CRPF personnel lost their lives and another six sustained injuries in which one is said to be critical. Besides casualties and injuries to the CRPF personnel, four civilians playing cricket suffered splinter injuries due to grenades used by terrorists.

Both the terrorists were killed in this encounter. From the encounter sites, the recoveries include two AK rifles, 5 AK magazines, two pistol magazines, four grenades, three Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL) grenades, one UBGL, 62 ammunition, two pouches. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: This is not the way, we have not been given opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: From the bodies of terrorists killed, two diaries, one each from them containing numbers suspected to be of Pakistani, tube of betnovate, a skin ointment were recovered. Further investigations reveal that this tube was manufactured in Glaxo Smithkline Pak Ltd., at 35 Dockyard, Karachi. The name of the tube mentioned in Urdu and the numbers mentioned in the diaries appear to be of Pakistani origin. Their bodies were

shaven which confirms them to be fidayeens. The killed terrorists are suspected to be of foreign origin...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You should listen to all parties ...*(Interruptions)* Where this incident happend the Member of Parliament from that constituency should be heard first ...*(Interruptions)* all in favouritism ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Please listen to the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, you read.

*[English]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Although the responsibility for the incident was owned by an agent of Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, the authenticity of the claim is yet to be ascertained.

There was a terrorist attack in Srinagar. ...*(Interruptions)*

The security situation in Jammu & Kashmir has been afflicted by terrorist violence over the years. Since 2003, the infiltration statistics shows a declining trend. This was possible on account of various measures taken by the security forces such as strengthening of the Line of Control (LOC), by way of fencing, better vigilance in the borders, use of technology in monitoring the activities of terrorists and above all the support of the people of the State. ...*(Interruptions)* This is reflected in the drastic fall of those successful in infiltration since 2005. In 2005, the number of infiltration attempts made, and those successful were 597 and 336 respectively. The falling trend, however, continued till 2011 when the number of successful infiltrators was only 52 as against 247 attempts in that year. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.35 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to set up an Aanganwadi Kendra under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Kashikhedi Purva village in Rajgarh parliamentary constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Women and Child Development to the Integrated and Child Development Services Scheme, an important scheme of her ministry, which is a fully centrally sponsored scheme. The responsibility of implementation of this scheme is of concerned state governments.

Under this scheme, on the demand of the public of that area or the public representatives' demand, the Aanganwadi kendras and Laghu Aanganwadi kendras are opened. The Laghu Aanganwadi kendras are opened in those rural areas where the population is between 150 to 400 and for the river side and coastal areas the criteria has been fixed between 150 to 300. But, in my Parliamentary constituency Rajgarh, under Zirapur project, Kashikhedi Purv is a village and the population of that village according to present survey is 498. This village is situated on the bank of Chhaapi river and by the side of a big irrigation pond. For opening a Laghu Aaganwadi kendra there, on the demand of local public, I have been writing to the concerned department continuously since 2010, and in the House, I raised this demand through a question, but no result till date been achieved. Every time, a reply is received from the side of Hon. Minister

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

that the scheme though is centrally sponsored, the implementation has to be done by the State Government.

In the end, it is my humble request to the Government that in my Parliamentary constituency Rajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) an Aanganwadi kendra may be opened at the earliest at Kashikhedi Purv village under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme.

**(ii) Need for establishment of exhibition centre at Nagpur, Maharashtra on the pattern of Pragati Maidan, New Delhi**

*[English]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): In today's world mutual cooperation between different countries and various industrial units to show their various inventions as exhibition at central places has become very significant. Trade fairs are very important in today's global economy and play a role in the growth of modern international cities. Such centres are very beneficial in boosting the trade not only within the country but also with other countries. Therefore, in order to derive maximum benefits from such mutual contacts, various countries like Germany, China, Japan etc. are holding regular international exhibitions at four or five different prominent places in their respective countries.

In India there is only one international exhibition centre at New Delhi where different national/international exhibitions are held. The international exhibition having participation by many countries is held for a very short period of 14 days in a year. But exhibitions by companies, associations etc. are held regularly throughout the year thereby resulting in overcrowding, traffic jams, pollution and particularly inconvenience to the people of Delhi where such exhibitions are held frequently. Therefore, there has been a consistent demand for setting up of more international exhibition centres in other centrally located places of the country on the pattern of Pragati Maidan. This will not only reduce the pressure on Pragati Maidan but also provide opportunities to the people of different regions to have a glimpse of the economic and industrial developments taking place in India and other parts of the world.

It is felt that due to its central location, economic and industrial development as well as very good road

connectivity to all the places of the country, Nagpur qualifies to be a suitable place for establishment of a new international exhibition centre. Such a state-of-the-art modern facility in Nagpur would have tremendous impact on economy, transport, entertainment and cultural activities, hotels and resorts and tourism in Vidarbha region. Several ancillary services would also get established which would be huge revenue earners for the region. The development of Nagpur International Airport and setting up of Special Economic Zone would further boost the economic, trade and industrial activity in this region. This can be established even on Public, Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Nagpur has plenty of land available to the extent of 500 acres for the establishment of Rajiv Gandhi International Exhibition Centre on the pattern of Pragati Maidan.

I would urge upon the Government to kindly to give serious consideration to this proposal and to grant the necessary approval for the establishment of Rajiv Gandhi International Exhibition Centre at Nagpur on the pattern of Pragati Maidan in New Delhi.

**(iii) Need to take necessary measures for economic and educational upliftment of minority communities in Bhiwandi parliamentary constituency, Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi): There is need for better economic and educational upliftment of minority communities in my Parliamentary constituency Bhiwandi. The Maharashtra Government is doing as much development as was possible. But for the upliftment of the economic and educational condition of the minority, especially, assistance is required from the central Government. There is also need to increase the number of schemes being implemented for the betterment of minorities.

So, it is my demand from the Hon. Minister for Minorities that special steps may be taken for economic and educational upliftment of minority communities in Bhiwandi.

**(iv) Need to expedite completion of ROBs on N.H. No. 37 at Katakhal and Salchapra in Assam**

*[English]*

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the inordinate delay in the construction work of ROBs on NH-37 at Katakhal and Salchapra in Assam.

In 2005, I was informed that the construction of both the above mentioned ROBs would take three and half years from the date of commencement of work. After the approval of work, the construction work could not be started on the plea that the design was defective. The design was sent to Mumbai for modification. This process took 5 years. The project was allotted, once again, to another party but could not be started on the plea of defective design.

The design was again sent for modification and Govt. replied that commencement of work would start after 3 months from the date of approval by the Railways. During the last 8 years the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways could not start the work and the cost of construction is increasing day by day.

I want to know from the Minister of Railways as to when the design will be approved finally for starting the work.

**(v) Need to enhance the rate of EPF pension for retired employees of Public Sector Enterprises**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The retired employees from the Public Enterprises are getting meagre sums as pension which are not sufficient for their healthy living. They are struggling for their livelihood at their old age as they cannot even afford medical expenses. While the Government has initiated welfare measures for its citizens, the retired employees from the Public Sector Enterprises are struggling to survive with their meagre pension.

Trade Union leaders and political leaders have raised this issue on different occasions. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to enhance the present minimum pension at least to Rs. 2000/- and also to introduce a new pension scheme for them.

**(vi) Regarding modernization of Tuticorin Airport in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Tuticorin (Thoothukudi) in Tamil Nadu is a major port city in the country. It became the centre of the India's Independence movement in the early 20th century. Tuticorin harbour is well known for pearl diving, fishing centre and ship building. Tuticorin is surrounded by Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram districts and on the south-east by Gulf of Mannar. Tuticorin is also nearer to Tuticorin Port, Nangeri SEZ, Kudankulam Nuclear Plant and for the visiting tourists to Rameswaram.

Tuticorin is an important centre on the commercial and tourist map of our country and it is presently served only by Spicejet Airlines. In the recent past, the tourist traffic to this city and neighbouring places has increased manifold and most of the tourists prefer to travel by air so that they can utilise their time to the maximum. Considering the commercial and tourism potential, there is not enough service connecting Tuticorin with other important cities. Moreover, people from Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and its adjoining districts where population of Muslim community is concentrated often go to various foreign countries especially to Gulf and South East Asian countries. They have to go either to Chennai or Thiruvananthapuram for their onward journey and in the process they suffer financial hardship and also lose considerable time in travel.

In the recent past, Union Government has identified 35 non-metro airports in the country for expansion and modernization. Expansion of runway and other associated facilities at the Tuticorin Airport including introduction of wide bodied aircraft is under consideration of Airports Authority of India. Currently the Airport can accommodate only ATR type aircraft which can carry only about 50 to 70 passengers. Keeping in view the above, I urge upon the Union Government to kindly take necessary steps for runway expansion, modernization, improving infrastructure and night landing facilities at Tuticorin Airport and allot adequate funds without delay.

**(vii) Need to ensure remunerative price of farm produce to farmers in Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): The farmer gets his agriculture produce after doing tiresome

labour and efforts, even after suffering from unseasonal rains, hail storms and frosts. The new crops like Channa, Masoor, Mattar, Arhar, Wheat etc. have started coming to the market, but the farmers of the area have to face a new problem with it. Farmers are not getting fair prices from the traders and middlemen/brokers for their crops. It is surprising that even after fixing the minimum support prices in many markets of Madhya Pradesh, the foodgrains and pulses of the farmers are being purchased at much lesser prices, which is an offence. The government should create a mechanism for it and make provision of punishment for it is absolutely necessary, so that the exploited farmers community are given their right judiciously.

It is hoped the government will take concrete steps and take necessary action in this direction.

**(viii) Need to make provision of boundary wall in primary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country**

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Today, I want to draw your attention to a most important issue. Today there is heavy shortage of Primary and Secondary schools in the country and the schools are lacking basic amenities such as drinking water, toilets. Due to the absence of these facilities the standard of primary and secondary education is going down. It has been provided under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to construct boundary wall in primary and secondary schools. But now the government has stopped it. It has worsened the condition of the schools.

I would like to demand from the government that provision may be made for boundary walls Primary and Secondary Schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan so that the condition of the schools is improved.

**(ix) Need to set up a Regional Post Office and a Divisional Post Office in Katihar district, Bihar**

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): It is known that before the partition of Bihar there were two regional post offices, one at Muzzafarpur and other at Ranchi as a Circle office (Post). But after partition only one regional office is left in Bihar, which is situated at Muzzafarpur. With one regional office the post offices of North Bihar are neither functioning properly nor controlled.

The border area particularly Katihar, Purnia, Araria, Forbisganj, Kishanganj areas are spread in 20,000 sq. km's. For proper functioning and controlling the area, there is need for opening a regional office at Katihar. It is also known that Katihar district, Kishanganj district and Araria district in Bihar are on the border region and leaving these, the Divisional offices are in every district. Purnia was made a postal Divisional office in 1925. Under Purnia Postal Divisional office Katihar, Purnia, Araria and Kishanganj districts are covered. There has been much changes that took place within a period of 87 years. But as regards postal Katihar, Araria and Kishanganj districts, they are in the same situation. The North-East Frontier Railways Divisional office and the office of General Manager, Telecommunications is in Katihar. It is my demand that for the proper functioning and controlling the postal service in the border areas and north Bihar, a Head Post Office alongwith postal Divisional office at Katihar may be set up.

**(x) Need to set up a National Institute for Coastal Policing in Gujarat**

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The coastal border of Gujarat state is long and sensitive and Gujarat is facing marine terror. Keeping it in view, marine police station check post and outpost has been set up under Phase-I, coastal security. Coastal patrolling is done by boat of 12 and 50 tonnes, Gujarat is at number one in the country to complete the action of Phase-I. It is found from the experience so far that the education of specific nature is necessary to do coastal duty and off shore patrolling. Thus, there is need to impart basic education required for this specific job and start special course for operation, maintenance etc. of patrolling boat.

Recently, it is proposed to set up National Institute for Coastal Policing by the Bureau of Police Research and Development of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The geographical and infrastructural facilities are available in abundance in Gujarat for setting up such a Institute there.

Therefore, I request the government to set up a 'National Institute for Coastal Policing' keeping in view the security and facility there.

**(xi) Need to undertake repair of National Highway No. 75**

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): National Highway No. 75 is in a very bad condition, which is pending under the



Golden quadrilateral project. At present, the Gwalior Jhansi Road is in very pitiable condition. There are big pot-holes on it. The light vehicles are facing difficulty. I request the Government to repair the said road at the earliest.

**(xii) Need to address the grievances of employees of Regional Rural Banks in the country**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): It is a matter of fact that Regional Rural Banks (RRB), operating through 17,000 rural branches in different parts of the country with 75,000 officers and employees have been agitating for immediate extension of pension parity to RRB staff as per industry wise settlement as on 29.10.1993, formation of NRBI with State level RRBs, providing adequate man power by fresh recruitment and creation of promotional and recruitment vacancies as on 31.3.12 and filling up the same immediately, regularization of all part time/casual/daily wage employees in RRBs; extending other allowances and benefits including computer increment and giving representation of work men and officers in the Board of management of RRBs.

The above issues have been pending for a long time. Many representations have been made by All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association, Kolkata. The Association has approached me to take it up with the Ministry of Finance to redress their genuine and long pending demands. Under such circumstances, I would like to urge the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to consider the above mentioned demands without any further loss of time so that the employees of Regional Rural Bank across the country in general and those employees of Regional Rural Banks located in West Bengal would be benefitted.

**(xiii) Need to desilt the barrage over Damodar river at Durgapur in West Bengal**

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): In my constituency at Durgapur in West Bengal there is a barrage at Durgapur over Damodar River which is under Damodar Valley Cooperation (DVC) was constructed for controlling flood, supplying irrigation and drinking water as well as for generating Power. But the barrage is silted now. It is full of sand as a result of which it is unable to keep sufficient water in its reservoir. So the very purpose of construction of DVC has been defeated.

So immediate desilting of the barrage reservoir is required.

**(xiv) Need to formulate a special programme to boost tourism in Odisha**

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): The tourism potential of Bhitarkanika and Gahirmatha wildlife sanctuaries, and the Buddhist site Lalitgiri in Kendrapara, Odisha, is largely unutilized. While Kendrapara is a specific example, similar problems plague other tourist destinations in Odisha such as the hot springs of Atari, Taptapani and Simlipal National Park, to name a few.

The Planning Commission ranks the tourism industry as the second largest in providing employment to semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the country. Hence, the promotion of tourism in Odisha will also facilitate increased economic opportunities to its people.

In order to attract national and international tourists to Odisha, there is an urgent need to expeditiously improve the tourism infrastructure, increasing air connectivity to Bhubaneswar and formulating creative branding and marketing strategies.

The Odisha Government recently announced the development of the Buddhist circuit in the State. On top priority is the 'Diamond Triangle' of Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Udaygiri. In addition to this, ASI announced that it will build a museum at Lalitgiri. These measures are a positive sign of the attention being given to the earlier neglected sites. But, a lot more needs to be done.

In his address at the photography exhibition organized for promoting tourism in Kendrapara in August 2012, the then Minister of Tourism, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay assured us of increased central assistance to Odisha. I, therefore, urge the Central Government to sanction a special programme to boost tourism in Odisha. The measures mentioned above combined with increased funding from the Centre will do wonders for tourism in my state.

**(xv) Regarding setting up of Cauvery Management Board**

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Consequent upon the Gazette Notification of the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 20th February 2013, Centre has to set up Cauvery Management Board and

Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. The Tribunal has concluded that it would be absolutely necessary to establish a mechanism which should be entrusted with the function, supervision and operation of reservoirs and with regulation of water releases. It has recommended establishment of Cauvery Management Board (CMB) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee for this purpose. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already written to the Hon. Prime Minister to set up CMB forthwith. As lower riparian State, Tamilnadu has been the worst sufferer so far. Setting up the CMB early will save the late samba crops and black/green gram crops in some parts of Cauvery delta. I urge upon the Centre to set up Management Board at the earliest to save the livelihood of delta farmers.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Anant Kumar ji, please sit down. I have to say something, please sit down. Please listen to me. I have to say something to you.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. We have to pass the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Ananth Kumar, please do not get agitated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, please sit down. I want to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you listen to me?

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute please, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji, you please sit down. I want to say something, want to find some solution and you are speaking so much, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Budget is to be passed. When you people sit, only then we will go ahead, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, we are not satisfied with the statement of the hon. Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you go on standing, I shall also keep standing, House cannot run like this? You run the House. You listen to me. First thing is that all are saying that they want to speak. Often, I give opportunity to all to speak. But particular thing about today is that we have to hold discussion on budget today and get it passed and send it to Rajya Sabha, but there is no time for that. Therefore, who has given notice in the morning has been allowed to speak. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs have given his statement. Now we do not have time to take up other things, except the Budget. We have compulsion which you will understand and let the discussion on budget be allowed to hold.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): When will we speak?  
...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You give me notice and I will have it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Budget. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, we were not allowed to participate in this important discussion...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitra ji, you start speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please allow to speak your hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi ji, why do you stand all the time. You all sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you may please associate.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you give me notice, we will do everything.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, you did not give me the opportunity to speak on Kashmir issue, therefore, we walk out of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you the opportunity to speak, you give the notice.

...(Interruptions)

12.14 hrs.

*Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitra ji, you start speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, we are walking out in protest.

12.41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Madam Speaker, it is a vital issue. It is the question of life and death of fishermen of Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How can I compel anybody? I cannot compel the Government.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I have requested the External Affairs Minister. As soon as he is able to collect the details, and if you permit, he will make a statement a little later in the day. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Madam Speaker, We have not received the copy of the statement so far ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will get the copy of the statement. Do not disturb Sumitraji. Sumitraji is standing, let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Let Sumitra ji speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Hon. Member will speak certainly, but the copy of statement should be provided.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, please provide him a copy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Sumitrajji speak. Sumitrajji, speak uninterruptedly.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: If it has been withdrawn, than the Government should clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ananth Kumar ji, you are not allowing your own Member to speak. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay Nirupam ji is advocating for her.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.43 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET(2013-14) — GENERAL  
DISCUSSION  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
(GENERAL), 2013-14  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13  
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2010-11 — *Contd.*

*[Translation]*

SMT. SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on the budget for the year 2013-14. So many things have been mentioned in this budget. If it is to be described in two words, than this budget is 'Bol Budget'. Nothing to do, no results to be achieved, no responsibility to be taken, than why misery in speaking. Only to speak, two hundred crores here, two hundred crore there, somewhere thousand crores. Go on distributing, because after two-three months or in next elections, you will have to go with bag and baggage. In

reality, this is the sentiment in the entire budget. Let us see plan expenditure, which is 5.55 lakh crores and non-plan is 11 lakh crores. Plan budget has not been tried to enhance in the whole budget. Indeed, it should have been done, because the entire country is suffering from price rise. Nothing has been done to bring the prices down. Certainly 80000 crore rupees has been earmarked for rural development, by increasing it, but I am the Chairperson of standing committee and I know that the funds earmarked is not fully exhausted. Mismanagement is committed. Corruption is committed at many places. Now implementation of schemes is also there. These thing are there in rural development and no stops have been taken to address these things.

Our Finance Minister talks very good. Our position in the world economy is tenth as on date and I do not understand he is talking no bring it at fifth position. But it has not been mentioned that what steps will be taken to bring it at fifth position.

He said so much regarding food security for poor's, this is very good gesture. Recently there is no dearth of food grain in our country. Our farmers specially the farmers of Madhya Pradesh are doing hard work. There is no scarcity of food grains in our country. Our godowns are full of food grains which is rotting. It is not being distributed. This arrangement is not there. Nothing being said in this regard. We talk about food security. But the food grain we have today with us, what arrangements are being made for that? Our farmers are working so hard. What are we doing to provide them good return of their hard work? I would like to tell you a small thing because he write good things in English. Nutrition has been talked and this has been said that:

*[English]*

"We start a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat."

*[Translation]*

I will talk about my experience. You are talking about Bajra, Jwar etc. and I would like to say that our agricultural policy is very wrong. We say we produce Jwar, Bajra, Kala Chana, Lal Chana etc., but these items are disappearing these days. I cannot understand how the government is talking about nutrition with this allocation

of only 200 crore rupees. Today there are plenty of farms producing jwar, but I said to our farmer that such days are coming when we will show our children jwar in a small box that this is jwar. This jwar, bajra, nachni is very much used by the adivasis of Maharashtra. Adivasis were physically strong by eating Nachni. But now that nachni will not be available, because farmers do not cultivate it. The farmer do not get the price of their crops. You talk about nutri food. Today we see that bio-food is also talked about.

If we see the agriculture sector, the bio-food is really become necessity, because we have ruined our farms by chemical fertilizers. People in our area say that do not cook the vegetables immediately bringing it from market because pesticides is sprayed on it. But when I talk about bio-food, the farmers say that they are agree to cultivate, but we do not have any laboratory in our area, which can certify the price of that product and we will not get the due price for that. Yield is less in quantity. So, this will not do. The farmer already get less money. I am talking about the whole policy, but you are talking about only nutri-food. But it is a matter of concern that some crops are disappearing in this manner.

The dollar chana has been introduced in my area. It is said that it is exported and we get money. The Lal Chhota chana which is called har-bhara is really nutritious, is disappearing gradually. A lot of Soyabean is grown in my area but is used merely for oil extraction and the extract is sent to other countries. In our country, we should prepare nutritious food from it. We should prepare its by products, there is nothing for it. I called it a bold budget just for this reason that only Rs. 200 crore have been allocated and a lot of it is being said but it won't do anything. In fact, such a policy should be there that the farmers are motivated in that direction. But there is nothing of that sort in this budget. Every household is worried, farmers are worried.

Madam, both of my colleagues have dwelt in detail, so not going into all those details, I am going to speak about only one thing and that is the issue of woman. The Minister of Finance has spoken of the women quite boastfully. He said-

*[English]*

Three faces of India. One is woman; Second one is youth and the third one is poor.

*[Translation]*

He spoke very highly of the three faces of India.

*[English]*

Gender-related aspects of empowerment.

*[Translation]*

He has made a mention of it in his speech. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that the Congress has been in power since last so many years and now it has become 115, but with this attainment, it is going into a backward motion to such an extent that along with it, it is dragging behind even this country. Hon. Finance Minister, before realising yourself, understand from the people. I used the word 'Atma mugdh' it means that you should not be Atma Mugdh (self opinionated) means do not think that you are all in all and whatever you speak is very good. It is not so. Even before you, several members said and did good things for women. We talk of gender budgetting. Somebody must have used that word in those days when I was the Minister of Women and Child Welfare and Shri Yashwant Sinha ji was the Minister of Finance. In those days we had started the Gender budgetting not in words alone but we had constituted the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy and had asked for a complete exercise on it and to plan after a study. Under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant we had constituted a task force. I have with me the paper of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and if the Minister of Finance wants, I am ready to give those papers to him. We had celebrated women empowerment year and had prepared several schemes for the empowerment of women like Swayam Siddha, Swadhar and several ether kinds of schemes and had implemented them. At that time we also had conducted a study and had come to know several things. The budget for women and child development was also increased. We had conducted a study about the ways of women development and how we could ensure their participation in everything. In those days, we did a lot and began with the Aanganwadis. Now in every village, they take care of the development of women and look after the children. If someone had thought of it, it was only and only during the Prime Ministership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. For the first time, we had increased the honorarium of Aanganwadi workers. We did not stop there. We also gave Stree

Shakti Puraskars to women to give recognition to their good works. I am grateful to Shri Yashwant Singh ji that he had prepared scheme to give awards to the Aanganwadi workers at the district, State and national level, going even beyond it, we talked of a woman component plan in the Ninth Five Year Plan. We implemented it. In our time, we conducted a study on it and we looked in to this aspect. In those days, we wanted that

[English]

not less than 30 percent of funds should be specifically earmarked for women's programmes.

[Translation]

It was said in those days. With a view to implement it, we had started working on it. As I said, we were to prepare a policy in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and we had begun a study on it. We said that we should make a study with a view to provide for the gender budgetting in each year's budget as not only the Ministry of Women and Child Development but several other Ministries unlike the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Social Justice or five or six Ministries also conduct women-based programmes, where we could do it and after involving them in our study, we increased the budget every year. Keeping in view the ways and measures, we had gone upto 23 per cent increase. 30 per cent we could not do but we did bring about an increase of 23 per cent. All the reports are with me. But I would like to tell only this much that we had accomplished all those things upto 2003- on and that Mr. Finance Minister, I am not very wise and learned but when we do gender-budgetting that means as to how the Ministry should work for the upliftment of women. From the point of law also we had considered and in the process we had gone upto 23 per cent. But what is the position today? What do you do today? See, you talk very nicely but I do not understand as to what you do. He said-

[English]

women are the heads of many banks. While talking of the banks, he said from the point of supporting the women- self-help groups and when he spoke of the Mahila Bank, he spoke from the point of supporting the self-help groups with a view to support women's livelihood.

I would like to tell one thing perhaps you may not be knowing. There is Rashtriya Mahila Kosh under the Ministry of Women and Child Development which was actually initiated in 1993-95 with a proposal of raising it to Rs. 100 crore. You did not increase it to that level during your tenure but both of our Finance Minister *i.e.* Shri Yashwant Sinha and Shri Jaswant Singh ji had decided to do something for women and they had stretched their plan to complete the target of Rs. 100 crore. In fact, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh works to help the self-help groups and small NGOs working in remote villages to be self-dependent. I do not know as to how much attention you have paid to it. But whatever you are talking is-

[English]

support to SHGs and Women's livelihood that employs pre-dominantly women and that address gender-related aspects of empowerment and financial inclusion.

[Translation]

What did you do for it? You established Mahila Bank and allocated Rs. 1000 crore for it. I welcome it because I am a woman who will welcome everything done for the women. But think with a cool mind that when you established bank for women and you made an announcement for it, all of us including Mrs. Sushma and all others gave long hands and welcomed it. But is that the answer for women's empowerment? Is that the answer of gender-budgetting? Mr. Finance Minister, there are several things to do. You may see the guidelines issued by the RBI and NABARD. If you comply with them, a lot can be done. It has been said in the guidelines that women entrepreneurs should be given priority.

Besides that, they have spoken about Women's Desk. What is their Women's Desk? Your guidelines say that Mahila Desks should be set up in all the banks working in all the remote villages.

13.00 hrs.

But just go through those guidelines because our Finance Minister is a highly educated person. Read such things which may work for the people. By what time, there will be women's empowerment? There is a Mahila

Bank in Mumbai. When women go to the banks. But the guidelines say that a Mahila Desk should be set up in each bank serving in the villages and invariably a woman who knows the local dialect, should be appointed in that bank to facilitate the work relating to loan or any other work and to provide them an easy access to that Bank. You talk of Women's empowerment, but that will not be done with the setting up of a Mahila bank. Something else also shall have to be considered. For the time being you are going to strike at the root of the cooperative banks. Today I won't speak of the other cooperative banks.

However, there are Mahila Cooperative banks, Mahila Credit Cooperative Societies which work in villages, where they are needed. Mahila is not going to be empowered by opening Mahila Bank in Mumbai. Today, if you observe their functions I, mean the nationalized banks, you will see that NPA is growing there. The way the loans are disbursed that is also not proper. Favouritism is indulged in the matter of advancing loans. Kindly find ways to control them. Cooperative Banks have been seen being dissolved. The Chairmen of Cooperative Banks are sent to jails also. There is nothing wrong in that. I am not defending them. However, can you cite any case where nationalised banks management indulging in corrupt practices a result of which NPA has increased, have faced some inquiry. How many people in the board of directors are adept in advancing such loans, went to jails. Kindly exercise some control over them. Will setting up a Mahila Bank help empowerment of Mahila. Women in Mumbai are getting advanced, no doubt. They go to banks. However, the need of the hour is that some steps are taken for the advancement of small cooperative banks which operate in villages such as Mahila Cooperative Bank, Nivedita Cooperative Bank, Dharampeth Mahila Cooperative Credit Society and many of the likes. Since they work in villages and become favourite of women. Village women visit them with self-confidence. However you are not interested in this. Leave income tax etc. ...*(Interruptions)* You are fighting over cooperatives. You are doing nothing here. The work which you ought to do, you are not doing that. If you me really interested in women empowerment, these are some small things, which if attended, will go a long way to make things much better ...*(Interruptions)* These issues also require your attention as to the extent of property women own today, how many houses they own, how much land they

possess, from where they would obtain loan, what will she do, which is being ignored.

Madam Speaker, I have said Rs. 100 crores or 200 crores are being distributed. They have stated yet another thing that

*[English]*

"I propose to set apart from Rs. 200 crores to fund the organisation...."

*[Translation]*

They are talking for science and technology. But you are talking for common man

*[English]*

to set up and make these products available..."

*[Translation]*

You are talking about such products which are used by people and you have proposed Rs. 200 crores for the manufacture of such products in a certain specific way. You have stated about an independent organisation. I have already given such suggestions during my tenure as Women and Child Development Minister, we had convened a Science Technology Conference of Bangalore itself. At that time, we had said that women cannot be helped without women friendly technology. How can we extend this help? Mostly women work in fields. Women working at nursery visited one. They work to fill up little plastic bags with the help of 'Khurpi' to make the plants safe there. They argued that if a small khurpi which can be easily handled by us is made then we can fill up comparatively more bags in a day and this can fetch us more money on the basis of number of bags. They requested me to do that. They said the modern technology in agriculture, new methods of agriculture should be made accessible to women. Mostly women work in fields. Make the women learn the advance methods of agriculture.

Madam, let me tell you a small thing. Though the matter was small yet it was very important from the point of view of women. This thing I had learnt at Bangalore. There some lady venders of vegetables came to meet me. They told me that they grow vegetables and sell them in the market. They had big basket to carry

vegetables to the market. For carrying their vegetables to the market they have to travel by bus. So they travel by bus carrying their baskets full of vegetables.

They have to put these baskets on the top of the bus. However, they have to face a lot of difficulty in mounting their baskets of vegetables to the top of the Bus. They have to face ogling from the male helpers who help them loading their basket to the top of the bus. Then I asked that what they wanted from me. They told me that as per their information some known scientist have gathered there who are likely give some innovative ideas. So, why don't you design such a bus which has stand for our basket while we can travel standing. It was indeed a thought provoking idea given by women. So what I am saying about the women friendly technology that is based on experience. The person who is innovating should be rewarded his innovation should be purchased, just do not sit down after giving Rs. 200 crore. We should make efforts, that is what I have to say.

Madam, I have yet to make a submission. They have talked of three phases. I would like to talk about the youth. Rs. One Thousand Crore is too small a sum for the youth. If I advise you to seek guidance from Shri Modiji, you would not like it. He has provided Rs. 800 crore for a State only while you are providing Rs. 1000 crore for the entire country. Kindly strengthen the public education institutions meant for Skill Development under HRD. Without strengthening the existing institutions, going on creating new ones carry no meaning. So, please strengthen the youth. The number of youth is very big, if we take the working age, they are going to be 64 per cent, what will you do about them. So, please do not confine to yourself to talking only, please be serious about implementing them. Today inflation is the biggest problem, I have talked about. Inflation is there and continuing. You have done nothing to arrest that. But what we were thinking, you never know. During the last year of his tenure Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave me Ministry of Petroleum. When I was in Petroleum Ministry, I thought of poor man and with this end in view I had started cylinder with 5 Kg gas for he cannot afford go buy big cylinder. I thought, let us start with 5 kg cylinder. Today people come to me say that when the gas cylinder is dearer today, still you talk of giving 10 or 12 cylinders in a year what after that. Madam, I would like to say, when will they think of poor. Kindly make such filling

arrangement where gas can be purchased in terms of quantity and amount according to one's choice. Can't it be done. We had started with 5 kg, why can't you take it further.

Madam, I have to say only this that they have become habitual of tall talks. They should stop that and face the reality. Madam, the poet dear to them, we love him also. Poet Thiruvalluver, he was not only a poet, but also a saint, that is to say that he was a sage and a poet. He preached a lot of things some two thousand years also. You read his poems, but only those which appeal to you. Actually what ought to be read, you must read that version. I cannot read Tamil but I will read out to you its Hindi Version. Perhaps the Verse No. is 196 or 197 you get it confirmed by reading the book which must be there in your home. He has written one thing. Hon. Finance Minister may please take note of it, it was written by nobody else but your own Thiruvalluver in Tirukkural. He said something in that in Tamil. I am not able to understand much of it, however its Hindi translation is "Lambi Chauri Baat Jo Hoti Arth Viheen, Ghosit Karti Hai Wahi, Vakta Neeti Viheen." Still more sour thing he has said. The Finance Minister must read that also when he goes to his home.

"Jisko Nishfal Shabd Mein". Because all the words used in this Budget are useless.

"Jisko Nishphal Shabd mein Rathi Hai Aasakti,  
Kehna Na Tu Usko Manuj, Kahna thotha Vyakti."

This is what Thiruvalluver had said. I conclude with these words.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is to inform you that we are skipping the lunch hour; the reply by the Finance Minister will be at 6.30 p.m.

Shri Ananth Kumar to present the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

\*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): I am sorry to say that even after my several repeated demands and requests, the Ministry of Finance has totally ignored my district in this General Budget. As a tribal and backward

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



district of India, my Mayurbhanj district deserves special attention from the Central Government for the socio-economic development of the poor and backward tribal people of my district. When the Central Government boasts of its various works and programmes for the socio-economic uplift of tribal people in India, it is very sad to see that the Central Government has willfully neglected my Mayurbhanj district in this General Budget.

In light of the above facts, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, to kindly consider and include my following demands in the General Budget 2013-14 for the betterment of the poor and backward tribal people of my Mayurbhanj district.

An initial budgetary allocation of at least Rs. 50 crores towards setting up of a large Iron and Steel manufacturing unit of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) at a suitable place in my district.

An initial budgetary allocation of Rs.5 crores for setting up a Central Government sponsored Food Processing Unit at a suitable place in my district.

The National Highways (NH) 18 and 49 passing through my district need to be upgraded and the construction of Ranchi-Vijayawada new national highway should be speeded up. Even after my several requests and demands, the 4 lanning of NH 18 in my district has not started yet. Therefore, NH 18 should be upgraded to 4 lane on priority basis with adequate budgetary allocation.

To take up the Bangriposi-Gorumahishani new BG line project in my district as a "Project of National Importance" with an initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 100 crores, as this new line will bring in the much awaited development in my poor and backward tribal district.

I am proud to inform that the Rasgovindpur Airfield of my district is the largest airfield in Asia according to area. But unfortunately this airfield is in a deserted condition and has not been taken up for development as a regular airport even after my several requests and demands. Development of this airfield as a regular airport (domestic airport hub) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) must be taken up. For this purpose, an initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 10 crores should be provided in the General Budget 2013-14.

Upgrading North Odisha University to a Central University with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 10 crores for the infrastructure development and growth of this university.

I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to kindly make an initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 20 crores, in General Budget 2013-14, for upgrading the District Headquarter Hospital at Baripada as a Government Medical College and Hospital. This will go a long way in providing affordable advanced healthcare and medical services to the poor and backward tribals of my district in particular and to the other people of my district, its neighboring districts in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal in general. The Odisha State Government has already sent a proposal to the Central Government recommending upgrading the district Headquarter Hospital at Baripada as a Government Medical College and Hospital with Central Government and State Government funding.

Set up a National Chhau Dance Academy at Baripada as its the Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance which is world famous and has carved a niche for itself in the world. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance may also consider elevating the Chhau Nrutya Pratisthan and Research Centre at Baripada as National Chhau Dance Academy with an initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 5 crores in the General Budget 2013-14. Moreover, national level scholarships should be given by the Central Government to the students of Chhau dance every year.

I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to kindly declare a special package of at least Rs. 50 crores in the General Budget 2013-14 for the upkeep and development of tourist spots and destination of my district. Similarly, I would also like to demand an additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 20 crores for the "Simlipal National Park Development Fund".

An initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 50 crores should be provided for development of Baripada city and 20 crores should be provided for development of Rairangpur city in the General Budget 2013-14.

I am happy to inform that bamboos are available in huge quantities in Chandu area of my district, which is my native place. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to allocate a sum of Rs 5 crore for

setting up a Central Government Sponsored Paper Factory in Chandua.

Budgetary allocation of Rs. 2 crores for development of Chandua Government High School at Chandua in my district with setting up of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Sports Hostel in this school. Previously, there was a sports hostel in this school which was subsequently closed.

An initial budgetary allocation of Rs. 5 crores should be made for survey work at Kesharpur area in my district for extraction of gold, silver and copper, which are available in huge quantities in this area.

My district Mayurbhanj is highly dominated by Santal tribes and Santal Language has been included in the 8th scheduled of our Constitution. So I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance for Budgetary allocation of Rs. 50 crores for opening of Santali University in my district, Mayurbhanj.

\*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): A nation's development is mainly dependent on so many reasons such as the development of poor people, providing self-employment opportunities to educated youth, and agricultural revolution leading to improvement in the lives of the farmers. It is the duty of the government to ensure this. But the development of our nation is affected because of the additional taxes that are imposed by the present Union Government. In this Budget total fund allocation is Rs. 16,65,297/- crore. In India 80 percent of people are dependent on Agriculture. For agriculture Government has allocated only Rs. 27,049 crore. In the present Budget, the excise duty on marble Stones was increased by 30 percent. Because of this, Marble industry may be much affected. Several thousands of people dependent on this industry may also be affected. Likewise the excise duty for Mobile phones, which are being used by all sections of the people, has also been hiked by six percent. This will affect a majority of the people.

In this Budget, it is said that even though 17 lakh people have become eligible for paying service taxes, only 7 lakh people are paying it. More than fifty percent people are cheating the government without paying the service taxes. In this situation Government has not taken any concrete measure to collect taxes from the rich people

who evade paying taxes. But from the farmers, who could not repay their loans due to natural calamities, are being forced to repay it by way of pledges or by way of taking away their belongings. This has caused great pain to them. So this Union Government is not providing security to the farmers rather it is protecting the rich people who evade tax paying.

"Vigilant attitude, Education and Courage are the three important criteria needed for the ruler of the country", as said by the great saint *Thiruvalluvar* in his world famous literary work, *Thirukkural*.

Contrary, the Government is not concerned about alleviating the problems of the farmers but show reluctance towards mitigating their sorrows.

For example, the Union Government has not taken any initiative to find a solution to the long pending problem in water sharing between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchithalaivi Amma* has gone to Hon'ble Supreme Court and after continuous efforts found a solution to the 120 year old dispute and has persuaded the Union Government to issue a notification in the Union Gazette. I would like to stress that even after that without making any delay, the Union Government should take immediate action in this regard.

It is mentioned that revenue status (C.A.D) is deteriorating day by day and every year the government incurs an expenditure to the tune of 75 billion US dollars in order to import crude oil and coal.

It should also be ensured that such imported coal should be of good quality. I also urge that allowing FDI in retail sector cannot be an alternative to this. Additional levying of taxes has burdened the common man and the development of the nation is affected. The income for the government through proper sources is affected because of the corrupt practices and there is a great loss to the public exchequer. Comptroller and Auditor General in a report stated that estimated loss to the government on the auctioning of 2G spectrum was to the tune of Re. 1.76 lakh crore. It is for the government to accept its mistakes, and to take proper action so as to recover the money lost in the auctioning process. This is the solution. But the government is not ready to accept its fault. Rather it is denying that such a high level

\*English Translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

corruption has never occurred and to prove this, it is conducting some more tendering processes and that is again creating doubt in our minds. It is a government which has failed in different spheres and this fact is deeply imprinted in the minds of the people. Corruption is seen at all levels in this government. To hide huge scam that have exploded one after the other such as Commonwealth Sports scam, allocation of coal blocks scam, government is trying to divert the attention to various other issues during the current Session of Parliament. This attitude of the government is not good for the country as well as its financial condition. I wish to remind that it may also be dangerous for the future of our country.

In the current Budget, Rs. 13,215 crore has been allocated for Mid-day meal Scam. On the footsteps of Mid-day meal Scheme being implemented in Tamil Nadu under the able guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, I urge the Union Government that it should come forward to provide thirteen types of nutritious and quality food under this Scheme.

While allocating funds to the State government, while distributing food grains to the State governments, and when asked for kerosene and electricity the Union government should look at the genuine need and demand. But the Union government is only looking at the factor that whether the State Government is ruled by them or by the opposition parties. I urge that these allocations should be made in a non-partisan manner.

Tiruchchirappalli is a major town in Tamil Nadu with a population of 10.27 lakhs. People can go to Chennai, various southern districts and major towns of the State through Tiruchchirappalli. It is the connecting point. Union Government has recently upgraded Tiruchy Airport as an International Airport. The district administration of Tiruchy and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* have sent written requests to the Union government to provide 164.68 acres of military land which is required for expansion of Tiruchy Airport. I urge upon the Union government to pay attention to the demands from the State of Tamil Nadu and to provide the military land in Tiruchy to the Ministry of Civil Aviation on war footing.

Tiruchy Municipal Corporation's limit has been expanded recently. In order to meet the infrastructural requirements in the expanded region as well as in the

existing areas of the corporation, I sincerely request that Tiruchy Municipal Corporation should be included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Part-II.

Union government is very much interested in patronizing foreigners, rather it is partial towards matters relating to the people of different States of the Union. Tamil Nadu is a high revenue earning State for the Union government. But the Union government deny additional funds to Tamil Nadu, even after the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has requested for it. When Tamil Nadu government asks for more kerosene to the State, when Tamil Nadu government makes a cut to the existing supply of kerosene. When the State Government asks for electricity from the Central Grid, then again it is denied. When we demand for total supply of the electricity generated in the Koodankulam Power Plant, in Tamil Nadu for the state of Tamil Nadu, the Union Government do not have any reply to it. The Union Government has time and again denied the State of Tamil Nadu its right and the State has been forced to go to the honble Supreme Court for restoration of its rights to get Cauvery river water for the people of the State. Whenever the Tamil fishermen are attacked by the Navy of Sri Lanka, the Union Government forgets the fact that the fishermen of the State of Tamil Nadu also belong to India.

The Union Government, which is earning more funds from the State of Tamil Nadu and giving back very minimal funds in return as central assistance, should come forward to release additional funds to the State of Tamil Nadu, as requested by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*.

Union Government should provide additional kerosene, additional electricity to the State of Tamil Nadu and should ensure protection of Tamil fishermen who are victims of attacks by Srilankan Navy in the international waters. Bearings in mind that Tamil Nadu belongs to the Indian Union, the government at the Centre should act on war-footing.

I urge upon the Union Government to look into the matter.

[Translation]

\*SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI (Hisar): While expressing my views and putting forward my suggestion on the central budget, I have to say that in view of the elections people were having high hopes from this budget. However, it is a matter of regret that people felt disappointed from this budget. In my view this is a hollow budget though the packing is attractive. I am not on my legs to criticize the Government or point out its shortcomings, I am standing here as a responsible representative of the country who wishes that the people may come out of an atmosphere of despair and may move forward in the direction of peace and progress. I would like to give suggestion for the economic development of the country.

Common man of the country does not understand your budget figures, though he knows well his domestic budget. You have fuelled the inflation in the country so much that it has become very difficult for the common man to arrange for two squire meals. Your Prime Minister Shri Man Mohan Singh ji had promised in 2009 that inflation would be wiped out so many times since then, yet the inflation continues. You have not declared even one step in the entire budget which can help to check the inflation.

“Galat ho Aapka Wada, Koi Khuda na kare,  
Magar kya karein, Huzoor ko aadat hai bhool jane  
ki”

Government has tried to mislead the simple people of the country by showing some figures only. Why don't the Government understand that this is impossible for country to March on the path of development as long as even a single person remains hungry, a woman is unsafe, a child is deprived of the right to education and a single person remains unemployed.

The question arises as to how long the Indian people will wait? or how long they can bear this? Yes, wealthy people can wait, but, there are nots, the hungry people who find it very difficult to wait and the biggest question is why they should wait? The people who have elected us and sent us here as their representative expecting from us that we will work to provide them security, food, equal opportunities and employment and will discharge

our constitutional responsibilities honestly. After this budget having been presented when I went to Haryana on a visit and asked an aged man his opinion about this budget, he expressed the entire truth about this budget in a couplet with tears in his eyes thus:

“Umra-e-daraz maang kar laye the char din,  
Do aarzu mein kat gaye, do intzar mein”

The members of this House may have different ideologies, but our object should be one. According to the fundamental spirit of the constitution we should not forget that whatever difference is there in our ideologies and way of living (manners). We are all representative of the people and have to move with a consolidated objective and that is the development of people.

[English]

As we all know today our Nation is standing of an important turning point where deteriorating economic condition, growing inflation, poverty and the condition of industries is a matter of concern. While on the other side we are faced with corruption, urban and rural unemployment, poor state of health and education and the most important among these is the growing gap between the rich and the poor which has compelled the entire country to ponder over the situation.

I had expected that Hon. finance Minister would present a budget which would be directed towards solving these problem seriously. However, unfortunately the Government have lost opportunity to remove the social and economic discrimination.

I would like to remind that four years earlier from now then the then Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukhejee had presented the budget, he had promised that by 2014 the poverty would be reduced to half and would provide 1 crore 20 lakh jobs every year, will increase the exemption limit of income tax and increase investment in welfare schemes and infrastructural plans. Now look where we stand today in 2013.

This budget does not answer these questions. Mr. Finance Minister you have forgotten entirely the advice of your own former Prime Minister in which he had said that there are two sets of people, one those who work and two those who take Credit only. Your efforts should

be to remain in first set of people because there the competition is less. However, it seems that our Finance Minister has joined the another set.

*[English]*

I am tough political warrior

*[Translation]*

Who has fought for people whatever the conditions were. I always respected the people's mandate. In the capacity of a people representative. I can appreciate how difficult it is for the people to pay tax, yet they pay it in the hope that it will get them an opportunity to live a better life. So I would like to ask the Government as to what concrete step it has taken to give a better life to the people.

This budget goes on show that the Hon. Minister of Finance has better grasp on figures than the economy. There was a little hope with the presence of a young leader like Rahul Gandhi in the congress that something will be there for the youth in the Budget. However, I don't see anything for the youth, common man and the poor in this budget.

This House has more senior and able members than me who can analyses this better with great accuracy. So I would focus on some main areas which are directly linked to the progress of the country.

I would ask the Hon. Minister of Finance as to what concrete policy he has for removing poverty, unemployment and inflation. Have the steps taken by you to increase investment in agricultural area are adequate?

The then Minister of Finance of the country Shri R.K. Shanmukham Shetty had presented the first budget of the country on 26th November 1947. Thereafter the Union Minister of Finance has been presenting the budget every year. In some initial budgets agriculture had remained the focal point. However with growth of our economy our focus shifted to other sectors from agriculture. These sectors were industry and finance etc.

Even today agriculture and allied sectors are providing employment to 58.2 per cent of the people. Even then its contribution in G.D.P. has come down to merely 14

per cent, which was more than 40 per cent merely a decade back.

The hon. Members of the House must be aware that the contribution of agriculture and its allied sectors which was 14.5 per cent in 2010 has come down to mere 13.9 per cent in 2011. The economic survey for 2011-12 indicates that economic growth rate will further come down. I want the Government to tell us as what concrete policy it has to achieve greater growth rate in agricultural sectors?

In order to achieve 8 to 9 percent growth rate in Indian economy, it is necessary that the growth rate of agriculture should remain more than 4 percent. The agriculture sector needs many vital reforms.

There is a need of big investment in irrigation management, advanced technique and land reforms. The Government should tell as to what steps they have taken in this direction.

Immediate effective steps are needed to achieve these goals and for the welfare of our farmers but the political will power therefor in this Government is not seen. Though agriculture is the backbone of this country's economy, but only Rs. 27 thousand and 49 crore have been allocated for this sector in 2013-14 while the farmers in the country are being compelled to commit suicide for their disregard.

Today farmers of this country do not want blank assurances. It would have been better if the Government had provided them diesel, fertilisers, seeds, equipments and technology at subsidised rates. In order to bring out our farmers of this period of disappointment, a political will power and concrete policy is required which seems to be totally missing in this Government.

Some States have been spending the funds taken in the name of agriculture on other heads. Now when the Government is going to bring Food Security Bill, we will require more foodgrain production which won't be possible without the rapid development in agriculture sector. We know that to achieve a sustainable rate of development in the field of agriculture, a big investment is required. What is the Government doing for this investment? Whether the Government is going to bring in the Food Security Bill on the basis of the foodgrains imported from other countries? If it is not so, what concrete steps are being taken by the Government to increase our foodgrains' production?

I welcome the announcement made by the Government for the provision of Rs. 10000 crore for the Food Security Bill. But only the time will tell whether the persons for whom this scheme has been introduced, will be benefitted or not because very recently we have heard of corruption in another important farmers' loan waiver scheme and we have come to know that the eligible farmers did not get its benefit. Therefore, it is necessary that alongwith the good schemes, their effective implementation is also ensured.

It is very painful to see that as to how my own home State Haryana has been the victim of neglect. How the fertile land of farmers is being taken away from them in the name of development? Today the State of Haryana has a debt of Rs. 60000 crore and 35 per cent of its Budget is spent merely on debt servicing and more amount of debt has to be taken for it. So, it is a continuing process. Farmers and poor are being compelled to commit suicide while the entire country knows it that the farmers of Haryana are very industrious. You have left the farmers only two options

[English]

Take devil or take deep sea

[Translation]

My State is an important Centre of food grain production of this country. Still you have been selling their land to the industrial houses. On one hand, you are talking of bringing in a Food Security Bill, on the other hand, when there will not be any fertile land left for the production of foodgrains, how would you make it successful? You shall have to give an answer of this paradox.

This House may recall it that some years ago, I had opposed the SEZ of an important industrial house which became an issue for a national level debate. Even then your Government has acquired 60000 acre of land from 2005 to 2010. I am not against industrialization but we shall have to maintain a balance between agriculture and industrialization.

What does an industrious farmer expect from you—good quality seeds, cheap manure, power, water and fair price for his produce. Whether it is so difficult to give him this much?

The fault lies there in the policies of the Government. After the decontrol of fertilisers' price in 2011, the fertiliser of Rs. 550 value is selling at Rs. 1500 in the market. Besides that, in view of the changing pattern of monsoon, an immediate reforms is required in the field of irrigation.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji had initiated an ambitious plan of linking the rivers which could not be completed even to this day but the things have come to such a point that even today, the farmers in my home State Haryana are pining for water from SYL canal for which my fater, the leader of the people Lat Shri Bhajan Lalji had taken personal interest and signed an agreement with Punjab in 1981. Now when Punjab has gone back from that agreement, the Government is doing politics even on it. Even now the Government does not appear to be having a will power to solve this issue.

In this context, I am reminded of a couplet of Raheem Das which reads as follows:

Rahiman Paani Rakhiye, Bin Paani Sab Soon,  
Paani Bina Na Ubre, Moti, Manush, Choon.

It is something very unfortunate that in this country, loan is easily available for a car but in this very country, a farmer has to mortgage his land documents for getting loan for a tractor. Even then he gets a loan for tractor with a great difficulty. It is a matter of big shame for us.

It is my suggestion that there should be equality of law for everybody. It is an irony that during the last 14 years, 2.5 lakh farmers have committed suicide in this country and in spite of that, this Government does not look serious to check it at any level. Today many States including Haryana, have been struggling with this new type of problem *i.e.* the problem of agricultural labour. It is more ironical that it is the fall out of the over ambitious scheme MGNREGA of the Government.

I agree with all those suggestions of our Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Sharad Pawar ji he had mentioned in his letter to the Prime Minister for improvement in MGNREGA Scheme. He wrote that there should be a period of at least three months in which labour could be provided in the agriculture sector. Due to the agriculture policy of the Government, the wages in agriculture have increased more than two and a half times

and for this very reason, the cost of agriculture products is also constantly increasing. Here I would like to suggest that MGNREGA should be merged with other rural development schemes like MPLAD scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, watershed scheme and Indra Awas Yojana etc. The labourers who are MGNREGA beneficiaries may be very easily utilised for these schemes and on that account, we can save substantial amount of money in these schemes.

In 1998-1999, the Government of India had launched Kisan Credit Card Scheme under which all the farmers were entitled for bank loans for agriculture through Kisan Credit Cards but in spite of the Governmental guidelines, even today the public sector banks are not providing short term loans to the farmers. In the Budget, Government has announced that it would convert the Kisan Credit Cards into Smart Cards which they would be able to use as Smart Cards. It is a welcome step and I welcome it.

The farmers who work hard day and night to provide food security to this country. For this security, the Government should be serious. I would like to give one more suggestion that the Government should bring another policy to provide loan to the poor farmers on easy installments for purchasing arable land at a lower rate of interest.

The Hon'ble Members of this House are aware that every year the foodgrains worth Rs. 60000 crore is being wasted for the problem of storage. What special steps the Government is going to take for the shortage of foodgrains.

In this country where 40 crore people live below the poverty line, the wastage of foodgrains should be brought under the category of crime. Economy is the base of a society. When economy is strong, the society makes progress. In my opinion, the face of development should be humanitarian.

Development with human face. The Hon'ble Members of the House must remember that during the tenure of my father, leader of people late Bhajan Lal ji, the Haryana State touched the heights of industrial development and Gurgaon and Faridabad became the center of industrial activities. It is a very sad situation that today the same State is not counted in ten States which attracts investment.

I demand from the Hon. Finance Minister to make special provisions for Haryana State in this Budget so that Hissar, Bhiwani and Mewat like districts may also developed as industrial States. The existing possibilities will be strengthened more by the provision of tax haven in these areas. There is need to make CBI fully autonomous body so as to stop the political interference in its working. We should give the CBI full financial and administrative independence, although I know that there is need for much consideration in this regard. Even then special provisions should be made in the Budget for CBI immediately.

The dignity of the House is depleting continuously day by day in the mind of public due to manifestation of scams and allegations of corruption. In the circumstances the whole House is to make efforts to maintain the faith of public in this House. The dignity of House should not fall due to some corrupt parliamentarians.

The employment of women is the foundation of future of any society or country. It is irony that today the Women Reservation Bill is still pending for passing. The Finance Minister has said about opening for special bank for women in the Budget. I totally disagree with this stand. What we want to show? That there is partiality shown towards women in the banks or they are considered inferior to man? We would have to give them the status of equality in our thinking. There is need to change the men dominant thinking. Women are working with the men equally and you are trying to realise them that they are inferior to men?

There is need for women empowerment in rural areas, where health, education and girl foeticide like problems are the matters of concern. No initiative has been shown in this Budget in this direction.

The very first Chamar Regiment was established in March 1943 during the Second World War and was dismantled in 1956. My demand is that the persons of that regiment should be given status of freedom fighters and a new Dalit regiment should be established in the army on that lines. In the today's world scenario education is such a medium which can build economic independence by bringing social awareness in a person. A wise man had said that awareness is the best way to fulfil your dreams. The youth is the future of country and I was hopeful that the Government will focus on the youth but I got only disappointment.

There were four challenges in front of the country before this Budget and these were fiscal deficit, price rise, current account deficit and to attract again the investment. But the provision has been made to take anyone of these challenges.

This time more provisions had been made for backward classes and SCs, STs. But the problem is this that the money never reach upto the States.

Let us suppose that rate of dearness will be near 7 per cent, even then 6.4 per cent GDP growth is still not reachable.

Finance Minister is expecting revenue of 1 lakh 72 thousand crores through non-tax revenue, which remain at 1 lakh 29 thousand crore this year. 40 thousand crore is expected from the sale of spectrum. But in the present circumstances it does not seem that Government will achieve this target. This year also it remains less than 1 lakh 64 thousand crore.

Similarly, the target of 8 lakh 84 thousand crore as tax receipt in revenue seems impossible. Devaluation is continued due to increasing current deficit. And after the Budget it has fallen down by two per cent. The trader class is also opposing this Budget on this basis.

There are no indicators that GDP will achieve the estimated rate of growth.

It has been said to retain the 165 per cent increase in the expenditure by arresting the revenue and fiscal deficit at 4.8 per cent. But we have made in our mind that growth rate should be 7 per cent, which seems impossible.

The famous philosopher Plato had said that for success of any work its start is very important. Whether this Government will start it by taking pro-poor and pro-farmers measures?

Now take up the one thousand crore Nirbhaya fund. Undoubtedly, it is a welcome step. It may be that Government have taken step to pacify the anger of public, but whatever the reason is, it is a positive step. Besides, we have to amend the present laws so as to prevent such heinous incidents in future.

The Government are talking about e-linking the Krishi Grameen Banks, but what are the benefits until our villager brethren learn the use of internet. It will be like connecting the cart in front of the horse.

I welcome the 6000 crore rupees rural housing fund. Although it would be better to enhance it upto 10000 crore rupees.

It is not justified from any angle to give 2000 rupees exemption without increasing the income tax exemption. On one hand you give tax exemption of two thousand rupees and on another you are going on to increase the prices of all things. You are taking away by other hand, it is not justified. Do you consider the people of this country so much stupid?

At the end I would like to say that UPA Government say the things in correct manner but takes decisions in wrong ways. Somebody said to me that Finance Minister prepared the Budget by suing two digits and then multiply it by Rs. 10000 crore.

I would like to remember you that if we want to be a great nation, then we should do work instead talk only. The nation does not hope from us less than that.

I hope that Hon. Finance Minister will consider my request and remove the anomalies in policy making and will advance the country on the new path of progress by taking these necessary steps, where common opportunities would be available to all.

Mr. Finance Minister, I conclude my speech by intimating you the sentiments of the public about your Budget and quote following lines of Adam Gondvi:

"Tumhari Filon Mein Gaon Ka Mausam Gulabi Hai,  
Magar Ye Ankade Jhute Hain, Ye Dava Kitabi Hai"

[English]

It was not a mere form of words that I placed before this August house, but they represented the agony and hopes of the 1.2 billion people of my country.

\*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): At the outset, I would like to say that the Budget has no vision for future. The Finance Minister has not made any new

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



announcements for the economic prosperity of the country. Though he accepts that Indian economy has slowed down to 3.2% in 2012, he has not mentioned any new ideas as to how he is going to bring the economy back on the recovery path.

Secondly, there is mounting fiscal deficit. Food inflation is going on; prices of essential commodities are going up; prices of diesel and petrol are being increased every month; this frequent hike in prices puts the common man into untold sufferings and misery. For the current year, the fiscal deficit is kept at 5.2%. For the next year, he expects to bring it down to 4.8%. Given the fluid economic situation, one wonders how he is going to bring it down to 4.8%.

Let us see the allocations on health and education. The Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech that Health for All and Education for All remains the priority. But here, his words do not get translated into action, in the sense, what are the allocations for these sectors? For health, he has allocated Rs. 37,000 crore. Is this amount sufficient for a country of India's size and population? He has allocated Rs. 1650 crore for six AIIMS like institutions. There is a dire need for every state to have one AIIMS like institution. The condition of Government hospitals is very pathetic. Secondly, there are many reports which show that a patient acquires all infections in the ICU, which is supposed to be free of all such things. When this is the condition, where do the poor people go for treatment?

In the case of education, he has allocated Rs. 65,800 crore. One does not know where this money goes. But there are no qualified teachers; thousands and thousands of teachers' posts are lying vacant. In a recent examination held for recruiting teachers less than 10% candidates qualified. Where does the fault lie? When such is the qualification of teachers, how will the students get education? This is the way, those candidates have been taught. It is like a vicious circle. The Government has to very seriously ponder over this and correct the situation.

India is an agrarian country, which is dependent on monsoon. If monsoon fails, Indian agriculture fails. In India frequently we see droughts in one part of the country and floods in other part of the country at the same time. We have no facilities for storing rain water or for taking excess water to water-starved places. The Finance

Minister has not announced any big measure for doing this.

Interlinking of rivers can be a solution for this problem, but it has not found any mention in the Budget; he has not allocated any money for this purpose specifically.

Due to the problem of drought, we saw that many farmers committed suicide. Suicide by farmers in India is alarmingly high. The Government has to consider this situation in all seriousness and find a way out of this agrarian crisis. The worst of it is that the CAG has pointed out in his latest report that there are scams in loan waiver schemes and that many ineligible farmers got the money at the cost of the suffering farmers.

This year, Tamil Nadu is also hit by drought. Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced that 31 districts, except Chennai, had been drought-hit. She also gave compensation to the extent of Rs. 15,000 per acre, which is the highest in the country. She understands the problems of farmers and she takes action to remove their sufferings.

Tamil Nadu depends on other river for its water. For 'Drinking Water and Sanitation', he has allocated Rs. 15,000 crore. How is this money sufficient? In the case of Tamil Nadu, at least now, the Centre notified the Award of Cauvery Water Tribunal, at the repeated request of our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and at the directions of the Supreme Court of India. Now, the Centre has to ensure that Karnataka releases the agreed water of 419 tmc ft. from Cauvery. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma had already written a letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister requesting him to ensure that the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee be constituted early to supervise the releases and that to ensure that by the first week of May, Karnataka starts releasing water.

Here, it is pertinent to mention that he has allocated Rs. 1400 crore for water purification plants in 2000 rural habitations. Since Tamil Nadu is also facing severe water crisis and since we have sea-water in abundance, can he come forward to establish many desalination plants so that potable water problem could be solved early? Will the Minister come forward to allocate more funds for this purpose for the State of Tamil Nadu, to set up desalination plants?

Coming to power, Tamil Nadu has been reeling under severe power crisis. Several times in the past, Hon'ble Chief Minister had requested the Prime Minister to allocate adequate power to Tamil Nadu, but such requests have fallen in deaf ears. Even Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant is yet to attain criticality even after loading fuel into the plant. We do not know when it will produce power. Even when it produces, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had requested the Prime Minister to allocate the entire power to Tamil Nadu, as an interim measure, till Tamil Nadu comes out of the crisis. I hope that the Prime Minister considers this request.

The power crisis in Tamil Nadu has hit industrial production; it has hit textile mills; it has hit the manufacturing sector to the hilt. There is a huge gap between production and demand of electricity. The Finance Minister has not allocated sufficient money for setting up more power plants in our country, to produce more power and to meet the requirements.

About crimes against women and children, the less said the better it is. The capital of India, Delhi has become an unsafe place for women. The Government has shed crocodile tears by allocating Rs. 1000 crore as Nirbhaya Fund. But nothing is mentioned about who is going to administer the fund, how is it going to be spent on safety and security of women.

Coming to taxes, he took upon the entire responsibility of taxing everything. He has now taxed even the air-conditioned hotels, which are primarily in the domain of the States. By taxing every sector, he has not left anything for the states to generate revenue. He collects all the taxes, and runs the flagship programmes, just to get the name, but whereas the States are the ones who are actually implementing the schemes and they do not get any revenue at all. They are made to come to the Centre with begging bowl for everything. But after assuming office, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma had announced many welfare measures for the sake of the people.

Dr. Amma is also giving 20 kg of rice free of cost; she is giving Rs. 25,000 plus four grams of gold at the time of marriage of girls and this money rises to Rs. 50,000, if she happens to be a graduate. She had increased the financial assistance to Rs. 1,000 for windows, old-age pension and for handicapped persons.

For students, she is giving free textbooks, notebooks, laptops, etc. For womenfolk, she is giving free grinder, mixer and fan.

For all these welfare measures the State needs money, but the State is not able to generate revenue because the Centre took over the entire powers. This needs to be taken into account.

In a nutshell, I would say that there is nothing in the Budget to bring back the economy on the growth path; there is nothing in the Budget that inspires the common man; and there is nothing in the Budget to have a prosperous India in the future.

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): I want to convey my thanks and gratitude to you for giving me a chance to speak on Budget 2013-14.

In this Budget Hon. P. Chidambaram Sahib, who has presented this Budget to the House as Finance Minister of the UPA Government, *prima facie* reflected two points very clearly.

The scholarly knowledge of Hon. Chidambaram Sahib, which is famous in India, the main reason of it is that his bringing, especially the way of living and learning is full of foreign culture. The impression of Howard University of America is visible in his Budget and with it, it gives the smell of corporate budget and with it, it gives the smell of corporate culture, this Budget, if seen is not the Budget of Bharat but is the Budget of India.

The soul of India and 75 per cent of Indians live in villages. 65 per cent people are engaged in agriculture and agriculture related work. The farmers, labourers and poor people are not included in it. Neither any attention has been paid on these nor any room made for them in the Budget. The Bharatwasi, who are the villagers are slowly and steadily becoming poorer and the urbanized, which may be called metro culture are growing rich, the gap between the rich and poor is widening for the last 65 years. So the common man has been completely ignored.

The Finance Minister in paragraphs 1 to 7 has mentioned the reason of slow and lag behind pace of

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

development, the global recession and slow development of economy. I am sorry to say that you have added the reason of global recession for your backwardness and poverty as its cause which is not proper to outsourcing your own weakness to foreign. The ups and down in economy take place in foreign countries but our Bharat and the villagers of Bharat are becoming backward and poorer for the last 65 years. Its living example is the farmers of India, as Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand is much ahead. About more than 250 lakh farmers had committed suicides. It is the most painful and miserable history of the world.

'Mool Mantra' has been used by the Finance Minister in paragraph 8 of his speech and has given issue of development as the name of mool mantra. From his speech it appears that his mool mantra is to make rich the people living in cities, metros and the resourceful people and not the progress of Bharatwasi which include poors, labourers and farmers. This Budget is not for all round development of india but is setting the history for the destruction of India.

It was rightly discussed to implement the recommendations of Dr. Vijay Kelkar Committee but the entire Budget is against the principles of Kelkar Committee. This Budget is increasing the problem of fiscal deficit and current account deficit and price rise. The poor people are bound to face great difficulties due to it.

Whenever, the economic principles are ignored and in its place due considerations are given to politics and vote politics in the Budget, that Budget will be disappointing for the poors. The Hon. Minister has made the vote politics as mool mantra and has sacrificed the economic principles.

Due to the paucity of time, I am not elaborating my points. I will first of all place before the House issues pertaining to agriculture and agriculture related.

The Minister has allocated rupees 7 lakh crores for agriculture was earlier 7 lakh 75 thousand crores. But the CAG Report on Agriculture loan and Loan Relief Scheme of 2008, which was laid on the Table of the House in March 2013 pointed out that 13.40 per cent, who were entitled for loan waiving were not given the benefit of it and also 8.5 per cent, who were not entitled, were given the benefit of Loan Waiving Scheme and the

maximum benefit of it was given to the scheduled banks in India, due to which these banks got the amount of rupees 164.60 crores. Although it has not been disbursed. The report also says that In distributing the loan of Rs. 8.64 crores over writings in record has been made and fraud has been committed in it. It has also been written in the sample survey that the entitled farmers have not got the benefit of Loan Waive Scheme.

So, the poors not actually get benefits only by making allocation of funds, but the bureaucrats, red tapism and middle men take full advantage of the scheme. It has been elaborately described in CAG Report. The Hon. Minister should gather courage to understand the feelings of pain of the poors. You have made announcement to allocate a huge amount in the Budget, but the small farmers, on the purchase of tractor and the agriculture goods, which costs about 5 lakh, when he purchase it, he had to pay 16 per cent interest on tractor loan and as such the amount of interest he had to pay on tractor purchase comes to Rs. 80 thousands, whereas the increase in his production of crop was not of 80 thousands. As a result the farmer work very hard for 2-3 year and even then could not pay the loan amount. His entire land, which was mortgaged at the time of taking loan is taken away by the bank as the recovery of tractor loan and is sold at throw away prices. The land and tractors of the farmers had gone and these are the main reasons of his suicides.

Hon. Minister when the loan above Rs. 100 crore are granted to Industries the rate of interest on loan is very low and if the company fails it gets benefit of loan waiving under sick industrial undertakings. The tax of Government, electricity bills of crores of rupees, even the wages of the labourers are waived under the sick industrial undertakings. The difference is only that the failed, closed industrial units (factory) revives even after failure and the farmer if unable to repay the tractor loan of rupees five lakh, in which about 16 to 15 per cent interest is involved, his tractor and the land is sold out and the farmers are compelled to commit suicides.

Hon. Minister the Head of Mother India will ever remain bowed with shame till that time the poors, labourers, farmers in India are not economically viable and strong. The country till that time will not prosper.

In India a new system exists. When the produces of farmers are high they suffer much losses. Adequate storage are not available for storing the foodgrains. Whenever the yield of potatoes had gone up, the farmers piled up their potatoes produce on the roads. What type of system Mr. Finance Minister you are providing in which the farmers are harassed for the growth of production. The fiscal deficit in the Budget is 5.2 per cent. It is highly dangerous figure. It appears that the Finance Minister has utilised his scholarly wisdom and had left the main issue and tried to give it artificial colours through cosmetic makeup. For example a Nirbhaya Fund was created and a scheme of opening a fully women bank has been made. All are aware that in all the scheduled banks in India, the women also work and in South India while on Committee tour I myself had seen 10 to 15 and even 20 per cent are women employees and in any bank in India women do not face any inconvenience in getting bank facilities. Then with this Nirbhaya Bank, which the Minister has established, it appars on being unsuccessful in the matter of price rise, unemployment, black marketing, he is trying to win a championship shield on gender issues by opening a Nirbhaya Bank.

The total amount of expenditure in 2013-14 Budget is 16.65 lakh crore which is 96 per cent of the entire Budget and only 15.260 crore have been allocated for drinking water, which is very less. In rural areas of India more than 90 per cent people are not getting clean drinking water, because the population of villages as a whole take water through hand pumps which is a ground water. Water through tanks is hardly available to the population of 5 per cent only and also there is no provision for testing and checking the quality of water.

The children between the age group from 6 to 10 years in the village are suffering from water born abdominal ailments. Similarly, the amount of 80.194 crore rupees has been given for rural development in the year 2013-14. This allocation is much encouraging but in view of backwardness of rural zone it is quite inadequate.

Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana Phase 2 has also been included therein, the amount of 15.260 crore rupees is quite inadequate. In this amount the drinking water problem of even 50 per cent villages of a State cannot be addressed.

The forecast of average annual growth rate in agriculture has been made as 3.6, whereas in 11th Five Year Plan and 10th Five Year Plan annual growth rate has been shown as 2.5 and 2.4 respectively. In the year 2012-13, estimated production of foodgrain is likely to be made 250 million tonnes. Total Budget for agriculture has been allocated as 27,049 crore rupees which is 22 per cent more than earlier Budget. But actually it will be seemed as average Budget for agriculture sector because in the agriculture sector if all round development including farming, water, drinking water and availability of agricultural implements, tractors etc. to the farmers at reasonable price, electricity at concessional rate and water harvesting arrangement is not made and security of proper foodgrain price is not ensured, the farmer of India will remain poor and compel to commit suicide.

Hon. Finance Minister has allocated only one thousand crore rupees under the head of green revolution for the year 2013-14. It will not sufficient for even vegetables of kitchen garden. This Budget is full of contradictions. On one hand, big advertisement and discussion in Parliament are being made for National Development Scheme and National Food Security and funds under the head of agriculture has been allocated quite inadequate.

I am not against the protection of women's rights but Hon. Finance Minister has allocated one thousand crore rupees under the head Nirbhaya and one thousand crore rupees for Green Revolution whereas there is huge difference between two problems.

In brief, it is clear from this position that progress of agriculture is looking impossible but going of farmers towards destruction is being ensured. Entire country understand that in view of elections of 2014 our Finance Minister has kept many populist schemes including loan waiver hidden in his pocket.

I want that Finance Minister should make treatment of poverty of India like an efficient doctor. 80 per cent reasons of poverty of our country are neglecting of rural people and miserable condition of farmers, and the game to promote urbanization of neglecting the villages and farmers which is being played for the last 65 years has made an achievement. On one hand, India is a country of poors, farmers, workers whose income is from 25 to 30 rupees per day, who have not been able to come out

of the struggle of BPL and APL and on the other hand the Indians who live in cities and metro cities, metro rail passes through in front of their doors and there is no security of schools, hospitals there. Thus our country has been fully divided in two parts and this Budget is widening this gap.

In a nutshell, in allocation of Budget Plan the funds which have been allocated for agriculture, agricultural loan, green revolution, drinking water and development of rural zone is very negligible. This is very serious joke that as to how the rural areas should be looked after, improved and made progressive, in this regard the fate of villages of India is being written by those alleged learned persons of Planning Commission whose education, living habit is based on Western education and culture. That is why our country is lagging behind constantly. If it is said that Finance Minister's plan to play football in tennis court is slowly and slowly carrying the future of farmers towards darkness.

After 65 years of independence there is no water to drink, no shelter to live in, no roads to walk, no electricity for irrigation, no school for children, no hospital for healthcare, this is the situation of villages. 80 per cent deliveries are made by illiterate women of village.

On one hand Hon. Finance Minister tried to make self praise that many exemption and concessions have been provided to farmers, but on the other hand the expense to be made on agriculture inputs like fertilizers, electricity, labourer wage, tractor, seeds, water, diesel etc has been increased at large scale and at the same time labourers are not available in the villages due to MGNREGA and if available, then atmosphere of work and labour has been abolished. Besides, when crop ripens then farmers have to sell their foodgrain at the rate of Rs. 200-300 per quintal less than the price of foodgrain fixed by the Government. Our learned Finance Minister has paid no attention on these burning reasons and rising problems, and it is clear to see the Budget that future of the farmers is going into darkness. On one hand banks are showing 20,25,30 per cent profit in their balance sheet.

The most surprising thing in this Budget is that in the tenure of UPA scams, corruption and black money have been raised to its full extent and along with it unemployment and poverty have also been kept increasing. This Budget is fully silent over this thing as

to how to check black money, how to eradicate corruption and how to re-establish honesty and transparency.

On seeing Budget it becomes clear that fiscal deficit in the year 2013-14 is likely to fall by 4.8 per cent. As per opinion of economists 16 per cent increase in the turnover of excess capital expenditure is clearly visible in the Budget, accordingly farmers go into losses.

At the same time I would like to say that most of foreign currency in India that calls dollar money which is most hard earned money, is spent on import of petrol and diesel from gulf countries and thereafter it is spent on second item which is purchasing of gold. No provision has been made in the Budget for these two items. It is acceptable that whatever foreign currency is spent on oil, Government of India is not able to make much increase or decrease in it but import of gold can be stopped upto 90 per cent because hundreds of tonnes gold is imported in India every year by spending foreign currency and that gold is buried in the ground in our country which creates black money and the spending on gold does not generate employment but on the contrary poverty spreads. But our learned and rich Finance Minister has not paid any heed. From this, there is no hope of enhancing revenue under this head.

If the Finance Minister has sympathy to farmers then he could make diesel more cheaper. 30 to 40 per cent exemption can be given on the purchase of agricultural implements through waiving excise duty in irrigation work.

As per opinion of economists, on going through the Budget in the favour of subsidy the following points come to notice:

If the pages of economic history of India are turned over then the reform of first generation in India was begun first time in 1991. It included many things like liberalization of interest rates, necessity of reserved cash etc. The beginning of abolition of "Licence Raj" was made from this very year and foundation of transparency was also laid. The country got its benefit, it is well known to all.

Road map of financial reforms was prepared by the high level committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram Rajanji. But reforms are very necessary in pension, life insurance and banking sector. The most essential thing is that the economists, leaders and

particularly then Prime Minister and Finance Minister of our country should be of liberal mentality towards rural India.

Many good works have also been done in the financial investments but attention has not been given to the poor. The benefits of banking and facilities are very difficult to set in rural areas and not easily available.

There is a need for economic measures to check the inflation and reduce the fiscal deficit and there should not be politics of vote and power in it.

At present our economy is not on the right path. We need to adopt serious resolve and implement financial rules and regulations and not the political angle to bring the economy on right path. We will have to do the fundamental works for checking fiscal deficit and growth of GDP. We need to follow the path mentioned in Kautilya's "Arthashastra".

For example, when inflation and unemployment is on the rise we should enhance the development of infrastructure sector like widespread construction of roads, four laning of national highways, construction of more 6 lane roads and construction of canals for irrigation, small and big dams, water tanks. These measures can control the inflation and unemployment.

We will have to take some hard steps for long term reforms in our economic policy. But the Central Government is worried about elections and violating the financial rules and regulations due to political power politics. The Central Government will have to bear the losses of this mistake. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has tried to hide his mistakes in his speech by passing the responsibility to the States by accessing them by stating their inefficiency. The Hon'ble Ministers do not hesitate to forcefully state in the House that the Central Government is giving all out financial support in the matter of 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana', health and medical sector and education sector but the State Government do not use that properly and misuse that. A blame game is being played and poor people are facing losses thereof. The Central Government will have to understand it as is said in a couplet that-

"Jindagi Bhar is Bhoor Se Jeete Rahe Ghalib,  
Ki Dhool Chehare Mein Thee Aur Aina Ponchhte  
Rahe".

The people of India are aware of the benefits of democracy and demanding for more developments and if anyone tries to misguide them giving false excuses they know how to teach them a lesson through democratic process. Now the people of the country have become mature and learnt to take decisions also.

The question is as to whether the benefits of big nationalised banks which are working only for the people of big metro cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, Bangalore and urban people of India will ever reach to the poor people of villages also where 60-70 per cent population resides. If so, what is the road map? Nothing has been mentioned about that in the Budget.

The banks have a basic and major role in the developed countries. Banks are the heart of economy and strong banking system is the foundation of strong economic system. Our wise Finance Minister has not taken any steps for correcting these basic structures. Hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh is a well known economist and our learned Finance Minister is also one of the known economists but by going through this disappointing budget it seems that his economic sentiments have declined and political aspirations have increased.

The economic development is based on economic principles only. The political adjustments in it should be minimal. Otherwise, a time came when India had to mortgage its gold in the foreign countries.

The number of billionaires has increased in our country and the number of industrialists of India is continuously increasing among the billions of work but even today no bank in our country which has a standing in the world or world level corporation could be established.

More than 75 per cent savings in India is deposited in the public sector banks of India and if policy of interest rate or liberalisation is not adopted then there is no hope of changes in economic growth seems to be possible. There is a need to include poor people in the banking policy, intention and direction. This has been ignored by the Finance Minister. There is an urgent need to implement the recommendations of Narsinghman Committee which has given two reports regarding reforms in banking system. If banking services network is not spread upto the villages then 65 per cent of Indians will be deprived of the development.

The works relating to money like electricity bills, payment of income-tax, accounts regarding family budget are done by the banks in the foreign countries. Actually banks work like efficient housewife and if this concept is not brought in the banking system till then the pace of economic development cannot be achieved.

Our Finance Minister has not even revamped the Reserve Bank. RBI has a big responsibility of controlling the inflation, increasing production and financial discipline. But nowhere this is seen in the Budget.

The financial inclusion should be essential priority for the Government for economic growth. Banks are opened in the villages under pressure in two three room accommodation but farmers have to face a lot of difficulties to open the account and the banking facility is out of their reach.

Strong financial rules will have to be followed in India and strengthen the capital market of the country. I am happy that the capital market has continuously grown in the last 30 years but the pace of this growth has slowed down, it will have to be speed up. The cash market, corporate loan market network, cash liquidity, effective modern technique and financial literacy will have to be fully developed in it otherwise India will lag behind in economic race.

Therefore, setting up of proper basic infrastructure, transparency in company and corporate sector, inclusion of financial morality is essential.

There is estimate of 10 per cent in total Subsidy Bill in 2013-14. This decline is expected due to 33 per cent fall in subsidy on petroleum. Subsidy Bill is 2 per cent more from estimated target in terms of GDP percentage. It is being expected that subsidy will be 2.6 per cent of GDP in 2012-13 (2.4 per cent in 2011-12). It is expected 2 per cent in 2013-14. There is no expectation of any change in subsidy on fertilizers. Though, it is being estimated that the food subsidy will go upto 90,000 crores with the increase of 6 per cent in 2013-14 and rupees 10,000 crore are included in it which have been separately allocated for implementing Food Security Bill.

The expenditure incurred on main schemes in 2012-13 RE was less than in comparison to the proposed amount. Yearly the MGNREGA is the biggest scheme of

the Government. It is expected that rupees 33,000 will be incurred on it in 2013-14 (equal to the last year's Budget estimates). In total it is expected that there will be 46 per cent increase in the expenditure on Rural Development Schemes (MGNREGA, PMGSY and IAY) and the highest increase in expenditure is expected on PMGSY for the development of roads. It is being expected that the expenditure to be incurred on these schemes will be rupees 21,700 crore in 2013-14 in comparison to rupees 10,000 crore incurred in the year 2012-13 which is more than double. Though, it is less than rupees 24,000 crore incurred in 2012-13 BE.

The expenditure on JNNURM in 2013-14 is likely to be more than double to Rs. 14,000 crore. As per an economist the salient features of Budget are as follow:

1. Because of focus on financial stability and integration fiscal deficit is likely to come down to 4.8 per cent.
2. Hike in revenue tax, dividend for RBI and PSU banks, sale proceeds through auction of spectrum, disinvestment is estimated.
3. No major change in tax rates/slabs. Hike in surcharge for persons with annual income above 10 crore.
4. More stress on capital expenditure may result in 16 per cent more expenditure.
5. Consequent upon lowering of petroleum subsidy, expenditure on subsidy is likely to come down by 10 per cent.

The Finance Minister should have lowered rates of interest. In India, manufacturing industries, such as motor car companies, companies manufacturing spare parts and real estate sector provides maximum number of jobs. But, ironically real estate sector is in the grip of recession and the Government has made no efforts for its revival nor any steps have been taken for creation of jobs.

To sum up, I would say that the political vision of the hon. Minister of Finance as reflected in the Budget and the fear of 2014 election are making it difficult to survive our economy.

This Budget is disappointing and is more politically motivated. It is not going to do any economic miracle.

Not lowering rate of interests, not providing adequate allocation of National Highways and not taking proper care of country's mineral wealth proves that the Budget is below average.

I understand that the Minister has lots of limitations, but he, who handles the situation in crisis, is known as a brave person.

Still, being unhappy and with heavy heart I support the Budget and I hope that the Finance Minister will lead our country to the path of progress and will bridge the gap between rich and the poor.

[English]

\*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I wish to put forward my Party's views on the Union Budget 2013-14. The Union Budget 2013 is being hailed as a feel-good budget which intends to stimulate growth while meeting social and economic justice aspirations. I, therefore, support the Government's effort for a higher growth alongwith inclusive and sustainable development. While agreeing with the Hon'ble Minister's prescription for regaining economic momentum, I have a few observations to make for certain sectors.

The Minister has rightly increased the credit limit for agricultural activities and also extended the interest subvention scheme to private and commercial banks. I am also thankful to the Government for extending the pilot scheme for replanting and rejuvenating coconut gardens to the entire state of Kerala. However, more needs to be done in this regard by strengthening production, value addition and marketing of coconuts. This could include assisting units involved in production of innovative coconut products. In addition, geographical indexing of agricultural produce across the country could also be carried out which has the potential to increase the production, processing, marketing and export of such agricultural commodities. The budget also mentions setting up of National Livestock Mission and in this regard I must suggest that due regard should also be given to multi specialty veterinary care and treatment centers and fodder and feeds milling plants for a holistic approach to this excellent proposal.

This budget has allocated 1400 crore for setting up of water purification plants in 2000 arsenic and 12000

fluoride affected rural habitations. I support this initiative but suggest that similar steps be taken for coastal areas and Kutanad areas of Kerala, which are facing water salinity problems.

The budget mentions about the strained state of the handloom sector and to improve the situation, provides for working capital and term loans at concessional rate of 6%. However, I feel this is not sufficient for ensuring profitability and a steady income to people engaged in handloom sector. I, therefore, suggest simultaneous launching of modernization schemes and skill upgradation of employees for improving the quality standards of handloom products.

The budget acknowledges the nation's rich heritage in traditional industries like coir and provides for assistance via Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). I suggest that more measures could be taken like establishing model coir villages across the country and linking them to tourism sector.

The Budget has rightly increased the specific excise duty on cigarettes by about 18 percent. I suggest that considering the health hazards posed by tobacco products and expenses borne by the society other products like Pan Masala should be banned or be also heavily taxed.

Now coming to the persons who are the focus of this year's budget-woman, youth and poor, I have following suggestions in this regard:

It was heartening to know that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has guaranteed an all women bank for women by October 2013. He has also set up Nirbhaya Fund for funding various activities, which aim at ensuring womens dignity and security. This is highly commendable and I must mention here about a scheme with the same name launched by the Government of Kerala, which aims at preventing sexual harassment of women, provide necessary assistance and set up fast track courts for speedy conviction of the culprits. Under the scheme, it has also been proposed to set up gender park, which will act as a common platform for various women centric activities as a part of women empowerment.

It was good to see special mention of schemes for youth to capture the country's demographic dividend advantage. Similar measures have been taken in Kerala

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



where the government launched a panchayat-level scheme, Kerala State Self Entrepreneur Development Mission, which will provide training to 10 entrepreneurs in each panchayat and give loans of upto Rs. 20 lakh without interest to start an enterprise. I suggest that similar measures must be replicated all over the country for promoting entrepreneurial culture among the nation's youth. The Central scheme as mentioned in the budget would be more effective if it establishes linkages with state missions of the type mentioned above.

\*SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Budget for 2013-14 identifies 'Higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development as its *mool mantra* and endeavours to create economic space and find resources to achieve the objective of inclusive development.

Creating opportunities for our youth to acquire education and skills that will get them decent jobs or self employment identified as one of the overarching goal of budget.

Revised fiscal deficit for 2012-13 stands at 5.2 per cent of GDP and is at 4.8 per cent of GDP for the year 2013-14.

Revenue deficit for the current year at 3.9 per cent and for the year 2013-14 at 3.3 per cent.

In 12th Five Year Plan which had begun in 2012-13, total expenditure had been fixed at Rs. 14,90,925 crore. In order to minimize the deficit, a considerable austerity measures can be taken to reduce reasonably the total expenditure.

In his Budget speech, our minister has categorically mentioned a sentence that we see Economic Policy on one side and Economic Welfare on the other side. By providing a potential and consolidated Economic Policy, the expected Economic Welfare can be achieved. So, there is a significant link between them. This link is visualized in different dimensions. The first and foremost item of such kind is education.

Allocation of 65,867 crore to the Ministry of Human Resources Development, an increase of 17 percent over the RE of the current year is much appreciable. Our nation should have very fast growth in attaining literacy

rate which is only cause to reach our goal in all respects. The SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) and the RTA (Right to Education Act) are in tact for which Rs. 27,258 crore was allocated. The amount is to be increased further more enabling to announce various attractive schemes to school going children. This will definitely pave the way to the parents in sending their children to schools and to the students in avoiding drop outs.

Ministry of Minority Affairs has got the allocation of Rs. 3,511 crore only. Though it is an increase of 12% over BE, this is not sufficient enough to carry out all needful projects of Minorities in different fields. This fund allocation is to be focused towards the implementation of Rajendar Sachar Committee recommendations. Now how many years have passed after this Sachar Committee Report was placed in Parliament? How many items of its recommendations were implemented so far? On one side our UPA Government says that it has very serious concern over all affairs of minorities and on the other side even the recommendations of Sachar Committee were not taken into consideration to implement them fully. Why this kind of partial vision our Government is having on minorities? The so called reservation announcement of 4.5% has been suspended by the court proceedings due to various weaknesses of its report preparation. At least the recommendations of Rajendar Sachar Committee are to be fully implemented.

Moulana Azad Education Foundation is one of the appreciable platforms in various educational schemes carried out by UPA Government. It gives funds to even non-government organizations for the minorities. Its corpus fund stands at Rs. 750 crore and now Rs. 160 crore has been announced in the budget to increase the corpus fund. It doesn't mean that the entire fund is allocated to the concerned purpose. The interest amount gained out of this corpus fund is used for such divine gesture. Muslim community which has a major part among minorities dislikes the interest money earned in the bank. Islam prohibits usury and this usury may be fruitful to one side but it is a backbone of financial exploitation on the other side. As we Muslim community do not like the methodology what Moulana Azad Foundation does, I earnestly appeal the government to allocate fund towards this gesture instead of keeping its fund as Corpus Fund and its interest money earned out of this deposit is utilized. Believe me, some institutions though they are

very much eligible, they don't want to use this fund as it is called 'Haraam' among minority Muslim community.

Considering the Green Revolution which brought remarkable success in producing more volume of rice, eastern states of India like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are to be very much encouraged. Budget report says that Rs. 1,000 crore has been allocated to support agriculture. But it doesn't say what kind of support in what form. By using this fund, if agricultural tools and other resources like seeds, fertilizers, electricity etc. are given with subsidy, it is fine, if the support is given in the form of money for anything, this will pave the way for land owners who lend their paddy fields to others whereas the real farmers will meet no benefits out of it.

Minister's announcement of setting up banks exclusively for women with initial capital of Rs. 1000 crore is receiving overwhelming appreciation all over the nation. These banks will have only women staff members and women customers only. This will definitely facilitate women folk in all respects. Dignity of women is hereby respected to high extent. This is the methodology adopted in Islamic Banking which is interest free banking. This banking mode is in action not only in Arab countries but in Western and European countries also. Interest-free banking is the only concept which eliminates financial exploitation in the market and it caters to all stakeholders without any financial burden and it is as simple as partner in the business. Anand Sinha Committee and Raghuram Rajan Committee reports are having vision of affirmative focus upon this type of interest-free banking. We need not amend and change the prevailing system of conventional banking method but an exclusive provision can be given to adopt this mechanism.

There are a number of countries like U.K., Singapore, Malaysia etc. where participatory banking was allowed without carrying out any amendment in the Banking Act. Changes were carried out for example, in England through Finance Acts in the income tax provisions and other revenue laws to create a level playing field.

Even Hon'ble PM had urged RBI to look into the Malaysian Islamic success in Finance which was ignored till now.

[Translation]

\*SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam Speaker, I feel that the Finance Minister has not taken care of farmers and the poor in the budget. India is an agrarian country and eventoday 70 percent of our population depends on agriculture. We need to have a strong agri-policy and Agriculture Budget should be presented separately on the lines of Rail Budget. Country can't be strong enough, until and unless we have a strong agriculture policy. I represent Machhlishahr Parliamentary Constituency in U.P. Entire Poorvanchal is densely populated and the farmers are left with very small agricultural holdings. 70 percent Graduates/Post Graduates in rural areas are unemployed and therefore, people are desperate in search of employment, whereas, the government has made no efforts for employment generation.

The hon. Minister has said that 300 FM Radio station will be opened, but as per the available information approximately 100 Radio stations are not functioning properly because of shortage of stall. My submission is that the vacant posts should be filled and the radio stations which are lying closed should be started.

A token provision of Rs. 300 crore has been made for dairy development. It is quite inadequate. It should be increased. A severe drinking water crisis is likely to occur as ground water upto 150 feet deep has been polluted. Polluted water from the polluted rivers is consumed by the people through tube wells and hand pumps installed on river banks. Under these circumstances, deep boring is the only way out. Through deep boring clean drinking water can be supplied from door to door. Therefore, there is a need for adequate budget allocation so that we can provide safe drinking water to the people. In most of the parts in the country, ground water upto 150-200 feet deep is salty. In view of it, water supply is the only option.

The budgetary allocation made for irrigation is less than country's requirements. 70 per cent of our arable land is lying uncultivated in absence of irrigational facilities. Cultivation in such areas is at the mercy of god. If it rains, crops would be successful and if rain plays truant, crops would be destroyed. The areas, where there are proper irrigation facilities, the faces of the people as well

as livestock keep glowing. There is a need for proper irrigational facilities if we want greenery and prosperity in the country. Previous government has introduced a scheme namely water shed scheme for rain harvesting involving crores of rupees. But it remained only on paper. Water sheds should be constructed at different at different places for irrigation purposes.

\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): The reaction to the current year's budget all over the country is that be it common men or elite class, all are unhappy with the budget. The Finance Minister has failed to give anything to the country, to the poor man and to the rich people. The government often boasts of GDP growth. But, today the country has realised that the efforts of the previous NDA Government bore fruits from 2008 onwards. After NDA Government, UPA-I came to power and GDP growth rate started falling and consequently the government has not been able to handle the economy so far. What was been done in last fiscal year? What was the allocation *vis-a-vis* expenditure? Why the Finance Minister has not been able to give clear cut reply to it? Because, in a number of cases, only announcements were made and no allocation was made. And at all, if allocation was made funds were not utilised. Country's common man is not concerned about GDP, he wants only his job, two square meals, cloth to cover his body and shelter. Since UPA has come to power, it has taken one year for the public in understanding what GDP or inflation is? But fluctuation in GDP or inflation hardly matters for common man.

He hopes, every budget would control price rise, but it never happens and on the contrary prices keep increasing. It seems the government has lost will to combat inflation. The government is not at all concerned about the problem of common man. The government, quite cleverly increased train fares, before the budget and at the presenting of budget, it smartly said that it has not increased fares. Even in the general budget, the government has played same trick. First, STB was made compulsory, and subsequently its prices were increased in the budget. Means, now a common man will have to dole out more or stay deprived of entertainment. Income of a common man does not increase but the expenditure

increases. Our country is heading to insolvency because of decisions and economic failures of the government but it has already made the common man bankrupt. Tax payer was hopeful that the government may give some relief, but it paid no heed toward it.

For the first time in country's history, the Minister of Railway has expressed his helplessness in checking black marketing of tickets and Minister of Finance has expressed his inability in tax collection. It indicates inability of the government. It has created crisis of credibility. Tax payers are doubtful whether the money paid by them in taxes will be spent in national interests or would go in the pocket of any Congress leader. Congress is facing corruption charges in all, the five basic elements described in our 'Puranas'. In a way Congress has damaged its credibility due to corruption, but in the recent Westland case our credibility has fallen at international level also. Rajiv ji had said that out of one rupee sent from Delhi, only 15 paisa reach. In a public meeting Rahul Baba had said that we shall ensure that out of one rupee, 99 paisa reach the destination. People of the country want to ask for whom he has kept one paisa out of one rupee.

Diamond, Textile and Zari are such industries in Surat which can provide huge employment and earn large amount of foreign exchange for the country. But perhaps the Central Government do not need it or perhaps Surat can get some benefit if its name is changed to Raibareilly or Amethi.

The Central Government adds its expenditure with petrol and diesel but it avoids adding it to the concession given to poor people. I would like to ask if these expenses are added with the expenditure of the Centre, then why the Support Price of farmers is added. Once a rate is fixed, even if the farmers incurs the loss, the rate remains the same.

The Government has failed to provide a good budget from any point of view, whether it is the interest of the country, interest of common people or the interest of the industrialists. The condition of the country, instead of improving, will further deteriorate. I condemn this budget.

13.11 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## 46th Report

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.12 hrs.

## GENERAL BUDGET (2013-14) — GENERAL DISCUSSION

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 2013-14

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13

AND

## DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 2010-11—Contd...

*[Translation]*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Hon. Speaker, Sumitra ji is sitting here. I would like to say that in the beginning of her speech she said that don't tell yourself the best, but her whole speech revolved around the fact that they have done good work and the how badly, the Government have performed. How good we were and this Government is not functioning properly.

13.12 hrs.

*[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINA in the Chair]*

I am at loss to understand as to why the former Ministers start enumerating their own achievements. Perhaps they are hopeful and I feel that Sumitra ji would also be nurturing the hope that in the coming time she would again become the Minister...*(Interruptions)* that is the point which I don't understand as she was the one who taught a lesson to the Finance Minister not to indulge in self praise...*(Interruptions)*

Chairman Sir, sixty percent of the people live in rural areas and I will limit my speech only to those people as I feel neither the Finance Minister nor the Government and Opposition when they were in power though about those sixty percent people. Sir, I know every year the farmer look towards the Finance Minister, who so ever he is, with great hope that this time he would do something for the farmers, for the rural areas, but even after 65 years farmers are in the same condition. I would say that the condition has further deteriorated. In the last fifteen years about 2.5 lakh farmers committed suicide. I see that every year these figures go on increasing. This time they have given 27 thousand crore rupee for agriculture. Last year, this figure was 20 thousand crores. Where does this money go. The condition of farmers is becoming bad to worse. Even son of farmer does not want to do farming. He runs towards the cities, as he knows there is no profit in agriculture work. It is said that we waived off the loans and due to that factor they got by victory in 2009 elections. Have you seen the report that loans worth 68000 crores rupee were waived off. 52 thousand crore rupee were disbursed, but it is not clear to whom these were given. There loans were not waived off where these were supposed to be but in some cases farmers were waived off much loans. It is our thinking about farmers. The Finance Minister said that earlier we gave loans of 5,75,000 crore rupee, which we are going to increase to 7 lakh crores. What is the use of it? They say that the farmers should repay on time. In today's situation can farmers repay on time. They should have told the farmers that we are giving you loans @ four percent. If you return it on time then it is four percent otherwise you will have to pay 7 per cent. How the farmers will be benefitted by this? You tell me can a common man return loan on time? If not, then will the farmer be able to do so. There are many more such points.

Today the Finance Minister is saying that we have doubled the Minimum Support Price. I would like to ask him very humbly the extent to which the rates of diesel have increased. How much the rates of DAP and Urea have increased. I remember that when I came in this House, the rate of DAP was about three hundred rupee. But today a bag of DAP costs 1300-1400 rupees. Where the rates of diesel have reached. Every month fifty paise increase. How the farmer is getting full support price. The Finance Minister says that we have increased the

support price. Swamynathan Commission says the farmers should get 1.5 times of their cost. At present farmers are getting 1200-1300 rupees, but I would say they are not even getting that much. This year FCI did not make any purchase in U.P. On one pretext or the other rise is rejected by the FCI. It is not procured. This has happened in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, but specifically in U.P.

I was going through the speech of the Finance Minister. He mentioned that the produce of farmers is being exported. Export worth 13800 crore rupee has taken place. I would like to ask, how the farmer is benefited out of this? The whole profit is being cornered by the middlemen. 25 years ago when I used to go to Ballia during election time of my father, the condition of farmers is same as it was then. At some places, roads have been made. Earlier electricity used to come for two hours, now it is available for eight hours. But the lot of farmers have worsened. At that time farmer was capable to provide education to his children but today farmer is unable to do that. The Government will have to change its thinking with regard to farmers. When I see towards treasury benches, I see no one there who could think about the farmers or he has done farming ...*(Interruptions)*. I am talking about the Ministers. Sir, they are not the people who think about the farmers.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am not able to understand what I am hearing for the last some months. That the fiscal deficit current deficit, the budget deficit of the country is due to subsidy being given to farmers for food grains and diesel. That is what the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission and our Finance Minister is saying that whole fiscal deficit or financial deficit is due to farmers. Will the conditions of the country improve if the subsidy is reduced. I don't think that the sixty percent of people of the country are ignored and only ten percent people are given attention or what the World Bank says will be done. I would say, think about those sixty percent people. If you continue to think about fiscal deficit or the current deficit, you would definitely move the country forward, but the villages of the country will lag behind. If you do not think about this, the country will have to face serious consequences...*(Interruptions)* I am not talking about the elections, I am talking about the country.

Other thing which I want to say is about the development of rural areas. Last year the budget for Rural Development was 76 thousand crores. Their flagship

schemes like MGNREGA are in it- out of 76 thousand crores, 55 thousand crores have been spent. They say it is demand driven. Yesterday Sanjay Nirupamji was saying it is demand driven. The Government of U.P. has been making a demand for a long time. Demand is not fulfilled. We are tired of making demand in PMGSY. Nothing has happened in U.P. for the last five years. How the State will work without money? Always the pretext of demand driven won't work. You will have to show the results. Only then the people would re-elect you, otherwise, the way you are functioning, I don't expect that people would again send you to power. I think the next budget will be presented by the people from this side.

PMGSY is a very important scheme. This scheme is implemented for connecting the villages. But nowhere work is being done. I never support BJP people but the work done by Atal ji, will have to be appreciated by all of us, the whole House and this country. There are few schemes in this country like PMGSY. This Government has brought MGNREGA. I do not call it MGNREGA but NREGA. This scheme is of no use. 33,000 crores of rupees have been allocated for this. You invest these 33,000 crores of rupees for the development of villages. But what work is being done through this money. Only the work of digging pits is done. In the rainy season these pits are filled with water and again same task is done. No such work is done in this scheme which may be beneficial for that village. There is big pilferage in this scheme. I would like to ask Hon'ble Finance Minister that this money should be used for some constructive work which may be seen useful in the coming years.

What I understand is that the most serious problem for this country is of drinking water. Rupees 15000 crore have been allocated for drinking water and sanitation in this Budget. Sumitra ji was speaking about women. But, Sumitra ji, this problem of sanitation is the most serious problem. Today, our mothers-sisters have to go in the open for toilet. They cannot be honoured only by appointing them on big posts. Their dignity should be protected there first. We should consider that what is our priority. Why our girl child do not go to school today? Why they leave school after class five? Because there is no facility of toilets. Where they will go? Boys can go anywhere but where the girls will go? We see this daily. Demands are made to us that there should be toilets in the schools. No one talks about it. You can do many things for the empowerment of women, bring them to

Parliament but first of all we should provide education to our girl child. But this is not done.

The other matter is of arsenic water. I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to give attention to it. Rupees 1400 crore are not enough for this. I come from such an area where the people have to daily drink water contaminated with arsenic. Nothing is going to be solved with this amount of rupees 1400 crore. The limbs of children there are being deformed. Children are being affected with the diseases of Kidney, Liver etc. My area is of 'Doaba', Ghazipur. I personally know about all these areas. They themselves have said that there are two thousand arsenic affected areas and twelve thousand fluoride affected areas, rural habitations. Rupees 1400 crore are for that, what are our priorities after independence? We have not been able to provide clean drinking water, education to our people upto now but we boast big things that we are about to get the tenth place. I feel ashamed. Our Prime Minister has also said that this is a matter of national shame that our children are malnourished. Today, every second child who is malnourished is from India. This is a matter of big shame. We do not think about it. What amount of money we have kept for this? We will work in two hundred districts and kept only three hundred crore rupees for that. Our Prime Minister himself has said that this is a national shame. Today, the children of Africa are better than children of our country. The child of any under developed country is better than our child. Only three hundred crore rupees have been earmarked for him. What is our thinking? When this will change?

I would like this from our Hon'ble Finance Minister because I see that when newspapers and magazines of foreign countries publish that they are doing very good work our Finance Minister and Prime Minister are very pleased. When they write 'under achiever' then the whole machinery gets activated and make efforts that how it can be improved. You will have to change your thinking. If you pay attention towards the rural people and common citizen of the country that what is their opinion about you, only then you will be able to do anything for the country. If our Prime Minister and Finance Minister think that let them say whatever they have to say, we will see to that. When the elections come the debts of farmers are waived off as was done once and now direct cash transfer is coming. I every time repeat that they talk

about it at the time of elections only. They say, it is your money and for you only 'Aapka Paisa, Aapke Hath'. But when they will have their money you give them with one hand and snatch it with other hand.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say two three things. I want to come on the subject of health. Last time rupees 30477 crore were given for this and 24,890 crore rupees were spent out of that. I am failed to understand that when people are dying due to diseases in this country then how this money remains unused. How the money for roads remains unused? Money has been give for health and so much praise is done. They have the NRHM and I do not understand why they are not giving money to the States and work is not being done there?

You will have to see. We always get a reply that they give money to the States and States have to see about it. What is your responsibility? Why you are sitting here? You will have to see that if work is not being done properly then you should do something about it, punish them. If money is not used then you are responsible for that ...*(Interruptions)* You punish the people who are responsible for that. Hon'ble Finance Minister has said they will open six AIIMS in the whole country. I believe we will have to hear this 10-15 years more ...*(Interruptions)* we are becoming older. We are here for the last five-six years and hearing about it since then. Whether AIIMS have started anywhere? Every year Budget is given for that. Not only six but AIIMS should be opened in each capital and States, in each big 'Tehsil'. Today, there are many diseases. People are facing many troubles.

I want to tell you about an incident of Ballia. We have to go to Banaras. Today, our Chief Minister has provided a hospital there, otherwise we had to go one hundred and fifty kilometers away for treatment of any disease. People from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar goes to the hospital of Banaras Hindu University. No grant is given to that hospital. We always say that provide grants to that hospital. Whether you provide status of AIIMS to that hospital or not but I want to give that money to that hospital so that people could get treatment there. I want to talk about road transport. Same is the case there. At least the money provided for the Budget should be spent. I want to see in a Budget that the money allocated has fully spent on the work proposed.

We always hear that we will make 20 kilometer road everyday but it is being made only 2-3 kilometers. Whether, it is not a matter of shame? Today, there is a shortage of roads in the whole country. You can fix a small target. What is the need of fixing a target of 20 kilometers, if you cannot achieve it. Whether it does not bring bad name for you if you fix a target of 20 kilometers and fail to achieve it. Whatever is your capacity fix it according to that only. You cannot become big by boasting about big things.

I would like to say about three promises made by them. They have made three promises about women. I have talked about women. I think that our first priority should be education to our girl child. If we have to give honour to our women, we will have to educate our society that how to honour our women. Today women feel themselves very unsafe. This is the responsibility of whole society and we need to assure them about their dignity. Today, wherever we go we are told that we are not safe. Today, women are very agitated and worried, I do not know why but I would like to say to our Finance Minister that we need to educate the people today. We have always given a status of mother, sister to the women, therefore, they should be honoured.

I have two more points in it. In the end I would like to tell about the face of poor man to the Hon'ble Minister. I think he has not seen the face of poor man. I cannot forget that incident. When I became Member of Parliament first time and many people were with me when I was standing at Mughalsarai station. I was the first time Member of Parliament and many people came to see me off. We were standing there and waiting for train. Some 5-6 children came there who were about 7-8 years old. Magadh Express arrived at the station and the conductor in the train threw a bag from the train. He threw a bag which was filled with the waste food which the passengers did not eat and was left over. Those children started to eat that left over food. All the people standing there were astonished to see that scene and were filled with emotional impact of the overwhelming shock. Their eyes were filled with tears. Those children were eating that food but after some time one of those children said leave it, just now Rajdhani Express will come and they will get good food from that.

This is the face of poor man. Even today, I remember that scene and my tears start to come out. The situation

in our country is such that even today we have not been able to give food to our children. We talk about mid-day meal but we have neither been able to give food nor water and education to our children. I would just like to say that you take care of that child. That child is still standing on the platform, even today eating left-over food but some day restlessness will come into his mind and that situation will not prove good for this country. That youth is agitated and the youth about whom you are talking is not getting job. You have raised a big force of literate youth, who does not have employment. I wanted to say this only that think about poor people and youth in the country. This work cannot be done merely with one thousand crore rupees only. 10 lakh youth cannot be served with this amount. You should have broad minded thinking. You are spending money on useless schemes through which you hope to get votes. We should leave the vote politics and should work for the country ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I would like to say the same thing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell them that they should think about poor people. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude. I will call the next member.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Two minutes, Sir, I have been hearing for the last 6 years that the recommendations of Ranganath Commission and Sachchar Committee for minorities will be implemented. When those recommendations will be implemented we never think about minorities. We just want to take their votes only. Except Uttar Pradesh Government no one in this country think about minorities. This Government does not think about minorities. They only talk about them.

In the end I would like to say that Hon'ble Finance Minister must think about the poor of this country.

\*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is not for the common man. I come from the tribal area and there are many problems faced by tribal people in our area. Hon'ble Sir, special relaxations have been provided to the tribals and backward classes people under article 46 of our Constitution but Hon'ble Minister has not paid any attention to it. The UPA Government has not made any provision in the Budget for these backward classes people. I would like to request that a provision should be made in the Budget to provide free health, education and housing facility to the tribal society in our country.

On 4th November, 2009 while addressing State Tribal Affairs Ministers Dr. Manmohan Singh requested the State Governments to provide protection to the tribal people. Hon'ble Prime Minister also mentioned about taking strict action against Naxalism and Maoism. Apart from Naxalism and Maoism some institutions of foreign countries are working in Tribal areas of this country like Amnesty International, Survival International and Action Aid. These institutions create hurdles in the developmental works in tribal areas due to which these tribal people remain backward. These foreign institutions do their works in illegal manner. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that he should ask full details about these three institutions from Home Minister and Finance Minister so that it could be ascertained that the Government has given security clearance to these institutions.

It should also be tried to find out that as to whether these institutions are registered in our country or not. Some days ago Maoists attacked our security personnel in Dantewada and after that attack it has become necessary to take full details of these institutions.

The party which has ruled most of time in the Centre and State after independence should have a long series of achievements but it does not have that. Actually the Government should have played a decisive role to solve the present glaring problems of corruption and black money for which the Government has made announcement but it has not taken any meaningful steps in this direction even after passing of two years.

The policies of Central Government are so misleading that one example of these policies is with regard to Cotton

Policy in which a ban has been imposed on its export which is anti farmers. It will reduce the opportunities of jobs and farmers will have to bear heavy losses. They will be compelled to self-immolation. Whereas this Government is giving many facilities for export of beef. This contradiction in policies is anti-national. It is being done for providing foreign multi-national companies.

If you see the truth of present Government's policies, the common people have lost the meaning of their life. The development of Gujarat and Bihar and in comparison to the long period of rule of Congress its achievements are negligible. In the long period of Congress rule whatever has been achieved does not stand anywhere in comparison to the achievements made in the period of Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government which are more effective and far-reaching. It seems that the both policies and vision of Congress Party are confusing and misleading. They may have taken some steps in the area of providing electricity to the villages but even now number of villages are still in dark. Why the Government boasting about material growth cannot see that how many people are deprived of the basic facilities like education, health facilities, safety, water-electricity, roads. The poor is becoming more poor and rich are becoming more rich. The crimes relating to violence, terrorism, injustice, exploitation, hoarding, untruthfulness, thefts have flourished. First time after independence many Ministers of this Government have gone to Tihar Jail on the allegations of corruption. New problems have cropped up in the name of religion, cast and states.

Reservation on the basis of religion is not recognised in Indian Constitution. But a mention about it in the President's Address means that this is the policy of Manmohan Government. A detailed discussion is going on for reforms in the electoral system for a long time and many stalwarts of Congress party itself had been saying about this. The electoral system is directly connected with corruption. If you see it minutely then the present electoral system is the root cause of corruption. Therefore, we will have to pay attention towards reforms in electoral system to completely eradicate the corruption. It is very difficult to take this to the right direction and to the logical conclusion.

This rapidly growing menace of violence has not remained pain of anyone state. This has affected every Indian. Now we cannot wait to stop this menace but it is



the time to take action. If this menace of terrorism gets more time to grow then we will be so much habitual of hearing about incidents of violence and counting the dead bodies of innocent people that our thinking, language and activeness will become senseless and numb. We do not need cold blood and cold thoughts for finding new solutions but an enthusiasm is needed for revolutionary change.

The power and selfishness has shown moral cowardness to fulfil its ambitious plans. Due to this only the people have lost faith to the extent that the person who shows path to a man on cross roads seems to be a false man. The eyes try to find proof of truth on his face. There is no such problem for which a solution cannot be found. Therefore, every difficulty becomes a problem which we are not able to tolerate or find solution. We try to evade that. This mentality of evasion is escapism. The postponement of dates for decisions in courts can ever give true justice to the innocent?

There is no doubt that the personal image of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is of an honest person but it is very unfortunate that his tenure of ruling is known as most corrupt Government today. What can be more unfortunate than this for the country?

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): It was ninth budget of UPA presented in the Parliament this time and if we add five budgets in this list presented by Manmohan Singh ji as Finance Minister, then it was 15th budget and it was country's 82nd budget. I want to know that how much time and how many budgets will be needed to make the economy of the country round and in double numbers?

The government has given the hope that the price rise which has dismayed the people, will be controlled by March-such announcements have also been made in earlier budgets also. On the contrary, the price rise continued in double numbers day by day. There has been discussion on price rise 14 times in the parliament, but the price rise has touched the sky. From common man to industry, all are worried from dear loan. UPA-2 is responsible for the poor economic condition of the country. We are unable to understand that how this budget will face the problems of the country?

If we see at present, Indian economy is not developing because of high fiscal deficit, low investment-low savings, dependency on foreign flow to finance the current account deficit and adverse foreign circumstances.

This budget is a budget of jugglery. This government has failed to present any concrete measure to face the challenges. The government is trying to hide its inefficiency in the guise of global recession. The government is not accepting itself that there is poor economic condition, revenue deficit is not the peak.

The government tried to take the political advantage at the time of international financial crisis in the year 2008-09 and the economy is bearing its consequences till today. Recently, I.M.F. has in this report have dismissed this claim. It has been said in the report that the crisis of Indian economy is completely because of domestic reasons.

The tax imposed on property will create many problems for the people in the coming days. The reliefs given in this budget are conditional.

The government has given rebate in the budget in the TDS on agricultural land, but these rebates are confusing. There is a scheme of pick pocket of 700 to 800 crore rupees from property transactions in every state. It is not clear that which property should be treated as agricultural property and which property should not be treated as agricultural land.

This budget appears to be prepared for 10 per cent population of the country. The 65 percent farmers doing cultivation have been ignored. This budget is anti-poor and anti farmers. Under green house, the farmers of all districts of Gujarat only have not been given 50 percent assistance so far.

Not a single pie has been increased in the amount of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Whereas it has been said that the work will be given to more and more people.

The terrorists and extremist's danger on the country has been ignored. The government has clearly ignored the internal security measures in the budget, the government is not worried to check terrorism and extremism. The government go on thinking to be alert at open boarder and terrorists do whatever they like.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

No special attention has been given towards environment also. No encouragement has been given for protection of environment in the budget.

This budget is not genuine and transparent. Only super rich have been made the target. It appears from it that efforts have been made to greed the genuine tax payers to become as ungentle tax payer.

The tax credit of only 2000 rupees has been given in the budget to those people whose income is less than five lakh rupees, do the price rise do not trouble the people who earn more than that. The rebate of two thousand have been given on the income. If we see this rebate separately, the government has arranged to squeeze more the middle class, in the budget. It was expected that income tax should not be imposed upto 3 lakh rupees, but it has not come true.

This budget is full of googles. The rebate of two and a half lakh rupees on purchasing of house, is of short term, because one will have to face ifs and buts in it. These have added with column 8 EE of income tax section.

Women have been praised, but nothing has been given in the name of income tax rebate. Previously, concessional provision of 30,000 rupees was to provided to women, but it was not implemented. This budget is less of economic policy but more of politics because government do not see vote bank in the 60 percent population of women in the country. Talking of first women bank is wrong because women bank are already working in Gujarat and Gwalior and giving thousand crore rupees is like a drop in the ocean. This budget is simply a lollypop. No such steps have been taken so that partnership of women is increased in the development, more women may get employment and overall (A to Z) place and status of women is enhanced.

It does not appear that women will get any relief from price rise. This budget has cheated the women. Allocation in the name of Nirbhaya is a corpse fund. Appointment of protection officer at district level has not been done for years. How such a low budget of women bank will do good of 60 crore women? But not giving subsidy to women the government has done injustice with women by not giving any relief to them who are suffering from price rise. They heard only clapping in the

name of women. There is no mention of allocating necessary budget to implement the law framed to prevent violence against women.

No provision is seen to set up fast track court and women courts to give speedy justice to women. There is no mention of women victims facing hundreds of incidents daily. There is no mention of their rehabilitation and welfare. There is big shortage of doctors treating the women who are victims of atrocities, burning etc. All over the country. There is no mention on any concrete solution of this problem. There is no mention of increasing the number of forensic laboratories and there is no mention of any concrete measure to take the facility of examination and treatment of fatal disease of cancer in villages.

The Finance Minister has given more attention to corporate world and less to women, he has given 68 thousand crore rupees to the corporate world and only 22 crore rupees to the half population of the country, the participation of women is constantly declining in organised sector. Their employment is being snatched away by the contract system. But the government has made no efforts to prevent it and increase the participation of women.

This budget will prove a remote dream to check the price rise. Production is done directly or indirectly in industrial fields, fifty percent out of it is done in very small and small industries which are the one source of providing employment. The Finance Minister has not uttered even a single word for these industries. This is disappointing because by not doing so the problem of unemployment will remain as it is.

The skill has mentioned for youths and it is said of giving 10,000/- rupees and by saying Ten thousand rupees, they have been left without employment, at the mercy of God. This shows that this budget is not visionary. The budget has played cruel mockery and neglect of youths. With it, talking of development of youths will prove without any substance on the occasion of 150th anniversary of Vivekanand ji.

Instead of encouraging States if smacks of favouritism by Central Government in favour of politics of vote bank which goes to discourage the developed States like Gujarat. This Budget does not reflected any policy towards States. This Budget seems to be centered round election rather than reforms and development, middle class has been grossly neglected in this Budget.

Middle class is empty handed while the major part of the market has not proved to be in conformity with his expectations. The proportion in which the inflation has increased, this does not restrict to 42 thousand crorepatris for giving concession in the same measure, it extends to more than 2 lakh crorepatris. It suggest the amount of the fruitlessness of the administrative machinery. No mention has been made of economic reforms, in this situation how can you expect growth rate to increase.

It seems that the Finance Minister has forgotten the senior citizen. He has given them the only facility of starting FM radio that too restricted to cities having population of more than a lakh. So they can get themselves entertain and nothing beyond that. Air-conditioned restaurants have been brought under the purview of service tax compelled middle class people to not to dine out.

The Finance Minister has imposed 10 per cent surcharge on the rich class earning more than Rs. 1 crore. This will make the Government kitty richer by Rs. 14.2 lakh while the common man stand to benefit by this only to the extent of Rs. 2000/- against it. This has been done neglecting the middle and salaried classes. There was a need for taking strong step to bring in the middle and new born rich class in the purview of compulsory saving scheme. However, this could not be done.

Agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy. Water is most essential for the agriculture. With that end in view the assertions made by NDA and the Supreme Court regarding linking the rivers are not being given due attention. This requires that Gujarat model should be adopted for water harvesting. It will pave the way for bringing in another green revolution in the country.

The loan waiver scheme in respect of the small and marginal farmers is a traditional thing, however, provision of only 1 per cent is not proper. The Finance Minister has failed to muster courage to restrict forward trading in respect of farm produce for a minimum period of one year. The reason seems to be the impending election of 2014. In this connection, what is the difficulty in making public the recommendations made by the committee headed by the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi. There is no provision for promoting white revolution also in it. This Budget does not show any specific thought on the part of the Government towards the mineral policy.

This Budget lacks the power to fight the inflation. Commodities commonly used by common man have been subjected to tax. There was need for bring it down which the service charge should have been brought down to 10 per cent from 12.26 per cent.

This has not benefitted Defence forces either. While making allotments of funds the elements of delay and inflation were not taken care of. The Defence Budget amounts to 1.79 per cent of GDP while our neighbour China's Defence Budget is 3.5 per cent of its GDP and that of Pakistan it is 4.5 per cent. In the face of it we have not been able to make our Defence Budget even 2 per cent.

In view of the national security where as the Defence Budget should have been increased taking into account the Defence Budgets of Pakistan and China, on the contrary it has come down.

This Budget has given a severe shock to each section of society, by allotting merely Rs. 10 thousand crore for food security. The Finance Minister has given the message to the poor that it care a fig for you. Now you should be prepared to forego two square meals- you somehow fill your belly. This Budget is full of symbolic decisions.

In the area of GDP if we look at China and other countries, we will find their GDP is more than 25 per cent while our's stand at 16 per cent. Shri Chidambaram has badly cut down the inclusive growth Budget and Budget figures were arrived at in the light of resultant savings.

This Budget has almost said good bye to the economic development model budget thus a decade of India gone waste.

\*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Budget 2013-14 shows no mercy to the middle class. A large part of the population of the country is constituted of middle class people who are mostly salaried people. Their income ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 lakh, this section should have been exempted from tax upto Rs. 3 lakh. However, the income tax has been changed only marginally.

Of course, a declaration has been made that areas having a population of more than 10,000 will have LIC centers but no mention has been made as to how the employees required to run those Centers would be recruited and what provisions have been made for that purpose. Whether present staff will be asked to work in these Centers also. In the context of Gujarat no declaration has been made about the insurance and health of salt making workers and those who work at minimum wages. In addition to this no benefit was declared with reference to the health insurance of the employees who work at minimum wages.

It seems the provision made for the safety of women in the Budget will remain confined to papers only since the incident occurred on 27.02.2013 at Muzaffarnagar has split the beans of all the claims of the Government.

This is a useless budget as far as farmers are concerned. No relief has been declared for agriculture and manufacturing sectors in the Budget. This Budget failed to declare any special package for areas which are in the grip of drought. Farmers have somehow sown their crops by purchasing costly seeds with the help of loans taken from the money lenders. However, irregular rains damaged the crops while the farmers are left burdened in the outstanding loans. The Finance Minister has not announced any package to free him of this burden. With reference to green revolution no relief has been extended even to the small and marginal in the drought area. This budget has disappointed the common man a lot. The concession of Rs. 1 lakh in the matter of loan on purchase of the House at the value upto Rs. 25 lakh, is practically of no use because people who are living in Delhi or a city of the Delhi status do not stand to benefit by it as even one room set is not available in such cities at this rate. This Budget has failed to dole out any benefit to the youth and common men. This Budget does not strengthen the hope in anyway that the ghost of inflation would be vanished.

The housewives had high hopes from this Budget that it would certainly give them some relief in their expenses on the kitchen but it did not happen and they were not given any option to come out of the economic recession. Moreover, it is highly deplorable that by decontrolling the prices of petrol and diesel and increasing the expenses of different modes of transportation, several

things and resources have been hit hard. On an average, this Budget for this year 2013-14 is disappointing for all and it has not brought about any change in the conditions of the common man. Even the provisions made in the Budget of the year 2012-13 have not been fulfilled and in Gujarat, all the roads have not been constructed under PMGSY and houses have not been built up for the poor under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Development Awas Yojana and now once again, these figures of the new Budget have been imposed on the public. In this way, the Government has been playing with the life of the public since last so many years. The Central railway budget is anti-development and imposes burden of increasing prices on the common man. There is clearly lack of balance between coastal port-rail connectivity and basis amenities in this Railway Budget in the context of present International Economic scenario. The Railway plays an important role in the development of this country and when India wants to emerge as a main commercial and industrial destination, more importance should be given to the rail services. On the contrary, several railway projects are pending. This Budget will increase inflation. On one hand our Railway Minister is misleading the people and on the other hand, the Government has failed to control the menace of increasing prices. This Railway Budget does not make a mention of Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune fastrack bullet train. In spite of maximum revenue receipt from Gujarat, the people of Gujarat have been meted out with gross injustice since last nine years. Last year a wagon factory was announced for Gujarat and a survey had been done for 57 railway lines during the last three years but this Budget makes a mention of only four railway lines. Hence, I oppose this Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): The economy of the country during the tenure of the UPA government has been reduced drastically. Our economy is not in a good position. We should not blame circumstances. On the pretext of deterioration of export, rise in budget deficit and current account deficit, the Government cannot escape its responsibility. The global meltdown did have adverse effect on our economy. So, there were some economic hardships. The Government is making all efforts to show that its GDP is improving. The growth in GDP itself does not signal the betterment of the standard of

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

life. It may be merely an index. It is not the indication of inclusive and sustainable development. The growth should not be confined only to the growth of the GDP. There are some other indicator and monitor of the growth which have not been mentioned here. Here the growth is without jobs, growth without health, growth without education. It is just an eyewash where figures have been fudged. No program is mentioned in the budget with regard to preservation of our cultural and traditional values. If the Government really wants the progress of the country, it should give priority to protect values which have been preserving in our society for centuries.

However, there is a contradiction in economic policies of the Government. There is no clarity in the priorities and objectives of the Government. There are report of various studies which show that a lot of the unrest in the country is because of the fact that development schemes of the Government are creating disturbance in the lives of the common people. In India, we should have suitable mechanism where the poor are taken care of, where not only humans but also their livestock are also given adequate attention. The Government has itself accepted the fact that inflation continues to be on higher side.

Lack of proper storage facility for foodgrains and lack of clear cut policy in this regard are the major contributors to the food inflation. On one hand, farmer is dying and on the other foodgrains are rotting and starvation is rampant. This is not right.

Fiscal deficit has been shown as reduced only by jugglery of figures. Fiscal deficit has been tried to be contained by cutting down on the expenditure of various ministries. The Government also says that they have shown a lot of favor to the Scheduled Castes and other backward people and minorities but I would like to say that only few fortunate ones have got this benefit, but there are a large number of people deprived of such benefits.

I would like to point out that the total number of agricultural laborers and cultivators has been increasing in the country every decade since the year 1951. Similarly, total cropped area has also been increasing over the years. But there are no effective measures to make agriculture sector attractive and remunerative. Our farmers are unable to earn the cost incurred on producing agricultural crops. It is very unfortunate.

Coming to the general budget, this year the government has allocated Rs. 27,000 crore for agriculture sector for the year 2013-14. In my opinion it is not a sufficient amount for the development of agriculture. However, merely earmarking some money would not yield the expected result. If we want to ensure an all-round development of agriculture the government has to take some pragmatic steps.

I would like to suggest that there is a need for reorientation of agriculture policy with the objective of improving productivity, profitability and economic viability of farming and also creating employment opportunities in rural non-farm sector. If this is done our agriculture sector would achieve the expected development, otherwise simply allocating fund in the name of a few schemes would never yield any positive result in the present scenario.

As far as subsidy is concerned, I would say that the cost of agriculture inputs is very high and farmers are unable to bear the cost and ultimately they are being forced to take loan from local money lenders to take up their agriculture activates as and when they receive rain. In order to help out farmers, government should come out with suitable mechanism to provide agriculture inputs like fertilizers, quality seeds and other technological support. And the fixation of minimum support price for different crops should be revised every year keeping in view the cost of inputs, difficulty level to produce an agricultural crop and other factors.

Another point I would like to raise is that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has made an announcement of increasing the agriculture credit to Rs. 7 lakh crore at 4% per annum for farmers who repay on time.

I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government on this very particular issue that in our country only 40 percent agricultural land is irrigated. But remaining 60 percent agricultural land is dependent on monsoon. We all are aware that monsoon is very uncertain in our country. Almost more than half of the country is repeatedly affected due to drought and famine. As far as Karnataka is concerned about 150 talukas in 24 districts are affected by drought. Farmers are suffering due to loss of standing crops. This is not only the situation of Karnataka, other states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, etc. are also facing the same problem. My point is,

- (1) How the government expect farmer to repay the loan on time when majority of the states are hit by drought and other natural calamities.
- (2) You have fixed the rate of 4 percent interest per annum to the crop loan of upto Rs. 3 lakh.

On this point I would like to say that it is very ridiculous. If a farmer goes to a bank for loan the first question the bank ask is what crop he/she wants to raise and in how many acres he/she does agriculture. Banks have fixed the maximum limit loan to every particular crop. If a farmer wants to produce paddy he/she will be given crop loan of Rs. 15 to 20 thousand per acre. For sericulture, ground nut, etc., the amount will be the same. So one has to have more than 10 acres of land to take Rs. 3 lakh loan from any bank.

On the other hand, if a farmer wants to grow horticulture crop, irrigation is must. To produce any horticulture crop a farmer has to make arrangement for irrigation facilities and only then he/she can take up horticulture activity. I would like to tell that, it takes a farmer at least 3 years to get a horticulture crop that too it is not possible within 3 lakh rupees.

But you have stated that the interest subvention will be given to only those farmers make repayment on time. I would like to ask the hon'ble Finance Minister that what is the rationale to bring such norms?

It shows the government has taken the decision without understanding the practical difficulties involved in a particular situation. When it comes to small and marginal farmers situation is more worsen. To give crop loan upto Rs.50 thousand banks sought number of security documents.

Even though, a farmer managed to get crop loan at 4 percent interest rate now can he make repayment at the time of drought. So the rate of interest would be going up and up. Finally he has to take loan from private money launderers, to whom he has to pay higher rate of interest.

On the other hand, the government in its reply to a question asked by me on crop loan stated that the banks are instructed not to ask for any surety and other documents to provide loan upto Rs. 50,000/-. But I would

like to say that this direction is not followed by any bank. Without security document no bank loan is given to farmers that is why such anomalies should be looked into.

Therefore, I urge upon the government to bring an effective and simple mechanism to disburse crop loan to farmers.

Another very important matter I would like to raise is the pollution of rivers in India. Rivers have given birth to our civilizations. But it is very unfortunate that in this technological era we are unable to protect our rivers from the pollution. There is a need to have an important discussion on alarming situation of rivers of the country, particularly of Ganga, Yamuna, Cauvery and Tungabhadra etc., in the House. These rivers are lifeline of the country. It is not a question of potable water or water for irrigation but it is a question of faith, legacy and culture of the country. Every river has its own story and spiritually. India has 12 major, 46 medium and 14 small river basins. What we have done with our spiritual and social legacy today? I am very pained to say that, today, Tungabhadra, Yamuna have been reduced to a sewer or a gutter. It is a subject of concern. I would like to ask why it is happening. There is no fresh flow of water left in many rivers. This is most serious thing. Even after spending crores of rupees of amount of tax payers, still our rivers are full of Industrial waste and no improvement is seen anywhere. We are seriously concerned in this regard. I would like to urge the government to take some effective measures in this regard.

**\*SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur):** As usual, accompanied by the usual excitement, the Union Budget 2013-14 is a hollow promise to the poor people of India. Budget 2013 continues with the tradition of presenting numbers that have no value other than what a short-sighted capital market wants to read into them.

How relevant is the Union Budget 2013-14 to our lives really? If at all it is, in what way is it relevant? These are important questions for every one of us to understand. Government spending money is nothing more than a form of intervention in the otherwise free market. Total capital expenditure according to the 2012-13 RE is as much as 18% less than budgeted and central

assistance to state Plans is also 14% less than budgeted. Is it any surprise that growth in 2012-13 slowed so much? Welfare of the people has taken a back seat in contemporary India when it comes to economic planning. Inclusive growth seems to be the mask for executing the growth strategy of exclusion. In the disguise of welfare state it opts for capitalist strategy for development by turning its face away from the very basis commitment-security net of the people. Poor not poverty seems to be the target when it comes to eradication. The Annual Financial Statement 2013-14 falls short on many accounts. The growth rate for the year 2011-12 stood at 6.9% which reveals a gradual decline from the preceding years. The culprit for this is not the primitive occupation.

Much is done on the pretext of increasing fiscal deficit. The Finance Minister has expressed concern about the fiscal deficit whose revised estimate is Rs. 5,20,925 crore. But this is lower than the revenue forgone figure of Rs. 5,73,630 crore for the corporates. But one may wonder as at what cost that deficit is to make up. Is it by forgoing the welfare objectives of the State or by keeping aside the national priorities of the weaker sections? The revised estimates for 2012-13 show a 4 per cent decline in total expenditure compared to budget estimates of 2012-13 which is indicative of a severe expenditure contraction. Given the overriding obsession expressed by the Finance Minister on keeping fiscal deficit at 4.8 per cent of GDP the proposed rise in expenditure in the current year is not likely to materialize in actual terms. While government is concentrating on increasing the GDP, considering it as the sole indicator of development, it was ignoring other related issues like jobs, health care, education and security for the people. In social sectors, such as health and education, the budget proposals are far from what was needed. As proportion to GDP, the budgetary allocation this year in health is less than the allocation as proportion to GDP last year. Similarly, in the case of education, the allocation as proportion to GDP, budget estimate has declined compared to last year's budget estimates. As far as rural development is concerned, figures show similar decline as proportion to GDP. In the tribal sub-plan, the allocation is roughly short of Rs. 20,900 crore compared to that mandated in the constitution as proportion to planned expenditure. The special component plan for SCs has more than 50 per cent (Rs. 47,000 crores) short fall from the amount mandated by the Constitution.

Even more unrealistic is the huge 33% jump expected in non-tax receipts. Budget 2013 expects Rs. 21,000 crore more from communication services and as much as Rs. 18,000 crore from dividend payouts from a shrinking public sector and a central bank whose foreign exchange are declining. If these numbers on the revenue side do not materialize will we then see yet another round of ruthless cutbacks in Plan expenditure, capital outlays and plan transfers to states, all in pursuit of the holy grail of a reeducation of the fiscal deficit?

The rise in the subsidies in food in the context of much touted food security is only miniscule. The Finance Minister announced an additional allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore. Last year food subsidy was Rs. 5,000 crore less as reflected in revised estimates of 2012-13. Therefore, the budget actually proposes an increase of a mere Rs. 5,000 crore. There has been a sharp decline in petroleum subsidy by more than Rs. 30,000 crore compared to last year's revised estimate which would hugely burden people and cause further inflationary pressures. There has not been any additional allocation on MGNREGA compared to the previous year despite the fact of rising unemployment in the backdrop of an economic slowdown. The government on the other hand proposes disinvestments of the public sector to the tune of Rs. 50,000 crore.

Total subsidies declined compared to last year's revised estimate by about Rs. 26,571 crore. This will lead to continuation of the tight liquidity situation that the fertilizer companies have faced in the recent past. The spillover would also lead to part of the budgeted subsidy for 2013-14 being utilized to pay the subsidy commitment of 2012-13. Consequently, the budgeted subsidy for 2013-14 is likely to be lower even if the government announces a 15-25% lower subsidy for phosphorus and potassium nutrients for 2013-14 as is expected and is likely to lead to a further spillover to 2014-15. Sharp increase in domestic gas prices, if any, will call for additional subsidy, while upward revision in urea prices will lower the backlog amount to some extent. Again, the education sector received at 17 per cent jump with an allocation Rs. 65,867 crore for 2013-14 fiscal, but actually it is an eye wash since it is based on the reverse estimate and little to meet the goals. With the RTE deadline coming to an end on March 31 for fulfilling all provisions, how this little increase can meet the demands.

The 'mool mantra' of Budget 2013 is inclusive and sustainable development, says the FM. But the fact is, there is no substance in the Budget which tells us how the directions of growth will be environmentally sound. Instead, the FM talks about the Cabinet Committee on Investment, which has been set up to fast-track clearances. There is no indication in the speech that this drive for investment will be cognizant of the need for sustainability and will strengthen, not weaken, the regulatory system that governs green clearances. But as the 12th Plan draft document suggests, there is a strong case for reform in the implementation of the programme. It would have been good if the Finance Minister had demanded more effective working as he provided more money. The crippling drought in Maharashtra tells us that these funds are not used for what they are provided—building ecological assets to regenerate village economies and provide water security.

The 'mool mantra' of our Hon'ble Minister seems to be misplaced. The empirical facts emerging from the government sources reveal that the number of holding in the marginal and small category has increased between 2005-06 and 2011-12. Operational holdings in these categories joined together stands at around 83.6% (2011-12). The same is true when it comes to the situation of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). How the so called equity is attained when its most important resources, its people, find it difficult to sustain on day-to-day basis? Hon'ble Minister has missed the point that money is the means and not the end in itself.

Kerala is totally disappointed with the Union Budget 2013-14. No new project has been announced for Kerala in the budget. The allocations for its ongoing projects were meager. When a decision was taken to set up new two ports in Andhra Pradesh and Bengal, the dream project of Trivandrum-Vizhinjam project went ignored with no fund allotted. IIT — a long term need of the state got ignored in Chidambaram's budget. 21 projects for development of inland water transport sector were proposed by the Government of Kerala under Centrally sponsored scheme. Nothing has been done for this in the current budget. Industry in Kerala also disappointed with Budget.

I conclude with the strong conviction that the present budget has overlooked the dire needs of the poor in our country and it is anti-people and directionless.

[Translation]

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): During the tenure of this Congress led UPA Government, the economic situation of this country has vacillated. The Budget presented by the Finance Minister is merely a jugglery of words and no provision has been made in it either for the poor, no farmers or for the middle class of this country.

Today the economic condition of the country is a matter of concern. In this period, there has been a lapse on the part of the Finance Minister in his big efforts to bring once again the country's economy on the track. Monetary condition of the country has weekend and country's GDP has come down.

In the economic survey for the year 2012-13 it was stated that the fiscal deficit would be brought down to 5.3% of the GDP and further to the level of 4.8% in the year 2013-14. I am surprised to see that no concrete steps have been taken by the Finance Minister to bring down the fiscal deficit. It was assessed that there are more than one crore tax payers in the entire country but their number has been told to be only 42,800. I think that this assessment is merely a farce. I can emphatically claim that this figure only in case of Delhi can be more than five to ten times of it and this number is like a tip of the iceberg in the case of entire country.

Had the Finance Minister made efforts to make the correct assessment of the one crore persons who file their return of income, it would have been effective to bring down the revenue deficit. The Finance Minister has been more kind to those rich persons who have filed their return over and above Rs. 42800 crore and they have been charged a surcharge of only 10 per cent for one year. I think that had there been a political will to bring down the fiscal deficit, it was necessary to increase the upper ratio slab from 30% to 35%. It seems that this Budget serves the interests of rich persons.

This Government who proclaims to be in the favour of the common man, has simply ridiculed than and effected an ordinary increase of only Rs. 2000 in their tax slab.

I would like to tell you that in the entire country, only the employees have paid their income tax very honestly.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



The Sixth Pay Commission and this Budget has increased the salaries of the employees. At present even the income of class D employees has become taxable. Instead of giving all the employees concrete tax exemption, the Finance Minister has betrayed the common man and has played a cruel joke with them.

In this Budget, the Finance Minister has made promises to three categories of persons *i.e.* woman, youth and poor but these promises are merely confusing and a part of the election agenda.

All these there promises are the copy of the promises of the Chief Minister of Gujarat for effective development. The only difference is that in Gujarat, the Chief Minister has a strong will power, but here they are empty handed with false promises and lack political will. In Gujarat, they have made concrete result oriented efforts for women empowerment, for new opportunities for the youth under the 150th Birth Anniversary of Swarn Vivekananda and for poverty alleviation through 1000 poor welfare fairs.

In this Budget, there is no concrete allocation for Dalits and Vanvasis. I demand their allocations in the Budget should be made according to their population.

For farmer, there are only hollow promises. On the basis of population, the Finance Minister has laid down the definition of the three categories of cities of above 10,000 population and on them he has levied one per cent wealth tax on the agricultural land with a size of 2 kms to 10 kms. With this Budget, the price of agriculture land has gone upto millions and crores of rupees in the present times. With this scheme of the Finance Minister, the farmers shall have to pay lakhs of rupees by way of wealth tax even when there is a crop or famine. These decisions are anti-agriculture. So he shall have to withdraw this tax.

**SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi):** Hon'ble Chairman Sir, before the presentation of Budget this Government has failed on all fronts in the entire country and even before the presentation of this Election Budget, there was a gesture of Lok Sabha Elections and now after the presentation of Budget, it has created a feeling of disappointment in the entire country. The helpless and destitutes of the country, the poor people the farmers, the labourers and the youth of this country where at a point of time, a flagship programme of direct cash transfer

into the accounts had been prepared, had high hopes that in this Budget, perhaps they would get a lot. But what happened, the proverb 'much cry and little wool' has become a reality. Today the entire country has been entangled in the figures of GDP on which so many of our economists and scholars discuss a lot. In my opinion, the welfare of this country will not be done until and unless the poor, the farmers, the young weavers, and the youth of this country understand the meaning of English word GDP which has been widely used in the speeches. Therefore, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that unless and until the common man of this country understands the meaning of this GDP, this country's welfare don't be achieved.

For that, what basic thing we should do, you know it very well but in your Budget Speech, your basic target, basic incantation is to achieve higher growth rate alongwith the inclusive and sustainable development. But Hon'ble Finance Minister, that is not your new target. That is an old thing for you right from the alleviation of poverty to eradication of poverty from the time of this country's freedom to this day and I think that most of the time, your party has ruled over this country. For such a long period of your party's governance, this basic incantation of yours must have been sometime your resolution, your thinking and your dream which is not visible today anywhere in the entire country. Today, your basic target of equality of rights for all, it seems, has divided this country into two parts, of which one is India and the other is Bharat. In India, there are big industrialists and capitalists while the poor people, the farmers, the youth, the weavers and those living in the villages in the streets and slums of this country are Bharat.

Today there are such people in the country who do not have enough food to eat, who do not have house to live in, who do not have clothes to wear and the situation is so sad that there are such people who are not considered human being and treated as animals. Our colleague was saying that there are poor people in the country who prepare 'pattals' and do patty work to earn their livelihood. I know such poor people in our area who belong to Mushar caste, who are adivasis. They prepare pattals and they do not have right to sit with other people, eating with them is far from truth. Mr. Finance Minister we had to consider that the elite class people can eat

food on the pattals prepared by the tribal people, but the through the roti remaining on pattal and the dogs and tribal people run to take that roti. There is no difference in human and animal. It is exploitation. So, Mr. Finance Minister today the rich is becoming richer and poor is becoming poorer. I have seen your three commitments. You have said about farmers so much...*(Interruptions)* The population is increasing in the country. All should have opportunities of employment. Youth is being discussed very much in three commitments. You have made three commitments, I think it were these three promises which should be fulfilled but there is no mention in the budget. The maximum employment generation agriculture sector had not been provided anything. The whole country knows it.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, there is very big challenge for generation of employment in the country, it should be paid special attention. Food security is also a big issue. We are less concerned about agriculture than production of machinery. We are not concerned about the reduction in production of machinery but Finance Minister Sir, when the production of farmer is reduced than this country will face starvation. So, there is need to pay attention towards the farmers.

Yesterday, my colleague was saying that the minimum support price should be doubled. You are praising yourself by doubling the support price. Have you seen the scenario of price rise in the country. The rates of fertilisers has increased the rate of electricity has increased? You have withdrawn the subsidy on diesel, but the rates of seeds, fertilisers and water have increased too much. Have you increased the MSP in comparison to that? Mr. Finance Minister I would like to say that on one hand you are trying to minimise the deficit and today nobody is paying attention towards the farmer. You have reduced the subsidy from 96 thousand crore to 65 thousand crore. Hon. Finance Minister, you are reducing the subsidy? There are tax exemptions, where the tax should be increased. What are you doing for that sector? I would like to read out your example. Your whole budget is for about 16 lakh crore rupees. You have exempted the tax and you have the accounts of it. The whole focus of Finance Minister is not on the poor farmer, not on the weaver youth, but on the capitalists of the country, you are concerned about them and not for the poor farmer of the village. Hon. Minister, I would like to read out your

statement dated 12th February, 2007. You have given tax exemptions to the tune of more than five lakh crores. You have said in the year 2007

*[English]*

Subsidies for poor should continue, exemption for rich scrapped.

*[Translation]*

Subsidy should be continued for poor and tax exemptions should be scrapped. There is statement of hon. Prime Minister also. The Prime Minister had said on 8th January, 2007 in the annual meeting of FICCI that

*[English]*

In the long run; we should not have too many tax exemption.

*[Translation]*

It is said by the hon. Prime Minister and there are statements of you both. But what is happening today? You are doing just opposite to it. You should have increased the tax net, but you are providing the exemptions. If you have reduced the 20 per cent of exemptions, you would have get rid of reduction of subsidy of lakhs and crores of rupees and need not to burden the poor and farmers with the price rise.

I think this all is happening due to lack of will power of the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to give example of will power that during the year 2007, there was the government of Bahujan Samaj Party. Behan Mayawati ji was our Chief Minister. At the time of entering the power, the fiscal deficit was 4 per cent and it came down to 2.9 in the year 2012. The GDP which was 43 per cent in the year 2007, they brought it down to 32 per cent. Why this happened? It was the lack of will power and revenue budget was surplus. It happened as the exemption to capitalists was withdrawn. They reduced the loan and started working for the poor. Therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, I would like to say that the farmers are being discussed a lot and you have said seven and half lakh crores for them. You have shown credit. You have given a statement. The farmer produces wheat, rice in Western Uttar Pradesh and grow potato, that foodgrain is rotting in your godowns. There is no place for its storage.

That farmer when produces wheat, rice, no purchase is available for that. The farmer is compelled to sell his crop on deficient prices in local market. Today Uttar Pradesh has produced very much paddy. I do not understand that why the UP Government and Government of India are behaving in this manner? I do not know. There is no buyer of their paddy today. The farmer has no godowns. I mentioned this thing last time also that MGNREGA is being questioned. The funds of MGNREGA is being misused. The foodgrain is rotting in your godowns. If you want that the money should be used for good deeds at block level than construct godowns and I think that the foodgrains of five-ten Km radius can be saved from rotting. But you are not doing so.

Mr. Finance Minister, you have made three commitments for women, youth and poor people. I personally dislike this word. I think that there are so many poor, helpless and destitute people in the country like me. Third is poor person who looks towards the Government for a small help like scholarship, allowance, subsidy or permission. Why such conditions has arose. The poor people are in large number in the country. They are feeling dishonored that our Finance Minister has written such a word for us in Budget speech that we are looking towards the Government that we will also get something. I am personally feeling hurt. You are in the Government for so many year, why such conditions arose. Poor, farmers are hard workers and they produce foodgrain for you. He himself is compelled to sleep empty stomach. You should see their condition. You have done so much, you have given funds for SC, ST. You have included pre-matric, post-matric for them. OBC's also live in this country in large number. You have not bothered to name them in your budget speech. It is not clear in your budget speech that what you have given to OBC's...*(Interruptions)* We are concerned about every class of the society. When there was our Government in Uttar Pradesh, then we worked for every society and OBC's. Since Mandal Commission came into force, their reservation was not fulfilled and Behan Mayawati as Chief Minister fulfilled their backlog. So many schemes were introduced for them. Lakhs of rupees assistance was provided to the poor children who were unable to become engineers or doctors. You were saying that the funds of SC, ST will not be transferred to other heads. You have not said any extraordinary thing. When the funds are allocated for them, then question of diverting the fund to other head do not arise.

But your conscious has prevented you somewhere that officials may not do something wrong, because the money given previously for the development of SC, ST, you have spent that money in CWG, I do not want to discuss that. Hon'ble Finance Minister might have this apprehension.

You are saying that it is dependent on FDI, AFI or foreign commercial loan. Where are we saying that you do not bring FDI. You bring FDI in power sector, petroleum, surface transport. You are bringing FDI for retailers, for vegetable sellers, for general stores. Saying so, that there is no other way but to welcome, it is very unfortunate for the country, someday India was called a golden sparrow. Englishmen came here to do business of spices. The GDP was very high at that time also, when they went back after looting India. Where are we stand today.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, the foreign forces, all the countries of the world used to see towards India, now we are looking towards them constantly that perhaps some investors will come and save us. Therefore, I would like to state that your flagship programme of waiving of the loans, was very significant. You had implemented the scheme of waiving of the loans of rupees 52 thousand crore in the year 2008. What is the plight of farmers after giving them relief, CAG report is testimony to that. The needy farmers are deprived of it today. I want to state that we are farmers and come from a very backward area. The honest, poor, small and marginal farmers who had taken small loans, have repaid some amount of their loans to the backs honestly. Their loan was not waived off for whom you had formulated the scheme. This scheme was truly formulated for those farmers who had made up their mind that they will not return the loan. Therefore, we need to give attention towards this also.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, you talk of farmers, irrigation and flood. You have given only 698 crore rupees for irrigation and flood relief of the entire country. This amount is not sufficient for such a big country. I come from a very backward area, Poorwanchal area of Uttar Pradesh. Whether it is Gorakhpur division, Azamgarh division or Basti division, all the area of that side is affected by floods. No permanent solution has been done for them so far. I am to state that this money is very meager for one state. You have provided only 698 crore rupees in the name of floods. I think, it needs to be increased.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, you said about MGNREGA. How do you dislocate? Only 29 thousand crore rupees have been spent out of the 33 thousand crore rupees which you had allocated and 4 thousand crore rupees are left. You are saying that this time also you have been given more in this scheme. We are saying 4 thousand crore rupees have been spent less in it. The same amount has been given now as was given previously. Therefore, hon'ble Finance Minister there is no need to confuse us.

13.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Hon'ble Finance Minister, I come from the area of weavers, Weavers on large scale live in the entire Poorvanchal, whether it is Banaras or Mau, which is the headquarter of my parliamentary constituency. Many times discussions have been held in the House, in this regard. Whether they are the weavers of Bhadohi, Banaras, Tanda, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh or Mubarakhpur from where the Banarsi saree is famous allover the world...*(Interruptions)* There are also Allahabad, Mau etc. What did you do for weavers? After agriculture sector, the number of weavers is the biggest in this country. The budget you have provided in the textile ministry for weavers is 30 percent less.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, how the weaver in this country will hope from you or this government that this government will do something for the benefit of the weavers of this country? Today, you have increased the duty, particularly on silk in handloom sector. Previously the duty which was 5 percent, you have done it 15 percent. The message goes by it hat this government is not for the interest of weavers of this country. There are 15 lakh crore rupees to 23 lakh crore rupees of this country are with rich capitalists of the country in the form of tax exemptions.

14.00 hrs.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, I have said many times about my friends working in the handloom sector. Previously, you had given 350 crore rupees for yard supply scheme. This time you have given only 96 crore rupees. You say that you would take them forward in handloom sector. Through you, I would like to state to the Finance Minister that if the weavers of handloom

sector. Through you, I would like to state to the Finance Minister that if the weavers of handloom sector install 25 ampere motor to save their physical labour, you include it under the definition of power loom and thus, has cheated upon the weavers working manually. Therefore, I demand that you need to do something for such weavers. The government should try to create employment for such weavers.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, with these words. I want to state that you do lot of work for the betterment of farmers, youths, particularly the Muslims who belong to minority community, the hon'ble Prime Minister have also started programmes for them you have not completed the programme of multi sectoral SDP til today. Therefore, the hon'ble Finance Minister, I would like to state that when there was Bahujan Samaj Party Government, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Behan Mayawati ji did work for their betterment in every field, she provided Arbi-urdu colleges for them. So far as the sugarcane is concerned, when there was our government in Uttar Pradesh we gave all previous outstanding amount of more than five hundred crore rupees to farmers from our own resources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Therefore, the hon'ble Finance Minister, I would like to request you that if you want to remove social inequality in this country then certainly you need to allocate some more money for the betterment of farmers and youths of this country.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-Central): I would like to appreciate the efforts of the Hon'ble Minister to have presented a very balanced and prudent budget in the present scenario in which we are facing many economic challenges. The efforts on the part of the Hon'ble Minister in trying to get back to potential growth rate of 8 percent which is the biggest challenge facing our country is very clear, as he says with conviction that we have done it before and will do it again.

He has created a road map of optimism stating that higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development is to be the *mool mantra* without any

compromise on our social schemes and encouraging inclusive growth.

His emphasis on economic welfare is clearly drawn out with focus on opportunity, education, health, women and children.

The 2 most important pillars of a developing nation are health and education. If we can provide affordable and quality healthcare to the people of our country we can ensure a robust, healthy and productive population. In this context, I would like to begin by saying that private health providers are responsible for delivering nearly 80 percent of tertiary healthcare in India. Unfortunately, heart disease, cancer, neurological disorders, kidney problems and many other are becoming extremely expensive for the common man; many times the poor patients just give up or lose their life's earning in getting the treatment. The situation on ground is pitiable that people lose their lives and loved ones only due to lack of funds.

To encourage private participation in quality healthcare to poor patients there is a need to give the necessary incentives to them, one such measure is to remove the import duties on expensive medical equipment's, most of which are not manufactured in India. Such as MRI, dialysis machines, CT, Cathlab, Linear accelerator, these equipments account for 75% of total cost of all medical equipments in setting up the hospital. This will encourage even the private hospital to cater to the poor patients through government funded low cost schemes by reduction of costs and make it feasible. India is short of 2 million hospital beds and a proportionate number of medical equipment. This move will encourage more private participation in the healthcare sector along with the other of our very beneficial schemes.

Another concern I would like to bring forth to the Hon'ble Minister is the reduction of funds for the much needed integrated child protection scheme from 400 crores to 300 crores for the year 2010-11. By the end of the 11th year plan all states and union territories except J&K had signed ICPS MoU with the centre. This is, therefore, the time to increase the allocations for ICPS, but there has been non.

In fact the recurring costs for maintaining five basic structural components of ICPS viz. state child protection society, district child protection society, child welfare

committees, juvenile justice boards and childline services as per the requirements of law comes to 505 crore, over 200 crore more than the present allocation. In 2011, the crimes against children reported a 24% increase from the previous year. We read the horrific acts committed against children everyday, this is the time to strengthen ICPS before the situation worsens further.

When we speak about education for all, all means children with disabilities as well and for achieving inclusive education we have to ensure more special educators and necessary infrastructure. Though at the elementary level, education for disabled children has become part of SSA, SSA schools are not yet equipped with all the necessities to ensure inclusive education such as infrastructure and special educators, on the other hand, inclusive education for the disabled at secondary education has declined by 28.57% which is a matter of concern.

I know it is a fine balance of prudence and expenditure and between economic growth and economic welfare. I do but humbly request the hon. Minister to please consider these suggestions to ensure inclusive growth in our country.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Budget for 2013-14 presented by Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram is highly disappointing and it is the budget which can destroy the economy of the country. The Economic Survey presented a day early focused on three main sectors and it gave signs of the growth of agriculture manufacturing and reducing the inflations, but in the present budget all these three sectors have been ignored and had tried to mislead the country by showing the jugglery of figures.

The UPA Government inherited an enthusiastic nature and strong economy. At that time, neither there was price rise nor recession in the market. The growth rate was 8.4 per cent. Today the growth rate has declined to 5.4 per cent. The target of growth rate may be whatsoever, fix it in the 12th Five Year Plan but it will remain only on papers. The actual situation is this that the economy of the country has gone out of gear. Inflation is increasing. Market and speculation is on the rise. So the control on the price rise of the Government has failed.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Subsidy was provided to lessen the fiscal deficit, that two is being gradually reduced and its direct impact is falling on common consumers and the farmers.

The basis of the economy of the country is agriculture and agriculture is the most neglected sector in UPA Government. The cost of expenditure and the burden of loan on farmers is high due to which they are compelled to commit suicide. In the year 2008 the Central Government waived Rs. 65 thousand crores loan of farmers out of it more than 22 per cent of eligible farmers loan has not been waived and more than 30 per cent ineligible farmers were given the benefit of loan waiving. The scam was there in it. The 10 years history of the UPA Government ruling and particularly the second tenure, as such is known in the world for its gross scams. The achievement of this Government, if history will be only for the scams. The achievement of this Government, if remembered in history will be only for the scams.

The Supreme Court recently in one of its remarks has ratified *prima-facia* the mistake of Central Government in the allotment of coal blocks. The Prime Minister from the very first has adopted soft corner on the issues relating to corruption. It is the reason that one after another the scams are taking place. A new scam came to light in every session of Parliament.

The promises made to reduce the price rise in 100 days and bring back the black money deposited in foreign banks within one year, that all have been forgotten. The price rise is engulfing the countrymen like a giant. The doors of bringing black money deposited in foreign have been shut down in spite of opening. It has been decided to bring FDI in the country so that the petty business and the employment are closed. The employment due to this will be snatched away from the hands of crores of people. The farmers engaged in production will get such a market where the big mall holders will have monopoly and they will purchase the agriculture produce at the prices of their sweet will.

The Central Government should strengthen the agriculture sector, because 70 per cent people are engaged in this sector and by strengthening this sector will entail the strong economy of the country and increase self-dependence of the country. Only those countries in the world has made progress who had made the agriculture sector strong. China today is the greatest

example to it. America provides 100 per cent subsidy to its farmers, which reduces the cost expenses. The farmers, that is why enthusiastically work day and night for increasing the agricultural production.

Whereas, in our country the agriculture has become a business of loss. The cost of production in agriculture is raising daily and the farmers are not getting its cost in proportionate to that. The farmers are disappointed. They are leaving the agriculture, which will have direct impact on the economy.

The allocation made in the Budget for agriculture is too meager, which need to be increased so that irrigation, supply of electricity and cheap seeds and fertilisers at cheaper rates are made available to them. The prices of fertilisers have increased 300 times and the price of crops has not increased in proportionate to it. Many states like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Bihar are working well for strengthening agriculture. As such the agricultural growth rate today in Madhya Pradesh is at the top in the country which has reached to 19.89 per cent and it has been possible when the average of irrigation area was increased. Adequate supply of power was provided, the farmers were given initiatives of giving bonus over the support prices of wheat and paddy. All the State Governments should get adequate economic assistance from the Central Government which is not being provided.

The unemployment in the country is growing day by day. The job opportunities which should increase in its ration are on the decrease and the Central Government in this direction has not made any concrete provision in the budget which has been presented.

The Central Government is publicising that it has given employment to crores of people through MGNREGA. It is continuously leading insult to educated youths. Recruitment on vacant posts in all the departments of Central Government are not taking place.

The country today is battling with poverty and the number of poor are increasing, but the Planning Commission has laid down new criteria for poverty line which is Rs. 26 for rural areas and Rs. 32 for urban areas, the people spending this amount daily on his family will not be treated as poor, what more can be the joke more than it. The Planning Commission of the Central

Government is not aware of the ground reality. On the one side, richness is on the increase on the other side poverty is increasing. The villages even today are lagging behind for basic requirements. I have been demanding since long for the drinking water, irrigation, construction of National Highways, and inclusion of all the villages having more than 500 population under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and inclusion of right side bank of Bargi Dam in national project, in my Lok Sabha constituency but it has not been sanctioned so far. Sanction for making four lane of National Highway No. 75 and 7 in my Constituency has been given but the work on it has not been started till today.

Every Panchayat in my Lok Sabha Constituency having the population of one thousand be provided a new drinking water scheme and primary health center be opened in the villages having 200 population.

District Satna is an industrial district. The Satna airport be handed over to State Government and its runway should be increased and the operation of air services should be started. Satna to Dumria-Allahabad road in my Constituency be constructed and declared as national highways.

Roads under the Central Road Fund be constructed from Satna-Riva to Pridan Seemer Vamauhari, Hunauti, Malgaon, Dhudhayahai, Gorhia, Khamhriya, Akauna, Aaber.

Orccha, Khajuraho, Panna, Satna, Bansagar, Bandhawgarh, Amarkantak, Kanaha be connected with national tourist circuit. IIT College be opened at Satna.

I demand from the Finance Minister that for resolving the problems of my Constituency additional funds may be made available.

\*SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): In the Budget for the year 2013, no provision has been made for providing employment to 55 crore youths but only for skill training. While not making any scheme to reform the plight of the farmer through reducing tax on better agriculture technique manure and diesel for seventy per cent rural population of the country, poors have been left on their own plight. Tax on gadgets like mobile, tablets and laptop has been raised from one per cent to six per

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

cent which causes disappointment among youths getting technical education.

There is no provision in the Budget for unemployment allowance for the livelihood of unemployed youths who are disappointed due to non-finding of job and struggling for their livelihood. Rising number of unemployed youths is a matter of concern. At the same time, owing to outsourcing of the services technically skilled Indian youths working in other countries are also rendering jobless, no action plan has been included in the Budget for utilizing their talent and capacity.

More than seven years have been elapsed when Allahabad University was given the status of Central University but no medical college and engineering college including upgradation of library and hostels have been opened there and agriculture education could not be started even at graduation level so far. There is no package in the budget for any of these activities.

Ganga and Yamuna are our national heritage. Ganga River Basin Authority has been set up but no additional Budget allocation has been made to facilitate BOD and water management.

Trans Ganga area of Allahabad is leading vegetable producing center of Uttar Pradesh. Here large scale of small and marginal farmers are engaged in vegetable producing work, but due to non-availability of storage, farmers are not able to get proper price of their crop which causes economic losses to them. No provision has been made in the Budget for bio-storage for storing vegetable of the farmers.

Despite limited resources the gymnastic trainees of National Sports Academy Khelgaon, Jhalwa, Allahabad have earned the fame for the country in foreign countries through winning medals in international competitions, Commonwealth and Asian games. The credit of winning first medal in international level gymnastic competition goes to this Academy only but no provision has been made other facility including air-conditioned training hall.

On one hand the set top box is being made mandatory for the poor and weaker section of rural area who uses limited communication resources while on the other hand custom duty has been raised on TV and set-top box due to which means of entertainment are becoming out of reach of the common man.

Youths, farmers, workers and sports persons have been ignored in this Budget.

[English]

\*DR. RATNA DE (Hoogly): The Union Budget, when crafted by Mr. Chidambaram, raises expectations. Unfortunately, this year, in his 8th Budget he has failed to fulfil those expectations. Challenges were primarily three. And in all the three areas, his efforts were less than optimal.

Given the large deficit and economic slowdown, Finance Minister's first two challenges were fiscal consolidation and boosting growth.

Although he claims to reduce fiscal deficit to 4.8% of GDP in 2013-14, in reality he will remain far short of this target. His fiscal consolidation plan relies heavily on Spectrum Auction and disinvestment proceeds. But it is well known by now that no operator had shown interest in taking spectrum at such high reserve price. Moreover, "the one-time spectrum fee issue" is before the Supreme Court. The government may not get this money during the budgetary year.

Now coming to growth, we have heard Mr. Chidambaram speaking about the need for growth. But where are the proposals to incentivise and boost growth? There was hardly any remedial measure to revive investors' confidence. Instead he preferred to rely excessively on Foreign Investment. Naturally, he was much bothered about Credit-Rating of India and fulfilling the FRBM target. As a result, he was unable to stimulate a slow economy either by tax cut or by raising expenditure.

The government has tried to give an impression that by taxing the rich, it is pro-poor. But its other policies are anti-people. The Finance Minister has proposed to cut subsidies by almost 10% next year, primarily in the areas of petroleum products. This deregulation of diesel prices will have cascading impact on already existing high inflation rate and reduce the real income of farmers, poor people and middle class substantially.

On social sector expenditure & inclusiveness, government is full of rhetoric. There has not been any increase in Social Sector Expenditure, when one compares this year's Budget allocations with last year's Budget allocations. The increase is visible only if one cleverly

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

compares this year's Budget estimates with last year's Revised estimates. This is true for all the flagship programmes like NREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. As for Health, allocations last year were over 1% of GDP. This Budget, it is less than even 1%.

Through the Budget Finance Minister tried to target new Political Constituencies such as Women and the Youth. Thankfully, our voters are sufficiently intelligent. Women understand very well that a Rs. 1000 crore 'Nirbhaya Fund' can no way ensure their safety and security. If at all this Nirbhaya Fund may pave the way for another scam. For safety and security of women what is needed inefficient governance and complete change in male psyche. Again for unemployed youth taking up skill-oriented course, there had a one-time payment of Rs. 10,000 in the Budget. What is required for the youth of today is sufficient job creation, and not a one-time monetary sop.

Before I conclude, I must reveal the important fact that Central Government is trying to reach its fiscal deficit target at States' expense. Mr. Chidambaram has reduced the share of States in central taxes by 3.4%. He has proposed to make a provision of Rs. 9,000 crores for Central Sales Tax Compensation - which is too little. This would create a road-block in rolling out of GST in coming years.

There has been a long standing demand for moratorium on behalf of West Bengal. But hasn't been considered seriously. The annual debt servicing *i.e.* Annual Interest Principal Repayment comes to the tune of 26,000 crores which is almost equal to state's own tax revenue. Sir, I would request to Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider for an interest and repayment of moratorium in the form of annual growth for a period of 3 consecutive years.

The prices of raw jute need revision. The hike in price has caused agony for farmers who are already aggrieved and distressed.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Jharkhand State is a tribal and rural dominated State

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



and this entire region is badly affected with extremism. This region is severely lacking of means of transport and due to scarcity of education, health, employment, electricity, drinking water and means of transport facilities this entire State is still economically and socially backward. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards huge scarcity of basic facilities in this area and would urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister also that following points public interest should be included in General Budget of this country.

There is a need to pay special attention on basic amenities like education, health, water, resources, agriculture and employment in the State of Jharkhand. Its climate, forest and mineral deposits etc. are positive aspects of this State. The agriculture and forest produced items based life of the people here is treated as most backward in the present context. There is a need to pay specific attention towards rural and tribal dominated State of Jharkhand.

First of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards AIIMS to be set up in Jharkhand in Twelfth Five Year Plan. As per the information received to me the proposal regarding opening of AIIMS has been sent by Union Ministry of Health to Planning Commission. But no action has been taken regarding its construction so far. Today whole Jharkhand State is facing scarcity of medical facilities, entire State is facing difficulties due to lack of better medical facilities. The people of this State have to move towards medical facilities rich cities like Kolkata, Delhi and Chandigarh etc. including Vellore of Tamil Nadu. If AIIMS is provided to Jharkhand State then people of entire State can be benefitted by this hospital.

Secondly, whether it is higher education or primary education, the education condition is worse in entire State. Total 89 schools were proposed under model school scheme for Jharkhand State, out of it only 40 schools have been approved what has been happened with rest. There is a need to make reform in higher education particularly in technical education, employment oriented education. There is a need to provide special package to improve the quality of education in the State.

Thirdly, agricultural condition is very poor in Jharkhand State. Agriculture of this State is mostly depending on rain, but for the last many years it has been seen that rainfall has comparatively been insufficient here. In this

situation there is a very much need of water management here. 80 per cent people of this State depend on agriculture. There is a need to introduce better agriculture schemes for the farmers of the State, these schemes include crop insurance, better quality and cheaper seeds and to provide fertilizers and adequate water management for irrigation.

Electricity supply is not available to common people in Jharkhand State. The quality of work done under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana is very poor. Transformers are burnt here frequently. The work of this scheme is going very slow and in an improper way which is directly affecting the life of common people. There is an urgent need to improve the situation of electricity supply here.

Whole of the State is facing the scarcity of safe drinking water. The content of fluoride in ground water has been found excess then prescribed limit in about 8 districts of the State. There is a need to take comprehensive initiative by the Government for providing drinking water in the State.

In view of these burning issues raised by me I hope that for the solution of all these issues these points will certainly be included in the General Budget presented in the House.

In the end of my speech, I would like to demand from the Government that special economic package should be provided to Jharkhand State through General Budget for the solution of all the above issues like education, health, environment, electricity, drinking water and agriculture in public interest.

**\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):**  
The common man in India had great expectations from the general budget. One question was galore is every Indian mind—whether the general budget will be able to bail out Indian economy facing lots of challenges? After going through the budget provisions every citizen is dumb founded. Already rattled by high commodity prices every Indian stands disappointed over the budget and think budget is anti people. So far as welfare measures for workers, farmers, unemployed youth, women and children are concerned, the budget is utterly disappointed.

The Government has totally neglected internal security aspects. If the Government was serious about terrorism

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

and extremism it would have made adequate allocation for tackling this problem. It may be mentioned that the Minister of Finance himself had been Minister of Home Affairs. The allocation for internal security has been kept less than what it was for last year. Whereas, China has hiked its same budget by 10 percent and China's present defence budget is \$115 billion, three times to our budget.

The allocation for construction of roads too has been reduced by Rs. 2300 crore. In 2012-13 it was Rs. 24,000 crore and in 2013-14 the allocation has been reduced to Rs. 21,700 crores whereas, there was a need to increase it.

PMGSY is vital for rural development. There are villages in the country which are still deprived of road connectivity. In rainy season, villages take the shape of islands and their health, education, occupation get badly effected. The norms under PMGSY should be relaxed and all the villages should be connected with roads irrespective of their population figure. Those living in villages are also men, though the village may be very small, but road connectivity is must. Not only villages need to be connectivity with roads even approaches to their fields should also be converted into Kutcha roads.

The Government is boasting that it has provided jobs to 4.5 crore families under MGNREGS. The fact is that corruption is rampant in it. Officers, and middleman are openly looting Government funds. Funds are being misused. There is a need to change the nature of work under MGNREGS. There is a need to create public assets through it. How long will we keep digging and keep constructing Kutcha roads, which fails to stand even during one rainy season. Agriculture sector faces shortage of labour because of MGNREGS. Agriculture is badly affected. MGNREGS should be linked with agriculture.

The Hon. Minister of Environment and Forests in a discussion under Rule 377 had assured me that the Government would take steps for protecting crops of farmers getting damaged by wild animals by deploying Guards. What happened to that assurance. A barbed wire should be fenced for this purpose under MGNREGS.

Gramin Aajivika Mission can play an important role in providing jobs to the rural folks. Improper implementation of the said scheme resulted in surrendering of funds allocated under this scheme last year. On the

basis of last year's utilization allocation under the said scheme has been slightly increased and it will be inadequate. Under this mission skilled labours should be prepared in rural areas. Last year, an amount of Rs. 3915 crore was allocated under this mission which has been slightly hiked by Rs. 85 crore to Rs. 4000 crore, which is quite inadequate.

The allocation under our former President Dr. Abdul Kalam Azad's brain child programme "Gaon Banao Mission" has been pruned to meagre Rs. 50 crore.

DRDAC has been carved out and development management fund has been halved. Against a provision of Rs. 500 crore an allocation of Rs. 225 has been made for DRDA.

Housing is a burning issue in our country. Though 65 years have elapsed since our country became independent, yet crores of poor families in rural and urban areas in our country either live in Kutcha houses or slums and they stay in quite pitiable condition. In rainy season, water keep falling on their head and they shiver in chilling cold and during scorching summer they pass their life amidst snakes, scorpion and mouse.

Indira Awas Yojana has kindled some ray of hope. But in view of price rise, there is a need to hike allocation under it and now it has been increased from Rs. 45000 to Rs. 75000 in hilly areas. But, irony is that in a number of cases non-availability of land for construction of a dwelling unit becomes a problem. I want to say that the department of Forests has surplus land and wherever possible, such land should be allotted for constructing housing for SCs/STs.

65 percents of our population comprises of youth, *i.e.* we have 80 crore youth. The Government has chalked out a scheme involving Rs. 1000 crore for preparing a skilled workforce of 90 lakh every year. The Minister of Finance has said that if we attain a growth rate of 8 percent we can give jobs to one crore youth. In 11th Five Year Plan our growth rate was 9.5 percent, whereas, only 10 lakh new jobs were created. But the irony is that every year 1.25 crore new employed people are added in the queue for employment. Frankly speaking, out last five years recorded 'jobless growth'.

Direct Cash Transfer Scheme (DCTS) is in fact a vote transfer scheme. This scheme is tagged as country's

first direct cash benefit transfer scheme. In fact, it is not so. Payments under Old Age Pension, Janani Swasthya Suraksha Yojana payments are already made through cheques. What is new in DCTS? This process has already been in practice, what revolutionary is in it?

The Finance Minister has kept a provision of Rs. 10000 crore for food security Scheme. This amount look huge. Where from, the staggering amount of Rs. 2 lakh 38 thousand crore, likely to be required for distribution of subsidized foodgrains under food security scheme, will be mobilized. It will derail entire economy and result is huge fiscal losses. Creation of jobs and business will come to a halt and prices will sky rocket and it will weaken our economy.

Country's four largest banks are headed by women. What concern it has got with the Mahila Bank? The funds we need for security and not for banks. In the end, I would say that the common man has been disappointed by General Budget. Without investing huge funds in social welfare, health, education and for employment generation we can't do good to the poor and middle class. If we look at last year's budgetary allocation we come to know that either same allocation have been made for these sectors this year also, or the allocations have been hiked slightly. In real terms it is no like. The Government still has an opportunity and it can fine tune its policies and programmes in such a way so that benefits can be extended to common men, especially the poor in the country.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in discussion on the General Budget, 2013-14 presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Before going into that, I want to say this. We already know that the hon. Finance Minister placed on the Table of the House the Economic Survey for 2013-14. I want to quote from that as it is giving an alarming situation of our economy. It says:

"Following the slow down induced by the global financial crisis in 2008-09, Indian economy responded strongly to fiscal and monetary stimulus and achieved a growth rate of 8.6 per cent and 9.3 per

cent respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, with the economy expecting inflationary tendencies, RBI started raising policy rates in March 2010. High rates as well as policy constraint adversely impacted investment and in subsequent two years, 2011-12 and 2012-13, the growth rate slowed down to 6.2 and 5 per cent respectively."

Sir, our main aim is to see that the economy grows. That is the idea. Without growth there cannot be any development and consequent raising of the standard of living of our people. The Survey further says that we are behind when compared to other countries like China, in areas like infrastructure. We are much behind them in this respect. But our hon. Finance Minister is not in a position to provide any solution for all these things and he has failed to give an effective policy to solve these problems. Therefore, the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is not a reformist Budget. He has failed to make any serious attempt to provide long-term solutions to the growing problems of Indian economy. In his Budget speech the hon. Finance Minister said that he achieved 8 per cent growth rate average for 11th Plan period, entirely under the UPA government - he claims himself, nothing wrong in that and he claims that under this UPA regime, he has achieved a growth rate of 8 per cent. He is correct in what he is claiming. But subsequently it has gone down to the extent of 5 per cent of growth rate of GDP. So, he said that our aim is higher growth leading to sustainable development. At the same time he also said that it is the food inflation that is worrying us and the Government would take all possible steps to augment the supply side. Therefore, the Finance Minister himself accepts that there is food inflation and it is affecting our growth and our economy is facing a lot of problems.

The *Mool Mantra* that he said is nothing new. Even his predecessor also said the same thing when he presented his Budget in the year 2012-13. It was mentioned in the Budget of 2012-13 that the 12th Five Year Plan is to be launched with the aim of fostering sustainable and more inclusive growth. These were the same words. Therefore, this Budget is not having any new *Mool Mantra*, it is just the repetition of what the previous Finance Minister said. He has also mentioned that he intends to bring down the deficit also. I would come to that later.

As far as the 5 per cent growth rate of GDP is concerned, the situation is alarming. The Finance Minister has to provide some solution for that as to how to solve this and also try to boost the economy. He also mentioned that we have to facilitate growth to achieve 9 to 10 per cent. It is a welcome suggestion and I am not disputing that. When there is global recession and we have to face the problem 'at that time' we are able to sustain our growth rate, but afterwards it has gone down. That is what is worrying us.

Take the case of Tamil Nadu. I want to compare the growth rate and therefore I am giving this example. After assuming office for the third time, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has shown the path of development and there was a growth rate of 7.4 per cent which is higher than the national average growth rate. But our Finance Minister said that the Central Government do not want to follow any model of the States. Why is it so? When some States are developing very well and if there are certain good programmes which are followed in the States, then the Centre should follow that. There is nothing wrong in that. The State of Tamil Nadu is a part of India. Therefore, when our hon. Chief Minister has shown the way that we can maintain a growth rate of more than 7.4 per cent even during the time of crisis, as has been mentioned, why can the Centre not follow that model of Tamil Nadu? There is nothing wrong in that. Therefore, apart from that, I would like to submit that such an approach only shows the kind of step-motherly treatment being meted out by the Centre to other States, particularly the State of Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Chief Minister approached the Union Government for Central assistance. But the Centre is not responding. For example, the Central assistance to Tamil Nadu has come down from 24.42 per cent during the 11th Plan period to 23.08 per cent during the 12th Plan period. It is going down. We are expecting more but it is going down. That is what statistics has shown. Therefore, the Centre's grants which are given in the form of untied funds to the State Governments are being replaced by flagship programmes by the Central Government.

Sir, regarding flagship programmes, every Government wants to have them. Our Party also wants them as its own. Other Parties also may try to have them but we have to see the achievements in the flagship programmes of Tamil Nadu. That should be the model. That is why,

I am saying that you may follow the model or the flagship programmes of Tamil Nadu brought forward by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Other State Governments may also implement them as also the Central Government projects.

For example, Sir, they are talking about food security. How are they going to implement it? They have allotted only an amount of Rs. 10,000 crores and I do not know whether it will be sufficient or not. It is not sufficient at all. Moreover, we have learnt that they are going to fix Rs. 3 per kilogram as the minimum prices in PDS. Please see the model of Tamil Nadu or what the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is doing. She is giving 20 kilograms of rice free of cost. This sort of a scheme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. When they are claiming that lots of food grains are stocked in the go-downs and stored there unscrupulously leading to wastage, why can the Central Government not give the food grains free of cost when they will be bringing the Food Security Bill? Why should they fix up a price for it? Whereas the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has come forward to give 20 kilograms of rice and all the card holders are availing this benefit. It is because food is more important and without food, we cannot survive.

Another point is about marriage of women. Yesterday, an hon. Member from the Congress Party said that they do not want to encourage import of gold. But what is the fate of our country and what is price of gold today? If you stop that, then will women be able to purchase gold at least for their *mangal sutra*? I am saying this because the price of gold is going up sky high. Because of this reason, our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has brought forward a scheme to give Rs. 25,000 as cash to girls who are educated upto 12th standard and also four grams of gold for *mangal sutra* and graduate girls are given Rs. 50,000 and 4 grams of gold. They are saying that they would like to give cash while implementing other schemes. An hon. Member said that the Government of India's idea may be to get votes by giving cash. That should not be done. It should be given in kind.

The hon. Minister said in his speech that he is considering and looking at the faces of women, youth and poor. He has said about these three mantras, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is already implementing them and that is why, I said that the State Government

of Tamil Nadu is a model for you and you can follow it. I told about the marriage and how our Government is helping the poor women in getting married. Another flagship programme is helping the poor by giving them food.

Youth is our country's future wealth. Without empowering them and giving good education, we cannot make achievements. For this purpose, for students, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is distributing free laptops. Even the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is following the Government of Tamil Nadu's scheme and implementing it. We started it first. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is implementing whatever she has promised during the elections like giving free laptops apart from giving free books, note books, geometry box and other things which they need.

As I said, women are not only given food and benefits for marriage, they are also getting mixie, grinder and fans without cost. Once upon a time, they were called luxury items and meant only for the rich people. But now even the common people in the villages are getting them. For developing poor family, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is giving cows and goats so that they can prosper by getting their milk and other products. By getting those benefits, they can earn and come up in life.

As regards pension scheme, our Chief Minister has increased the old age pension and financial assistance to widows, handicapped and also the third sex from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month. Widows are given Rs. 30,000. If you are giving some thing in kind, like mixie, grinder, or rice, it will be used for the family. But if you give cash, it would be misused. Especially in PDS you cannot implement it. You give them the food. Otherwise, whatever cash you give, the male members will misuse it and other members of the family will be deprived of that benefit. Therefore, giving cash will be beneficial in certain cases, but not for all schemes. So, you have to re-think as to how you should implement it.

Now, let me come to the Indian national Budget. Yesterday, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi made a very valid point. You are giving one estimate for 2012-2013. Then, you are bringing Revised Estimates. But when it comes to the present Budget, you are showing the percentage based on the Revised Budget. That percentage is an inflated percentage. For example, if you take the total

expenditure for 2011-2012, it is Rs. 13,44,365 lakh crore. That is the actual. If you take 2012-2013, the Budget estimate is Rs. 14,90,925 lakh crore. In the Revised Estimates, it has come to Rs. 14,30,825 lakh crore. You are maintaining the total expenditure to some extent. But if you take the allocation for Plan programmes highlighted in the present Budget, the percentage is different. For example, plan expenditure, for 2012-2013 it is Rs. 5,21,025 lakh crore. That is the plan expenditure which is shown. But in the revised estimate, it has come to Rs. 4,29,187 crore. You have reduced it by nearly Rs. 1 lakh crore, in your Budget. Now, you are boosting it based on Revised Budget. Now, you are telling that it is Rs. 5,55,320 lakh crore for plan expenditure. But originally for 2012-2013, the allocation was Rs. 5,21,025 lakh crore. So, what is the guarantee that you are going to maintain this estimate which has been allotted? Some times, under the garb of austerity measures it may be reduced.

The hon. Finance Minister said that he wants to give medicine to make the economy recover. What kind of medicine has he given? On the contrary, the plan expenditure has been reduced. When you are reducing all the plan expenditure by the extent of Rs. 1 lakh crore, what kind of plan are you going to have? At the same time, if you see the revenue expenditure, it is increased from Rs. 8,65,000 crore to Rs. 9,00,000 crore. You have cut down all the plan expenditure, which is more important. Without plan expenditure, how can you have economic growth?

Why has the growth of the economy gone down? It is because of your faulty economic policies and measures, which you are implementing.

Let me now come to deficit. The situation is very alarming. What is happening? First, let us take the actuals. Of course, I have to appreciate that you have put the figures for actuals. If you take 2011-2012, the deficit is Rs. 5,15,990 lakh crore. But your Budget estimates for 2012-2013 showed Rs. 5,13,590 lakh crore. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am making valuable points. So, allow me to speak for another five or ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not ten minutes, only five minutes.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: In the Revised Estimates, you are maintaining a higher deficit. Your deficit has gone

up to Rs. 5,20,000 lakh crore. So, it has increased. Your present estimate is Rs. 5,42,400 lakh crore. What I am trying to say is, you are giving some kind of picture which is according to your convenience. When you are giving the estimates, you make it on the basis of the Revised Estimates.

Even when the previous Budget was presented by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, it was the same thing. I am suggesting it. You have to think over how to present the Budget. You have to give it based on the estimates, what estimate you have done and not based on the actuals of Revised Estimates. I say this because you have already cut down nearly 10 per cent from the original estimates and then you come to the actuals. Afterwards, you are showing that there is an increase of 15 per cent, 18 per cent! What is it? Already, 10 per cent cut is there. So, there is an increase of only five or ten per cent. This is what you are telling. At the same time, inflation of another 10 per cent is there. Therefore, you have increased nothing. In respect of your flagship programme, it is only jugglery of figures. That is the accusation I am making....(Interruptions)

This Budget is submitted by the hon. Finance Minister as an accountant submits the accounts. It has given no policy prescriptions. This is your accountant's Budget. Our Finance Minister may be a very good lawyer. I am not disputing that. Since his enrolment, he has proved an intelligent lawyer. But, when it comes to the Budget, he followed it as an accountant follows. He is putting the figures. There is nothing else in that. It is a balance sheet.. (Interruptions)

What are you doing? In this connection, I want to tell the House about another main programme regarding deficit of the budget of 5,55,20 crores for the year 2013-14. When the deficit comes, what are you going to do? How do you solve it? You are going to borrow. You have yourself accepted that you are going to raise it through the securities or some borrowing. What is the national debt? Do you know that? It is very much alarming. The national debt is Rs. 40,48,219 lakh crore! This is the figure which has been supplied by you. The public debt of this country is Rs. 40,48,219 lakh crore! How are you going to solve it? Further, you are going on borrowing to adjust deficits. ...(Interruptions) Probably, you are going for a borrowing. In the name of your flagship programme

and other things, you are making every citizen of this country indebted. He has to bear the burden of it. How are you going to help that? You say that you are going to give this thing and that thing; you are going to give the kind of 100-days programme. Maybe, the MGNREGS is a good programme. I am not denying that. What is actually happening in the field? Whatever you are spending, everything has to be from the national asset. You have to create national asset by spending Government money.. Are you creating the national asset? There is the famous saying: "Aatril Pottalum Alandu Podu." The Finance Minister knows this phrase. I need not tell it. I am now telling it in English. When you are putting something even in the river, you have to measure it and put it. You are telling that you are investing so many lakhs of crores of rupees in flagship programmes. What is the asset created in the country and benefit reached the people? Therefore, the country wants to know what kind of an asset that you are creating in the country. I want a White Paper on the MGNREGS.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAL: Sir, I want a White Paper on MGNREGS. They have to present it to the House showing how many lakh of crores, they have invested, what have they created as assets in the economy. That is more important for us. I am presenting certain facts to the House...(Interruptions)

Regarding Grants-in-Aid, yesterday, our hon. Member Shri Kalyan Banerjee cited an important aspect. You are taxing the people. At the same time, you are neglecting the State Governments. When you are encroaching upon all the fields to tax, where will the State Governments go? Even you want to tax air-conditioned, luxury hotels! From where will the State Governments collect tax to generate revenue? If you are imposing tax, once again, States have to impose another tax. The hon. Minister said that the lowest tax rate is there in our country only. He said it. I am very sorry to say that he gave the wrong information. He is misleading the House. The Central Government is imposing so many taxes. The State Governments are also forced to impose tax. The Local Bodies have to impose tax. If you calculate all these things, the Indian is the only person who has been taxed the highest in the world!

Yesterday, the hon. Minister said this in his speech. He is a lawyer. We are paying the highest tax. When you are doing that, what is the condition of the State Governments? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am telling that whenever they are imposing taxes, we have to pay. Even they are taxing the air-conditioned hotels. What about the State Governments? From where will they raise the resources? What will the State Governments do?

Next, they are putting a cess. That kind of a thing is there. They are putting surcharge on certain things. When they are putting surcharge, the State Governments will not get any benefit out of that. What is given is a pitiable thing like the Grants-in-Aid for the State Governments. What is happening? I want to quote the same Budget and tell you. Take grants given in the Budget Estimates - Rs. 2,10,875 crore. But have they done? They have mentioned about distribution of medicine. What type of medicine have they distributed? After this, the amount has come down to Rs. 1,83,907 crore. This shows that he has cut down Rs. 26,974 crore, which is supposed to be given to the States, this amount is taken away. This is how they are doing. This is the type of relationship they have with the States. You have cut down the amount by so many crores. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have taken enough time.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: What I am telling is that this kind of step-motherly attitude is being shown. The Government has reduced so much of amount meant for the State Governments. What type of federal set up do we have? What type of unity we have? That is why our Chief Minister came and represented many times for getting special package to the Tamil Nadu Government. The Central Government is not able to give the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Many times floods have affected Tamil Nadu; Tsunami also affected Tamil Nadu. We came here and asked the Central Government for funds but the Central Government has not done anything.

Even now also when Delta farmers are suffering in Thanjavur ...*(Interruptions)* When the farmers were affected, our Madam, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had granted liberally for all the farmers of the area, a sum of Rs. 15,000 per acre. If you take per hectare, it comes to nearly Rs. 37,000. Why am I telling this is that till now the Central Government has not given such kind of relief to any farmer in the country but our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has given relief in the form of financial help...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. I would not give you any more time.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am concluding. I have only one more point. Regarding the Ministry of Home Affairs, an amount of nearly Rs. 50,000 crore has been allocated. Many Members of Parliament in this House today agitated against what has happened in Kashmir. What type of training is being imparted to police forces? Protecting the life and security of the lives of this country is more important. After Defence, the Government has to equally allocate funds for the Home Ministry also. Though the law and order is under the control of the States, the States are not having sufficient funds. The Central Government has to modernize police forces. Where should we go for funds? The Central Government has to provide funds for the States. Unless you provide sufficient funds and modernize police forces, how can we protect the people? In those days, *Rajas* duty was to protect the people. Why are we, the elected representatives of the people, sitting here? The Government has to protect the lives of the human beings and their belongings? If we fail to do that, you are unfit to rule this country. ...*(Interruptions)* For the Ministry of Home Affairs, you have provided only Rs. 50,000 crore. So much money is required for development, but the Government is going on reducing the allocations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record. You have said many times that you are concluding. But you are not concluding.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: For protecting the human lives, the Government has to provide more funds.

About the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the flagship programme of the Central Programme, you provided sufficient funds. If the Government fails to provide more funds to protect the human lives, how can the Ministry of Home Affairs maintain the law and order of the country? If you fail to provide sufficient funds, terrorist activities would continue in this country. To stop terrorism, we want Inter-State connectivity. Therefore, it is the Central Government's bounden duty to allocate more funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

Finally, I would like to say that this Budget is not people's Budget; it is not a dream Budget; it has no reforms; it has no new initiatives; and it is not a revolutionary Budget. With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The General Budget 2013-2014 presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram was a good exercise in book-keeping to take care of growth and inflation concerns. I wholeheartedly support and endorse the growth-oriented budget proposals that had been framed in the difficult economic situation of growth slowdown, inflation and rising current account deficit. With his characteristic caution laced with pragmatic thinking, the Finance Minister has executed a neat balancing act that safeguarded the vital interests of all the stakeholders in the economy. First, I wish to compliment the Finance Minister for not tinkering with basic tax rate structure, both in direct and indirect taxes. This desire to maintain stability in tax policy and keeping the rates simple, the Finance Minister has done a yeoman's service to make compliance among people easier and worthwhile. The budget has rightly reiterated that clarity in tax laws, a stable tax regime, and a non-adversarial tax administration, a fair mechanism for dispute resolution and independent judiciary for greater assurance is the underlying theme of tax proposals. In the context, I welcome the proposal to set up the Tax Administration Reforms Commission that would go a long way in providing comforts to tax payers that their interests would be protected.

As the Finance Minister rightly said in the course of his lucid budget speech, the Union Budget for the next fiscal beginning from April 1, 2013 was framed against the backdrop of a slowdown in both global and domestic economic growth and is expected to lay a firm foundation

for a sustainable rebalancing of government finances. No doubt, the move towards fiscal consolidation as outlined in the Budget would impart confidence in the economy, support domestic and foreign investments and would boost supply side initiatives. Since, manufacturing is crucial for a country to get middle-income slot among the rest of the nations the world over, the reintroduction of the 15 per cent investment to manufacturing companies that invest more than Rs. 100 crores in plant and machinery during the period April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 is a welcome step.

Plan expenditure is placed at Rs. 5.55 lakh crore which is 33.3 per cent of the total expenditure while non-plan expenditure is estimated at Rs. 11.09 lakh crore. It is gratifying to note that substantial allocation has been made to the social sector that impact directly on the poor and vulnerable sections of society. The fact that allocation to Rural Development Ministry has been raised by 46 per cent to Rs. 80,194 crore shows that the government is committed to ensure the success of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the manifest benefit of lakhs of farmers of assured off-farm employment. It is also a welcome development that drinking water and sanitation would receive Rs. 15,260 crore out of which Rs. 1400 crore is set apart for setting up water purification plants to cover arsenic and fluoride affected rural areas. Though many criticized the budget for proposing a surcharge of Rs. 10 per cent on persons (other than companies) whose taxable income exceeds to Rs. 1 crore a year this is a good step as it is confined only to one year and is imposed on a class that can bear this without tear! The relief extended to tax-payers in the first bracket of Rs. 2-5 lakhs by Rs. 2000 a year is an excellent gesture in these difficult days for aam admi.

For the farm sector, the target of agricultural credit for 2013-14 has been set at Rs.7 lakh crore, against Rs. 5.75 lakh crore in 2012-13. The Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 10,000 crore, over and above the normal provision for food subsidy to part-fund the National Food Security Programme, a promise of the UPA government. This demonstrates the government's commitment to inclusive growth for the manifest benefit of the poor people, both below and above poverty line sections.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.



The budget has appropriately focused on infrastructure investment to restart the growth engine and has addressed the multiple challenges in this regard. Steps like encouraging Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) and allowing some institutions to raise tax-free bonds upto Rs. 50,000 crore and permitting India Infrastructure Finance Corporation in partnership with ADB to help infrastructure companies to access bond markets to tap long-term debt funds would definitely help in reviving long-term finance in this vital domain for reviving up the engine of the Indian economy.

I am grateful to the Finance Minister that in order to protect savings from inflation, especially the savings of the poor and middle classes, the Budget has announced various measures including the introduction of inflation-indexed bonds. These steps would also incentivizes the household sector to save in financial instruments rather than go after gold. This will help reduce the high import bill on account of inordinate import of yellow metal in the country. In the area of banking, the Finance Minister emphasized that the budget provides for infusion of capital in the public sector banks to ensure their compliance with global standards against risks. He has taken right steps in addressing the gender-related empowerment and financial inclusion by proposing to set up the country's first women's bank as a public sector bank.

I am particularly thankful to the Finance Minister for allowing the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for textiles to continue in the 12th Five Year Plan with an investment target of Rs. 1.51 lakh crore. This is a welcome step because next to agriculture, the country's textile sector, both organized mills, unorganized mills and handloom sector, provide the second largest employment opportunities to skilled and unskilled people.

The country has to usher in the Good and Services Tax (GST) era soon. Hence, the budget has provided Rs.9000 crore towards the first installment of the balance of CST (Central Sales Tax) compensation. No doubt, the ball is in the court of the States to move ahead for supporting the Constitutional amendment to pass GST law.

The Budget proposal to charge service tax on air-conditioned restaurants is but an unwelcome step especially when a large number of middle-income and lower-income people patronize these eateries. Most of

them go there to enjoy the cool ambience and for the quality food served there. They feel that they get value for the price they pay in these eateries. Hence, I appeal to the Finance Minister to reconsider this levy to give relief to people who want to spend their time for recreation and also snack there.

On the whole, the Budget has done what prudence dictates particularly when times are tough. Though it has not set the stock markets afire, it has undoubtedly sobered the markets that right steps have been initiated for revival of entrepreneurial forces so that growth can take place as the fiscal year unfolds. It is a triumph of experience over short-sighted populism and the Finance Minister deserves all-round applause for his skillful tightrope walking in balancing competing demands.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once again the UPA Government, with this Budget, has proved its total disconnect with the real issues that plague the people of our country.

Sir, price rise, corruption, scams, joblessness, unavailability of adequate healthcare facilities, education, lack of infrastructure, slow growth are few things that the public expected would be addressed in this Budget. Unfortunately, the Budget presented, instead of laying down a concrete road map to address these issues, read more like an accountant's statement and that too of a desperate Government that was trying to do a balancing act to ensure its full term in power without toppling the apple cart.

Sir, in his Budget, the Finance Minister seems to have blamed all his Government's failures due to policy paralysis, corruption and scams squarely on the global economic crisis. I would like to ask a question here. It is in this same global scenario that our neighbouring countries of China and Indonesia are progressing well. China has grown at the rate of 9.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent in the last two years and a small country like Indonesia has grown at the rate of 6.5 per cent and 6.2 per cent during the same period. But India has been stagnating at 5.2 per cent and coming down to 4.8 per cent. These neighbouring countries have been able to control their inflation also. China has controlled it at 3.2 per cent and Indonesia has controlled its inflation at 5.3 per cent whereas in India we have reached a high of 11 per cent and the Government is not being able to control

it. So, how is it that the global economic crisis is affecting us in such a way, but not affecting our neighbouring countries? It clearly shows that it is the policy paralysis of this Government that is affecting this country and not the global economic situation.

Sir, no concrete steps have been announced in this Budget which show a road map. All that this Budget does is to put big targets, very nice forecasts with no vision as to how that is going to be achieved. I would specially like to mention that this Budget says nothing about the agrarian crisis and the problems being faced by the farmers. When this Government came to power in 2004, the price of diesel was Rs. 20.73 per litre and it is Rs. 53 per litre today. It is an increase of 250 per cent. The price of fertilizer, if I look at potash, it was selling at Rs. 222 and it is now selling at Rs. 890, an increase of 400 per cent. The price of DAP has gone up by 331 per cent. The price of Mobil oil has increased by 200 per cent. The cost of inputs is decided by the Government and they have increased it up to 400 per cent. But they pat themselves on the back for having increased the MSP by 100 per cent and think they have done a great service to the farmers and take credit for their positive policies which are resulting in high yields for the farmers.

I would also like to point out that with the strategy of decontrolling fertilizer and diesel subsidies, the prices are yet again going to soar even more and the burden of the farmers is going to increase even more. The hon. Minister, in his Budget, says that the farmers have responded to these price signals of the MSP and produced more. I fail to realise as to how the Minister does not realise that it is squarely due to their policies and the signals sent by this Government that the Crime Bureau records show that over 15,900 farmers committed suicide in 2010 and according to farmers' record, the real figure is closer to 2 lakh farmers who have killed themselves due to the burden of taxes imposed by this Government which has made farming totally unviable.

Sir, even in my State of Punjab, which is considered to be having prosperous farmers, the debt burden is close to Rs. 40,000 crore where each farming household has a debt of almost Rs. 3½ lakh. What is very sad is, on the one hand, they are increasing the debt burden and on the other hand, they are not increasing the MSP the way it is required to be increased. Even when, on eve

of election, the so-called farmer waiver schemes come into play, this Government's corruption and loot does not even spare the poor farmer, where Rs. 56,000 crore of farmers' debt waiver which happened a few years ago, which now comes to light, as the CAG has reported, that how huge amounts were siphoned off and almost close to 35 lakh farmers did not get their due.

I would also like to say that my State of Punjab which produces 60 per cent of the food that feeds this nation, where farmers are under Rs. 40,000 crore of debt, we only receive 1.5 per cent of this debt waiver due to the weird policies, unfair policies set down by this Government to favour a special few which now shows that even those few did not get their share.

Sir, when the hon. Minister says that the food production is increasing, I think the total credit goes to that hard working farmer, who for his sheer survival is working, toiling and slogging hard to ensure the food security of this nation and that is the reason that 250 million tonnes, the hon. Minister is saying, is going to be procured in the next season as well. So, I would say, no doubt, that they have worked very hard to increase his burden, but I think it is totally unfair to take the credit for his produce.

Sir, I would like to come to the three promises made by the hon. Minister to the poor, to the youth and to the women of India. First, I would like to talk about the poor. This season the Government expects to procure almost 450 lakh metric tonnes of wheat. The existing stock already in the godown is 666 million lakh tonnes. The total storage capacity of our country is only 715 million lakh tonnes. The moment this 450 million lakh tonnes come in, we are going to be short of four-and-a-half lakh metric tonnes. Everyday we read in the newspapers and see pictures and reports of how thousands of tonnes of grain are rotting with rodents, and ants and mice eating them.

On the other hand, in our country, 70 per cent of the people earn under Rs. 20 a day. Over two crore people sleep hungry every night and 25 lakh people die of hunger every year. So, is this the policy of the Government that let the grain rot, let the poor become poorer, sleep hungry and then say that this is our commitment to the poor? I think, this actually presents the real picture of what the commitment of this

Government is by letting the food grains rot and letting the poor sleep hungry.

Next, I would like to come to the youth. There are about 650 million youth of our country, who are demanding a better livelihood and are demanding jobs. The Planning Commission says that the GDP is down to 4.8 and during the years 2005 to 2010, due to this Government's policies in their regime, five million jobs were lost. Today, in this Budget the hon. Minister talks about creating jobs. I do not think, without a roadmap or any concrete vision just empty words and assurances are going to either create jobs or fill the stomach of that poor youth.

Sir, the customary skill development line always finds a place in every Budget Speech of theirs, but the growing unemployment rate of 9.9 proves that no concrete steps are being taken and the commitment that is required does not reflect on the ground.

So, I would like to say that when 70 per cent of our workforce is employed in agriculture, it does not take any big brain to realize that until we understand that agriculture must be made productive and focus is on manufacturing and services sector, the development of the youth and the key to India's growth is not going to be a reality by just making big forecasts and big announcements.

Then I come to the most important point as well as the most neglected sector of our population, the women. Constituting half of this country's population, I feel the women are denied all basic rights, be it Right to Equality, which is enshrined in the Constitution; be it her Right to Health, to education, to jobs or even to safety. Today, we live in a nation where over half the population of women in our country are anaemic and malnourished.

Sir, out of the global maternal deaths that take place in the whole world, 25 per cent are from India; barely 60 per cent of our women are educated.

Sir, when we talk about safety, I think the lesser said the better. In every 12 minutes, molestation takes place. In every 14 minutes, kidnapping takes places. Every 20 minutes, rape takes place and every one hour dowry death takes place. This is the scenario of women. So to say, this happens not only in Punjab, but in the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Address the Chair.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: So the life of an ordinary woman is synonymous with neglect, fear and inequality. Lack of priority to this gender is clearly reflected in the Budget which makes an announcement of Rs.1000 crore in the name of the poor gang rape victim. It seems nothing but a cosmetic effort of a failed Government to address the real issues.

Sir, less than Rs. 1 lakh crore, Rs. 97,134 crore to be exact, out of Rs. 16,67,000 crore budget is for the population which is half of the population of this country; it is called gender budgeting. Rs. 1 lakh crore is put aside to address the needs of 60 crore women. So, I think this is nothing less than a political gimmick. Actually, if the Minister was serious and not only trying to put in at the last minute some scheme which would appeal to the voters, I think he should immediately look at releasing this Rs. 1 lakh crore for acid attack victims, rehabilitation of rape victims, putting in the necessary infrastructure for implementing the Domestic Violence Bill and creating avenues for employment and rehabilitation of all such women who require it. Even the all-women bank is nothing but tokenism and populism. If he was serious, he should have actually made it mandatory in all the banks to give 50 per cent loans to women entrepreneurs, to ensure 50 per cent credit limit to women all over the country. Insurance schemes for their health, for their education and for their skill development would have actually gone a long way to do the required necessity rather than just making these populist announcements.

Instead of being a catalyst to the growth, the UPAs policies have actually left no stone unturned to be a stumbling block in the growth of the States. I would actually like to congratulate the States who are actually thriving and progressing in spite of these anti-State policies. For example, if you look at the mismanagement of the coal scam...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, if we look at the Environment Ministry's clearances, they take so long. Recently due to the mining restriction there was

lack of bricks and sand which led to total stoppage of all developments. Be it at hospitals, roads, every kind of developments came to a stop. I do not know how this Government can say it is committed to infrastructural development when its policies are actually stopping all kinds of infrastructural development. So, I would say that this is just rhetoric. Every time, a Congress man goes to a State, we hear this thing how the State is running on the Centre's money and how the money is being sent to the State. The State is eating it up and all the policies are being funded by the Centre. I would like to say, it is the State's money and the State's growth that the Centre is feeding of. The money comes from the State to the Centre and then the Centre calls it their own fund and makes such schemes and policies which bypass the State and try it to send it to the people and take credit for those schemes. So, this is nothing but populist schemes that the Centre likes to do especially on the eve of elections. Take for example the Aadhaar scheme. The joke is that first you tax the people, burden them, then collect their money and then send it back to the people in such a way that the States have no share in it. Bypass the States, and the Centre is seen to be an angel from heaven sending 'aap ka paisa, aap ke haath'. There are these kinds of populist activities. This is exactly what the Government did with the MGNREGA scheme, creating no durable asset over the last few years, and doing nothing except wasting the public exchequer's money. This is nothing but getting political mileage. This is what they are doing with the Food Security Bill, letting the grains rot, leaving the people hungry. On the eve of elections they are bringing in the Bill and sending them the food just to get political mileage. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Lastly I will come to the few points of my State. I do not hope for much justice but I will appeal at any cost. In the process of ensuring food security of the nation, my State in the last four decades turned a country that was food deficient and dependent on imports into a Green Revolution brought about by the farmers. Even Prof. Swaminathan has credited the hard-working farmers of Punjab to bring in the Green Revolution which made our country food surplus. But, Sir, unfortunately, in the process, we lost a lot of our natural resources, specially, our water. There is contamination of water; our water table is depleting; there

is soil pollution, which has led to rampant diseases like cancer. Sir, cancer is spreading very fast in my State. My Malva belt, where my Constituency is, can actually be called the cancer capital of this country. If the national average of cancer is 80 cases per lakh population, in my Constituency it is 140 cases per lakh population. I thank the Government for giving Rs. 50 crore for a research centre but even Rs. 50 crore is not enough anywhere close to setting-up a super speciality hospital that is needed.

Sir, today, every sixth human being in the world is an Indian. My State alone ensures 60 per cent of the food that feeds this huge population. Sir, our water table is depleting to such an extent that NASA says in 25 years Punjab can become a desert because of the falling water table. Every year 40 crore population is added to the country. If you do not look at the issues and address the water needs of the State that ensures the food in the stomach in this population, what is going to happen to the food security of this nation? So, where thousands of crores are being spent on MGNREGA and Food Security, surely Rs. 3000 crores can be given to the State of Punjab to revamp their irrigation system.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I request you to provide me two minutes more. Let me finish.

Sir, we are talking about the food security of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, our 14,000 acres of land is uncultivable due to water logging. I appeal to the Government to give us Rs. 500 crore to solve the water logging problem. The Government has given Rs. 500 crore for crop diversification. I hope that they gave a bulk of it to Punjab so that we can save our depleting water table and diversified to other crops.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

Mr. Prabodh Panda, you can speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, please give me two minutes. I am concluding.

Sir, in the end I am asking the Government to take a humanitarian view on the debt taken as a restructuring loan by my State. Sir, my State was revenue surplus in 1970s.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that what you are speaking is not going on record, so you conclude.

*...(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, a loan of Rs. 5,800, which was taken during the President's Rule, has now increased to Rs. 77,500 because the interest on the debt keeps increasing. The Government is in no position to pay this interest of Rs. 6,500 on this debt every year. So, I would request, through you, Sir, to waive off the interest and restructure the debt to save this crippled economy of this State before it collapses under the burden of its own debt and the food security of the country goes to a toss and then you do not know what to do with yourself.

Sir, I call this Budget, totally visionless with no proper roadmap, failing to address the aspirations, needs and requirements of the people today. I do hope that the Government looks into, at least, a few of the things being required by any State so that something can be redeemed before they are thrown out of power.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panda before you speak, I want to tell that all the small parties have been given 5 minutes each. If everybody takes 10-15 minutes or say half-an-hour what the remaining Members would do, how long the House will continue first decide about it.

*...(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dumdum): Members of ruling party have spoken for hours. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member has spoken for more than 20 minutes.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It should be decided in BAC and not here.

*[English]*

\*SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): The Hon'ble Finance Minister at the outset of his budget speech has admitted the slow down of the growth at the present juncture. India's growth rate has been slowing down for last 3 years consequently. It is a fact that due to lack of proper fiscal management for last 8 to 9 years the economical condition of the country has come down as it was in the year 1990 and 1991.

The rate of growth of Indian economy has been on down trend over the last three years; to reach a projected 5 per cent in the current year. In this period the current account deficit reached 2.8 per cent and then jumped to an unprecedented 4.2 per cent of GDP and investment growth halved and then halved again. At the same time the inflation as measured by different indicators remained stubbornly high. Consequently, the rating agencies threatened to reduce India's global rating to junk status. Therefore, the Government had to take serious note of the potential crisis in the last quarter of 2012 and initiated policy action to force the administered prices of petroleum products and increased FDI limits to aviation and retail.

MGNREGS, the so called 'Flagship' scheme of UPA Government has not been favoured with a larger allocation. A major push was expected but at 33,000 crores the allocation for this scheme is the same as in 2012-13 and marginally above Rs. 29,387 crore actually spent in the year 2012. Due to wrong policy of the Government this scheme has become a failure to achieve its goal. Middlemen are still there who snatch away the benefit of the poor labourers and thus the job seekers are under paid.

The post offices fail to make payment to the labourers in proper time and as such the workers are harassed to

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

a great extent. In view of these, the Government should modify its guidelines so that poor people are actually benefitted.

Providing food security was a major election promise of Congress Party. Nearly 4 years have passed, the UPA has failed to keep up its election promise. Despite the promise made in the discussion on the Food Security Bill, the food subsidy is projected at just Rs. 92,000 crore in 2013-14 as compared to Rs. 85000 crore spent in 2012-13. Most of the increase in the outlay will be absorbed by the likely increase in prices even if the later are driven only by increase in the minimum support price. No major expansion of coverage of those benefiting from the public distribution and increase in the quantum of support provided is obviously envisaged.

My constituency is Kandhamal and Kandhamal district is the highest in food scarcity in South East Asia and this district faced severe law and order problem and riots in the year 2008 & 2009. The Government of India was issuing subsidized rice to 25,000 APL families for last two years but it has been discontinued this year. Hence, I urge the Government to extend its support to continue this subsidized rice.

In India, 80% of people depend on agriculture. Hence, this sector should have been given top most priority. In the budget fertilizer subsidy Rs. 65,971.50 crore in 2013-14 is almost the same as what was spent in 2012-13 i.e. Rs. 65,974 crore. So, the farmers who are suffering because of the price hike and non availability of fertilizers inadequate subsidy have not given any support.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has shown his satisfaction about performance of green revolution which has been undertaken in eastern states of India. I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to include Odisha as one among the green revolution states. In the budget speech, the irrigation sector has not been given much priority although irrigation can enhance production which lacks in many states of the country like Odisha.

Despite 28% hike with an allocation of Rs. 37,000 crore for the health sector for 2013-14, it has failed to satisfy the poor people of the country. Since the rising inflation will nullify the increase in budget allocation and if this trend continues, soon the expenditure on health will be lesser than 1% of GDP against the current 1.2

per cent. Moreover, this year Rs. 21,239 crore for new National Health Mission has been proposed that integrates Nation Rural Health Mission and now Urban Health Mission. Allocation for Central Rural Health Scheme has been stagnant at Rs.18,000 crore. Mr. Srinath Reddy who headed the expert committee on Universal Health coverage of Planning Commission and heads of the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) said "the fund allocation is too less. We are disappointed." In his report, Mr. Reddy has recommended that India should spend more than double its public spending on Health by 2017.

I being a representative from Kandhamal Constituency and Kandhamal district being a S.T. populated ITDA district, till today health care has not reached in most of the S.T. villages. There is need of supplying more number of mobile health units in ITDA districts of India and more staff have to be provided for taking health care of the ST people.

With these words, I oppose the Budget 2013-14.

\*SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): I welcome the budget 2013-14 presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram aimed at "higher growth leading to inclusive, sustainable development." This is his 8th annual budget presented in Parliament, the second highest by anyone in the country after record 10 budgets presented by former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. Overall, it was 82nd Union Budget in the Indian history, including interim and special-situation budgetary proposals, since the first one of Independent India was presented by then Finance Minister R.K. Shanmukam Chetty on November 26, 1947.

Like India's tricolour, Shri Chidambaram's Budget has a tricolour to solve the problems of Indians (*aam admi*), Non Resident Indians (NRI) and Non-Indians (foreigners of all nations)! Yes, even foreigners eyeing on business with India! No other country's Budget except that of the USA has evoked so much interest amidst the global comity of nations as Chidambaram's Budget because he is regarded as the symbol of hope for the countless Indians living abroad and the countless nations wanting business relationship with India. This is evident from the observation of World Bank President Mr. Jim Yong Kim who, after interacting with the FM just 12 days following

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

his Budget presentation, has congratulated Shri Chidambaram and confirmed his hope that India's economy will grow by 6% next year and more in subsequent years. World Bank President has hailed India's contribution of global economy. It is true that India's 5% growth was an impact of global economic slowdown but it is true that the world's economy will grow because of India's contribution with Shri Chidambaram concentrating on sector-based growth.

The economy is threatened with macro economic instability and the expectations of investors especially those from abroad are very high. When the headwinds are blowing from all directions, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has to balance the competing claims of politics and economics. The global rating agency Moody has applauded the budget as it pursues realistic fiscal consolidation path and is 'credit positive'. Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram in his Budget for 2013-14 proposed to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.8 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 5.2 per cent in the revised estimates for the current financial year. The fiscal consolidation proposed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister could pave the way for monetary easing which will definitely revive the growth. Moody has stated that "this plan of modest fiscal consolidation is credit positive for the sovereign because against a backdrop of subdued GDP growth and upcoming elections, it is a realistic effort to correct India's macroeconomic imbalances".

Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced a new public sector bank exclusively for women. Outlays were enhanced for human resources development, mid-day meal scheme, food security and integrated child development, while new schemes were announced to promote micro nutrients and encourage the use and repayment of farm credit. The Finance Minister gave a lot of attention to infrastructure development and said the ensuing years will kick-start the process to invest \$1 trillion in this key area during the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17).

Nirbhaya name has been chosen to hide the true identity of the girl who is the victim of the gang rape in Delhi. To ensure safety, security of the girl child and women, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced in the Parliament as under:

"We stand in solidarity with our girl children and women. And we pledge to do everything possible to empower them and to keep them safe and secure."

To maintain that promise, a fund namely, "Nirbhaya Fund" has been created with an initial contribution of Rs.1000 crores for the safety and security of the girl child and women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and other Ministries concerned will work out the details, structure, scope and application of the fund.

Following the public outrage in the wake of the incident, government had earlier this month promulgated (announced) an ordinance to enhance punishment for crimes against women, including death for rapists in case the victim dies or is left in a vegetative state.

The Congress led UPA Government is very keen in protecting the women and children not only enacting laws but also providing infrastructure for their safety for the first time in the history of India. I express my sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram for initiating steps for the women's safety.

I wholeheartedly welcome the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram for the creation of the First Women Bank in the public sector. I express my sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Minister for the motive behind the establishment of first women bank. The proposed bank will employ predominantly women which can eliminate the gender related issues at first. The second most important idea behind this proposal is for the empowerment of women by creating more employment opportunities and for creating congenial atmosphere for the Self Help Group of Women. Thirdly, by creating this bank in public ensures job security for the women and livelihood of their families.

The initial capital of Rs. 1000 crores may go up in the near future after studying their performance and success. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has assured to get the licence by October, 2013. This step will create further emergence of women entrepreneurs in India.

To give top priority to education, the Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram has allocated Rs. 65,867 crores, an increase of 7.23%. Of the total outlay, the flagship scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was allocated Rs. 27,258 crore for implementing the Right to Education Act that promises education to all children in the 6-14 age group. The previous Union Budget for 2012-13 had kept an outlay of Rs. 61,427 crore for

education, including Rs. 25,555 crore for SSA. With an aim to universalize secondary education and to curb the dropout rate, a sum of Rs. 3,983 crores and Rs. 12,215 crores were allocated. Overall, school education and literacy department got a plan allocation of Rs. 49,659 crore, a moderate Rs. 3,690 crore hike from the previous budget estimate.

To encourage youth power, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced a sum of Rs. 10,000 crore for skill development programme. A target of 10 lakhs youth will be covered under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,000 crores was earmarked.

The National Skill Development Corporation has been established by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget proposal during 2008-09, which has an ambitious target of training 50 million (500 lakhs) people in the 12th Plan period, including 9 million (90 lakhs) in 2013-14.

The agricultural credit target has been fixed for Rs. 7,00,000 crore for the year 2013-14 against the target of Rs. 5,75,000 crores for the previous year. The interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans will continue and the farmer will get 4% per annum.

Food security is as much a basic human right as the right to education or the right to health care. I welcome the provision of Rs. 10,000 crores provided for the flagship programme of UPA's Food Security Bill. This provision is over and above the normal provision of food subsidy, towards the incremental cost of the National Food Security Act. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has focused on augmentation of Green Revolution by proposing various measures like continuing support to Green Revolution in Eastern India, Crop Diversification in original green revolution states, bridging yield gaps between investment in agriculture and National Food Security Mission, Integrated Watershed Programme, pilot programme on Nutri-farms, establishing National Institute of Biotic Stress Management and a pilot scheme to replant and rejuvenate coconut gardens.

The additional concession given to home loan borrowers for Rs. 1 lakh deduction from interest is a relief to several people. Rs. 5000 crores funding provision through NABARD for the construction of godowns will be beneficial to the farmers who can store their products. The National Health Mission having the rural as well as

urban sectors is getting an increase of 24% amounting to Rs. 21,239 crores.

I represent Kancheepuram, South India's silk capital and am also member of Tea Board, India's symbol of hospitality. The textile industry has got a host of benefits in this Budget and industrialists have already thanked the FM for it. For tea, the FM has granted exemption from service tax on transportation by road. I have already sought in this House FM's intervention in disbursing the first year's finance out of the Rs. 300 crore outlay for the XII Five Year Plan for hastening the work relating to the newly-formed tea small grower directorate. Besides, I have sought a drought relief for Nilgiris small growers through Tea Board.

I have one appeal on behalf of middle class people for whom the FM has special concern. He did not revise the Income Tax slab as it was done last year but the reality is that last year's revision was inadequate given the inflationary trends. So, I appeal to him to show the same concern he has displayed towards the first slab in granting tax credit of Rs. 2,000 and raise the income tax exemption limit to Rs. 5 lakh. To help middle class save, the ceiling under Section 80C of the IT Act should be raised to Rs. 2.50 lakh from the present Rs. 1 lakh. And, the TDS on bank deposit interest for the middle class should be scrapped by raising the ceiling to Rs. 1 lakh a year.

I welcome the Budget 2013-14 which is mainly growth oriented and a balanced budget which has taken into consideration all the key sectors of the economy. As anticipated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, the current budget is aimed at "higher growth leading to inclusive, sustainable development".

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise not to support this Budget; rather I stand to oppose this Budget.

Sir, in the course the presentation of the General Budget, the hon. Finance Minister narrated three aspects of the economic scenario of our country. First, the economy has been rapidly slowing down. Secondly, the rate of inflation remains at a high level. Thirdly, the Current Account Deficit in the external account of the nation is dangerously high. In this scenario, he has proposed these Budget proposals. It appears that he is in a dilemma; in



so many words, he said about the earlier Finance Minister. The Government is in a dilemma. It is a very familiar dilemma - the Hamletian dilemma - that is - "To be or not to be", and that is the question. So, the Government is in a dilemma.

One point is that - it is possible - it is the last Budget before the next general elections. So, the Government expected it to have a pro-people image to garner votes in a very bleak political scenario while its image had been severely tarnished due to scams after scams and mismanagement of the economy.

Secondly, they are also under the pressure of the international agencies as they are watching the performance of the Indian economy from the point of view of the business climate and especially for international finance capital. There is a slow down. Whatever may be said, whatever step the Government has taken for opening the FDI, it appears that there is a slow down even in the flow of FII and FDI into India.

Sir, it has already been revealed and said by many Members that before bringing this Budget, the administrative steps and some measures - hike in petrol and diesel prices, and providing less number of subsidized LPG gas cylinders - which the Government have adopted, have put more burden on the already overburdened people of this country.

In this scenario, what is being claimed by this Government? The Government projects a higher allocation for important Ministries such as Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Flood Control, and Tribal Affairs. But this projection aims at spending less. It is tokenism, and it is like offering peanuts to children. In each of these cases, the Revised Estimates of expenditures for 2012-13 was less than the actual money spent in 2011-12. The proposed allocation is hardly enough to compensate inflation.

Causality in this exercise is public expenditure. Sir, take the case of MGNREGA. The allocation to this Scheme is Rs. 33,000 crore, which is not more than the last year's budgetary allocation. Another one is food security. A sum of Rs. 90,000 crore, in comparison to the last year's budgetary allocation of Rs. 85,000 crore, has been provided for food security this year. It is being estimated by several experts that for implementation of

the Food Security Bill, not less than a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 crore is required. Please see how much has been added. It is only a sum of Rs. 10,000 crore. If we calculate all these things, this money is nothing to address the issue of food security, and rather it is tokenism.

I now come to the case of the fertilizer subsidy. In 2011-12, the money provided for the fertilizer subsidy was Rs. 65,974.1 crore. This amount was spent. Now, it is Rs. 65,971.5 crore, which is less than what was spent in 2011-12. Similarly, in case of subsidy on petroleum products, from Rs. 96,880 crore, it has come down to Rs. 65,000 crore. If we calculate the aggregate fall of subsidy, it is 10 per cent in comparison to Revised Estimates of 2012-13.

Sir, now, I am coming to the agriculture sector. The number of people engaged in the agriculture sector is more than 70 per cent of the population. But what is the budgetary allocation on agriculture? In terms of GDP, it is not even two per cent. The Ministry of Agriculture is not being provided even two per cent in terms of budgetary allocation.

Sir, we are talking about the Minimum Support Price to the farmers. During the Budget presentation, the hon. Finance Minister boastfully told that India is the exception for providing more MSP. That is double. But what about the input cost? It is the report of the Ministry of Agriculture that 'input cost increased by 40 per cent'. But what about the Minimum Support Price? It increased by 13 per cent only. So, it is neither supporting nor remunerative.

Sir, we are talking about the loan waiver scheme. Whatever has been done, it is being discussed in this august House. There is a provision of four per cent interest free loan in case of crop loan. When a person repays the money timely, why are you putting the condition? The banks are playing with that. This four per cent interest free loan is not being extended to the term loans, be it middle-term loan or long-term loan. But my appeal to this Government is that this scheme should be extended for the term loan also, be it middle-term loan or long-term loan. No condition should be imposed in case of subvention of four per cent interest.

Sir, now, I am coming to another case, which shows the attitude of the Government towards the social welfare of the Aam Admi. To increase the revenue, it was very

much necessary to tackle the black money issue to get additional resources. The hon. Minister talked about tackling the black money issue several times. But nothing has been touched upon regarding black money in this Budget.

Sir, there is a postponement of implementation of provisions of GAAR. For whom has it been done? The postponement of implementation of provisions of GAAR till 2016 is a great sop to the corporates and the foreign institutions. One must also note that the Government had lawfully foregone Rs. 5,33,583 crore tax revenue in 2011-12. It is expected that it rose to Rs. 5,73,617 crore in 2012-13. Now, it is even more. Now, Rs. 7,000 crore more has been proposed by the Finance Minister to be foregone.

MR. DEPUTY SPEKAER: Please, conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, after making just two more points, I am concluding.

Sir, he is talking about the dedicated Women's Bank. Initially, they are providing a capital of Rs. 1,000 crore. But it is missing the basic issue of the women. Most of the women have no access to the financial institutions; they have no land; and they have no entitlement. Mr. Jairam Ramesh is present here. He knows very much about the fact as to what it is the entitlement of women of our country. They have no access to the financial institutions of our country.

**15.00 hrs.**

This is the basic problem. Without solving the basic problem, you are only providing Rs. 1000 crore for setting up all Women Banks. It is not the point of solution.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It is called tokenism.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: This is not only tokenism but it is ignoring the basic problems of the women population. ...*(Interruptions)* You are saying many things from outside.

Several times it has been said about inclusive growth. What is inclusive growth? What is the outcome of inclusive growth? More than 2,05,000 farmers have committed suicide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is your last point. Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: More than 50,00,000 workers have been thrown out of their jobs. Hunger and malnutrition are widespread. Most of the people have no access to education. They have no access to health care.

Sir, I conclude by saying one sentence. In sum, this Budget does not provide for any fiscal stimulus to reverse the growth slow down. It will contribute to inflation. It will contribute to more unemployment. It will contribute to more poverty. It is anti-people Budget and it is just meant for providing great sops to the corporate sector and finance capitalists. With these words, I oppose this Budget.

*[Translation]*

\*Shri MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The Government have projected bright future whereas there is gap between the Government figures and the ground realities. Indications have been given to give pace to the shaking economy of the country but keeping in view the administrative atmosphere and the policies of the Government, there are more chances of the condition becoming critical instead of improving. The announcement will be made about giving 15% investment allowance to medium and small industries for making an investment of 10 crore rupees. The Government should think, how these medium and small companies will be able to sell their goods in competitions with increasing foreign and big companies. To put the country on the path of development financial deficit has been reduced to the level of 4.8 percent, but due to increasing prices this deficit will increase in place of decreasing or the development works of the country will have to be abandoned.

The telecommunication sector is disappointed with this budget. The telecommunications means in the country which are under the Government are not being utilized properly as a result of which they are incurring losses to the tune of crores of rupee and the private companies are earning lakhs of crores. Today telecommunication under the Government of India is passing through a very bad phase. Lakhs of crores of the country were looted in 2G Spectrum Scam. The number of telephone connections in the country was 42 crores which increased to 95 crores

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

in 2011-12 But the share of telecommunication Company under the Government of India is reducing. BSNL and MTNL which were earning thousands of crores four year ago are incurring loss worth thousands of crores due to poor management. On the one hand Government of India is not getting revenue on its investment and on the other consumers are not getting facility and satisfactory services, as a result of which consumers are surrendering their landlines. It is said that the number of officers in both these undertakings is much more than the requirement and the number of C and D category employees is less. These officers don't do their work themselves. In the last two years many M.P.s have brought this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister, but no improvement has taken place so far. The Government are not serious about the maintenance of landline telephones and the complaints with regard to faulty phones could not be registered on 198 number, which is meant for this purpose. This phone number can never be contacted and that is why telephone consumers are surrendering their land lines and every year the phones are being surrendered at the rate of 5.6 percent and most of the phones belong to BSNL and MTNL. Government says as mobile phone connections are increasing in the country, the people are surrendering landlines. But those who have landlines, should function properly. The complaints in this regard are not addressed to in time and neither the responsibility of the officers is fixed.

Nothing in this budget has been done to solve the electricity crisis. Electricity is such a basic infrastructure of the country which is needed for increasing the industrial production and for irrigating the agriculture. No effort has been made to remove 9 percent power shortage in peak time. Today power sector is in bad shape. In comparison to 4410 crore last year, this year only 4041 crore has been given. Whether in this manner we shall be able to provide electricity to those villages where it has not reached? The gap between the requirement and availability of energy in the country is increasing which will affect the development of the country. With the enactment of Forest Right Act in 2007, there was hope that now Adivasis will also be benefited, but such conditions were imposed which they were unable to fulfil, as they are uneducated and have no proof of the land on which they have been living because administration had not reached there. There was no record of adivasi land and in this manner injustice is being done to them.

Now the Government says that after the Land Acquisition Act, the shortcomings of the Forest Act Law could be removed. The Hon. President said in his address 32 lakh applications have been received under Forest Right but satisfactory action could not be taken. Many schemes for the development of Adivasis are going on but they are not getting the actual benefit of those schemes. Who is responsible for this? The policies of the Government and the bureaucracy are responsible for it. Why the schemes meant for the adivasi development are not reviewed from time to time and people found guilty are punished.

The Rural Development Minister wants 1 lakh crore out of this budget but only 80194 crores are allocated for this purpose, which is 46 percent more in comparison to last year. The second phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana is going to start, but Government have made a cut of 3300 crore. Not a single paisa has been increased under MGNREGA, whereas 4.5 crore people in the villages are given employment under this scheme. Wages under MGNREGA were amended on 23 March, 2012 which was implemented from 12th April. The wages which have been revised are not sufficient in view of the price rise in the country. There is no time limit as to when these are to be revised. On the other hand it is not same in all the States. In all the States minimum wages are fixed according to the requirement of its people, but under MGNREGA it is less than the minimum wages which is injustice to the people engaged under MGNREGA. All are labourers do the same work. If the Government raises wages under MGNREGA, no State Government will oppose it. 'CAPART' was established under the Ministry of Rural Development for the prosperity of the people of villages and for the marketing of the goods produced by the people of villages. But gradually this 'CAPART' has become the den of corruption and due to the officers of 'CAPART', the organisation meant for the development of villages has been ruined.

The cost of construction of house under Indira Awas Yojana has been increased from 45 thousand to 75 thousand. Whereas budget for Indira Awas Yojana has not been given according to the cost of construction. Most disappointing fact is, that out of the provision made for Indira Awas Yojana, even 10 thousand crores could not be spent. According to Government figures, 297 lakh houses have been constructed and 148 lakh more are

yet required in the country. The Government has not been able to provide even shelter to the poor people of villages and their houses lack in basic amenities. Sleeping, living, study of children, cooking etc. in one room. Can a good house be constructed in 45 thousand? Even a toilet cannot be constructed with this money. It is the misfortune of the country, that the Vice Chairman of Planning Commission uses toilet worth 1.5 crores of rupees and the poor of the country are given 45 thousand rupees for construction of House under Indira Awas Yojana. Second thing those who have already pucca houses have been given Indira Awas and that also many times and those who don't have houses, they don't get even after the recommendation of the M.P.

Balanced development is not taking place in the country. Some areas are still severely backward, as a result of which people from these are migrating to the other cities in absence of industries. There is a provision in the budget that new yardsticks will be fixed for backward areas. The Government have started Backward Area Grant Fund for the development of backward areas, under which 272 districts have been identified as most backward districts, which includes my Parliamentary area Bharuch and Narmada Districts. Even today, after 65 years of Independence, 272 districts are socially, economically and academically backward, although these districts have abundance of natural resources and many raw materials. Many industries based on these raw materials can be established there. The Government every year gives crores of rupees under BGRF for the development of these districts but it takes a very long time to reach its target? The infrastructure for the development of these backward areas could not be developed on time. Earlier there were 250 backward districts which today have increased to 272. This fact gives the indication that the balanced development of the country is not taking place and the backward districts have become more backward and those which were developed have become more developed, which is not good for the proper development of the country.

Development of some districts does not take place because of forest area and geographical reasons. It is necessary to ensure that the funds released for the purpose of development of backward areas are properly utilised, it is a must for the development of backward areas. There should be a proper machinery for that. However, experience in this regard tells us that there is no dependable machinery for that as a result of which most of the funds are misused. This requires monitoring by people's representatives, which is not there.

A sum of Rs. 37,300 crores has been allocated for health and family welfare of the country. Out of this Rs. 21,239 crores have been earmarked for New National Health Mission (Nav Ratra) Rs. 4727 crores have been provided for medical education. However, if the country faces some dangerous disease or epidemic, the Central Government is duty bound to come out to help the State Governments in such situations and should extend them technical help as also supply of essential medicines. The persons infected by influenza was 987 this year, while 59 of them succumb to the disease. Rajeev Aarogya Bima Scheme is being misused. Fake patients, doctors and agents are colluding to misuse this scheme. The funds given for this scheme should be utilised in installing latest technical equipments and appointing specialist doctors at the District level Hospitals. Potable water is very essential for health. Government have provided Rs. 15,260 crores for this purpose in this Budget for this financial year while providing Rs. 1400 crores for purifying water for 2000 arsenic affected and 1200 fluoride affected settlements. As per the situation that exist today in the country there are many places where saline... fluoride fluorists mixed water is found which is very harmful for health. Rivers are polluted to the extent that even touch of their water is enough to make you ill, what to say of drinking that. Today water taken from the hand pumps is causing gastric diseases. Our team which visited the pollution affected areas suggested for setting up of laboratories and that of testing water 100 per cent. They also suggested about training the local people for testing water. They recommended that Government and Private doctors in the areas where the water is most polluted should be trained to prepare them to be able to diagnose and treat disease caused by polluted water.

Farmers are not able to get urea and other fertilisers in time. The bag which used to cost Rs. 500/- three years back, that is available now at Rs. 1300/-. Farming costs are increasing. In modern times, stress is being laid on using chemical fertilisers in place of manure. However, farmers are not being supplied fertilisers according to their demands. It is being sold in the black market. This year there was black per bag ranging from Rs. one thousand to Rs. two thousand. There is no provision in the budget for encouraging dairy industry along with agro industry.

The toll plazas that exist on National Highways can help Government earn a handsome revenue. However,

these have been given on contract to the private people, as a result of which the money which should have been received by the Government is going to the private people. The agencies engaged in toll collection have turned agencies for exploiting people. These agencies employ musclemen who indulge in threatening and scaring the people. The laws which have been made by the Government with regard to toll collection favour builders and contractors while they are being used for exploiting the common man. Protest are taking place in country against the toll contractors. Local people are protesting against contractors but the Government is inactive taking shelter under laws relating to toll collection.

Illegal infiltration is going on in the country while these infiltrators fuelling the crime rate in the country. Government have not announced any scheme against them which is not in the national interest and creating an environment of insecurity in the country. People migrate to other places in search of employment while people coming to India for seeking employment legally and illegally. Maximum number of people from Bangladesh have migrated to India and are living here illegally. Most of them are involved in criminal acts and a number of them have formed gangs who commit crimes in different cities of India. People from Nigeria are also living in India illegally who are drug peddlers.

Indian farmers mostly use urea fertilisers with the objective of taking bumper crop but the availability of urea is not in proportion to its demand. It has to be imported in heavy quantity as a result of which farmer does not get urea at sowing time and thus sowing is delayed. On the other side, it is used by other business people by way of chemical application which causes its sale in the black market and ultimately leads to fall in agriculture production. Urea is a chemical fertiliser, it leads to growth in food grains production initially, however, gradually it starts declining. So, use of manure should be encouraged while subjecting it to fresh research.

What is the direction of country's development, it is assessed by Gross Domestic Product rate. The growth rate has declined due to inflation and lack of adequate investment. The way the bureaucracy functions in the country is also one of the factors responsible for decline in growth rate. Even after liberal approach declining growth rate is matter of concern. Public undertakings are closed

down or are not producing as per their capacity or running in loss. The infrastructure needs to be good for accelerating growth rate in the country and it is necessary to develop its area. Availability of power, sources of irrigation and skill help accelerating growth rate. India has shortage of them. It is essential to accelerate the growth rate in agriculture sector in the country, because the farmer wishes to leave agriculture profession. In the year 2012-13, the growth rate remained five percent which is the least as compared to the period from 2003-04 to 2011-12. Government do not possess the figures relating to growth rate of agriculture. Government had formulated a National Manufacturing policy in November 2011 which aimed at creating ten crore employment opportunities by attaining a growth rate of 25 per cent in the manufacturing sector by the year 2022. Look, today it has gone down by 20 to 25 per cent in this sector. In view of this it is doubtful to attain this target of 25 per cent each year in this sector by 2022. It is a matter worth consideration.

This Budget has not provided for the welfare schemes for the poor, irrigation facilities for the small farmer for which provision should have been made. I consider this budget as anti poor, anti small farmer. I strongly oppose the budget.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Sir, the Finance Minister Mr. Chidambaram is a capable person and a man of visionary approach. It appears from his Budget that in this country, inclusive growth will be achieved alongwith sustainable development. He has emphatically mentioned that he has been the Finance Minister of this country for eight years and has presented his eighth budget.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

He has firmly mentioned that at present, we are the tenth largest economy in the world. By 2016-17, we would be at the seventh position and by 2021. Our country's economy would touch 5 trillion mark and would be among the top 5. He has confidently said that such a potential is there in this country that we can reach any height in the world.

Sir, there are several challenges, several crisis before us. Alongwith that, even political stability is a very big question. Several questions have been raised here. The Opposition has said as to what purpose the growth will serve. What will be the benefit of growth to the common man? What relation is there of the common man with growth. Such things have been said. If there is no growth in this country, wherefrom the money will come, without inclusive growth and sustainable development of which the Finance Minister has spoken and without the five year plan and budget of 16.5 lakh crore presented by the Finance Minister, how the development of Adivasis, dalits, backward areas, women and minorities would be achieved? Mere talks won't do. It has been stated that the growth has come down. What is our concern with the global economic slowdown? It has been argued here that it did not have its effect on China. I have been a member of the standing committee on finance and I know that last year China's growth was 11 percent. Today even china and our country have had the global effect on us. Today all of us including America and Europe have become globalised and we cannot isolate ourselves and we cannot go ahead with our development in an isolated way. Our export and import depends on the global economic position as a very large chunk of our earnings comes from it. Therefore, we should not ignore it. Today we have come down from 8.6 to 5 percent. In the country like China, there is no obstruction while here in our country we have so many obstacles as we are a democratic country and we believe in democracy. How the insecure and instable position occurs. During the last two years you may see as to how many days the Parliamentary proceedings were stalled. Very important bills could not be passed. The UPA talks of the inclusive growth, had the Land Acquisition Bill been passed, money would have reached the lakhs of farmers of this country. In democracy, the government is weakened through abstractions. As regards the procedure of exposing the governments drawbacks, it is very good and it should be there in every country. Making its point in the House by the opposition is not wrong and it is very good for a healthy democracy. But stalling the parliamentary proceedings and to give a message to the world that there is an instable situation, effects our growth. These days it is very clear from the people's estimation and study of the country's economy that for that matter, country's growth has declined. In spite of that, our government has brought several very good schemes.

Some of the things have been mentioned by my friend Shri Sanjay Nirupam at the opening of the debate itself and in his speech, Shri K.S. Rao has given suggestions on taxes.

Sir, our government respects women. Our speaker is respectable Meera Kumar whose sweet voice calms down even worst of the noise. Our leader of opposition respectable Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji makes her point so nicely that the entire country listens her and the personality of our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is such that the people of entire country and the whole world are familiar with her patience, tolerance and sacrifices. All of our forefathers and Puranas have always accorded respect to the women. In spite of that, what is happening in this country, you are witnessing it.

Sir, you come from Uttarakhand and you speak very nice of our culture. Here I would like to quote a Sanskrit couplet in the honour of woman:

“Yatra Naryastu Pujyante Ramante Tatra Devtah,  
Yatretastu na Pujyante Sarvastataphala Kriyah”

Gods do not tread in that country which does not respect its women. Peace, development, friendship and humanity also do not thrive in that country. In view of it the Minister of Finance has created 'Nirbhaya fund' to instill self-confidence among women. How sublime it is. What a nice arrangement has been made to instill confidence among women, the girl children and infants and for their advancement.

It is for the first time in this country that a Mahila Bank has been opened in the public sector and a provision of Rs. 1000 crore has been made for it, which is a very big revolutionary step.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, only two persons have spoken from my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still there are several speakers.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, besides this, the government has done a lot in the agriculture sector of which my friends have spoken and I won't repeat it. For the agriculture sector I would like to request that government and the Minister of Finance that the persons

from Agriculture Research Council may go to Jajpur district of Odisha where entire groundnut crop in 3000 hectare area has been completely destroyed, to make a study of the loss of crop and to provide them grant because in some cases of natural calamities like thunder storm and pest attack, crop loss assessment is not made in the absence of relief code and farmers do not get anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please wind up.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, I have not yet taken even five-seven minutes. How are you asking me to wind up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twelve minutes.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Mr. Chairman Sir, our Finance Minister has provided Rs. 11000 crore for the development of backward areas. Alongwith that, adequate provision has been made for the left wing affected areas like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh etc. But for the KBK region, an independent provision was being made earlier and I would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance to make a provision of at least Rs. 500 crore for this area which is still as backward as it was under the earlier system.

Sir, through you, I would like to know from the government as to how the revenue would be generated in Odisha today. If maximum revenue is generated, the requirements of the people would be met but in my state Odisha, which is so backward that inspite of rich natural wealth, the required economic contribution has not been made in the development of that state to this day. Sir, there has been a loot of mining wealth of boxite, manganese and iron-ore worth 1.5 lakh crores in Odisha in the recent past.

We suffered a revenue loss of one and half lakh crore rupees in Odisha due to illegal mining. We suffered a loss of one and half lakh crore rupees of iron ore and manganese in Barbil area of Kyonjhar district under the protection of the Government. If that loss was recovered and action was taken against those who were involved in it, the Odisha Government would not be in power. Why action is not being taken against them?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand through the House that action be taken against them and the revenue of one a

half lakh crores be recovered. Odisha should be developed and it should contribute in the development of other backward states also. A women who works in village on the post of 'Asha'. Asha is an employee and her salary is not fixed. If she got any case then she will earn 250-500 rupees, otherwise she will remain empty stomach. You have done so much for women, just do one work for them also. Fix their consolidated salary at least at two thousand so that their performance will be improved.

With these words, I once again supporting the Budget, conclude my speech.

[English]

\*SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): General Budget 2013-14 was presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 28th of February. On that day, the market as also the industry did not appreciate the finer points of the Budget. As a result, a great deal of negatives was generated. But with subsequent clarification coming from the Finance Minister on tax residency and other related matters, the economy showed signs of regeneration and speculation among different stakeholders on different provisions of the Budget was dispelled.

It is true that during the Budget speech, the Finance Minister announced certain important policy decisions commensurate with the economic philosophy of the Government of the day; but some of these policy announcements are met with reservations by different stakeholders in the post-budget period. The Finance Minister, I am sure will make final adjustments during the course of the Finance Bill. Even if there would be roll back in some decisions, it would be prudent and practical to meet the demands of the economy. We are a thriving democracy; every one is free to articulate his concerns and criticize the Government policies. But, amidst all concerns and criticisms, the Government has to carry out public governance and serve the public good.

The Budget made adequate allocation in the social sectors such as health and education. The highlights of the Budget include fiscal consolidation, bringing down the fiscal deficit in the next fiscal. The Budget had the focus on poor, the women and the youth. The gender

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

sensitivities shown in having provision for Women Bank and Nirbhaya Fund are in tune with the priorities of the Government and the demands of the people. This Government has a different perspective on subsidy. In the Budget, the Finance Minister had advocated the Direct Cash Transfer Scheme to ensure that the subsidies reach the beneficiaries. The scheme has started with a lot of positive response. I am sure it would be a game changer in larger redistribution of subsidies.

Though all these provisions have been largely appreciated, there are few announcement which created a lot of unrest. One is the tax residency. This should not perturb the Foreign Institutional Investors at all. Such provisions exist in many other countries also. At a time, when global business dynamics are rapidly changing, we must also change our tax laws so that the country is not deceived by smart global operators. The emphasis on widening tax net and strengthening tax administration deserve all-round praise.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister is fully aware of the compulsions of running the economy against formidable socio-political and economic challenges. He is the most-experienced Minister in the Government and is known for having a far-sighted vision. I am sure he will deliver on his budgetary promises that suit the best interests of the economy. Besides, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has also great persuasive skills. He will do his best to clear all the misgivings and help critics see reason in the larger interests of the economy.

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am going to discuss such a budget, the results of which will be terrible. It contains the system which will create price rise. It will create exploitation of various classes of the society, totally devastation of economic condition and insecurity of the borders.

I still appreciate the skill of the hon. Finance Minister who has presented a picture in such conditions that all will be right, have patience. But how to have patience? What is our economic conditions, prices will rise, salary will be increased. Salary will be increase, labour will be increased. The deficit of the government will be increase and you will be short of resources for compensation thereof and for progress and development. How can we

hope for getting something? Our economy is overall dependent on the corporate world. It is not bad thing because industry will develop. Opportunities of employment will be increased and growth will be achieved. But what are you doing for them who works for our survival in bad days. If the whole economy get shattered, even then our farmer can provide you bread for both the times. What are you doing today for the farmers? I do not see any such thing in this budget. It is not necessary that your resources may increase, but there are so many things which you can make profitable by improving the system. For example, leave getting the political profit of the expenditure you are incurring for foodgrain production. MGNREGA like schemes are good endeavour for providing employment, but this will create corruption at large scale. One poet has said, see it in the light of corruption, "*Barbad gulistan karne ko ek hi ullu kafi hai, har shaakh pe ullu baitha hai, Anjame gulistan kya hoga.*" See what is the condition of MGNREGA like scheme? If you link it with production, then you can give relief to the farmer without any expenditure.

Since you all are economists and you have given the example of Tiruvelloiji that he was a great thinker and we can get inspiration from him for centuries, but such other people had been in this country, who were illiterate but the words they said, research is being carried out on them in the entire world like Kabir. Since I do not waste time in going to figures. Kabir had said 600 years ago for you like wise men that, "*Tu Kahta Pustak ki Lekhi aur main Kahta ankhon Ki Dekhi.*" A full philosophy is filled in these two words. Your figures are not real one, but are given from the books.

You say that you are number two milk producer in the world, but you know that 40 per cent milk in the country is synthetic, rather more than that. You will say it production? It is the deal of death for people. On the other hand we do not give award to any cow rears or buffalo rear or miltch cattle rarer, but I have seen the photo, our President is giving award to the maximum meat exporter. We are importing cows from other countries. Our cows would not be available five years, which is the best breed in the world. We have not done for improving its breed. Today it has been declared uneconomic for improving its breed. Today it has been declared uneconomic forcibly. It is a vicious cycle. Whether the animal do not have any right to live here and only



we can live here? The nature is for all this is the country where it is said, 'yat pujiyate, tat brahmande'. This body is the brahmand. It contains everything, animal is there, bird is there, hills are there, desert is there, sea is there, river is there, yakshas are there and human is there. We have such a vast vision and we see that climate is changing due to the problem of environment. This will ruin our agricultural system one day.

You are increasing the prices of everything day-by-day. Prices of diesel has been increased, prices of fertilisers has been increased, labour became costly, prices of seed has been increased, all the inputs of agriculture has become costly, but if you increase support price by 50 paise, then it is said that it is very much. You say that the prices are rising because poor people eats very much. He produces and die. The man who do not produce anything, roams drinking. It is not mentioned in the budget. You do two-three work for the farmers and poor people. Shri Ramesh ji is sitting here, I would like to draw his attention. My special request is that let me say something on some issues. I am not passing my time on figures...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak, but in short.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I am saying to you also.

Link the MGNREGA with agriculture. You are saying about wheat and rice that we have gone very much ahead in the production of foodgrains. This is due to compulsion. The farmers of the world are earning so much by cultivating fruits, vegetables and other things and our farmer is dependent on only wheat and rice because it is due to compulsion.

It will get done easily, he has no means for remaining things. The 30 per cent amount of MGNREGA is spent on cutting of wheat crops, on labour also. You may assess that instead of giving him something, you have created difficult situation for him. He cannot arrange labourers. They put their conditions and he is compelled to accept their conditions for cutting of his standing crop. If you stop all work under MGNREGA for one or two months at the time of crop cutting and give the labourers to him for crop cutting, you will see that by this way he can save his thirty percent. Some big farmers get cut their crops by machine. But it's byproduct hay which cattles eat, is burnt by him for lack of labourers. Today cattles are not

getting fodder. We are unable to stop cattle slaughter. Vinoba Bhave fought to save cows in this country, left food and water, left this world but slaughtering could not be stopped. Now it is rather being awarded. You have shown enthusiasm in exporting of meat. Is there anything in it to save the milch cattle? What are you doing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now be brief.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, the other members did not raise these points in the budget. I am saying that the hon. Finance Minister should do something in this regard, therefore, I want some more time.

Sir, there is a circle of animal, labour and land. If the circle of these three remains intact, the rural economy will rise, but none is ready to decide on this point also. It is happening that more than ten thousand milch cattles are being smuggled to Bangladesh, neighbouring countries, are being cut, modern slaughter Houses are coming up, but their breeding centers are nowhere. I want to state that I have a Gowshala. I want to show by collecting cows of Indian breed that see how beneficial these are. Can anyone tell me that whether there is any such center where one can get these. Whether this subject is worth considering for you or not.

Sir, in the last I want to say two words. There is one cow breed in every state in the country. There is a cow of Gir breed in Gujarat. The economy of Brazil changed with this cow of Gir breed. The cow which gives 8-10 liter milk here, given 60-70 liter milk there in Brazil. Can we not do this in our country? Some students met me who are doing research on Sahiwal cow. They told me that in Pakistan this cow gives 25 liter milk. Previously it used to come from there to this side, but now it is stopped. Here all cows are being taken to slaughter house, their breed is being extinguishing today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, this subject is of your interest also. The researcher of Sahiwal told me that there are sufficient number of pure Sahiwals in Australia, which gives 40 liter milk and their milk is better as compared to that of other cows, in every season. If we go on opening breeding centers for five years and anyone, can purchase milk from there, tomorrow you will see that milk production will rise. Therefore, we should see

agricultural economy in totality. See the position of water after sometime. Hon. Minister of Rural Development, please start some campaign for water protection. MGNREGA can be used in that also. You are getting tanks dug in which neither water goes nor the water will remain in it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Mr. Chairman...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Mr. Chairman...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Mr. Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is not being recorded. Please you conclude.

...(Interruptions)\*

[English]

\*\*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Considering the overall picture we have undoubtedly support the very framework of the basics of this Budget.

The Budget estimates in the year 2013-14 is Rs. 16,65,297 crore in which Rs. 5,55,322 crore is plan expenditure considering the last Budget. It is 29.4% more. It is notable that the global economic growth slowed from 3.9 per cent in 2011 to 3.2 per cent in 2012.

Our Hon'ble Finance Minister's mool mantra is higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development. Sir this itself is indicating the attitude of the Budget.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Budget is giving more stress to the SC, ST, women and children. It is also considerably contributing to the betterment of minorities.

Taking into accounts the allocations to disabled persons; it is really an Aam Admi one.

The allotment for ICDSs has a far-reaching effect in the health of our poor children.

Even though allotment to the farmers is increased, much more is also needed for the farming community. Sir, farmers are the backbone of our country. If anybody will forget this, the future of our country will be in darkness. Therefore more consideration is to be given to the rural farmers. Sir as per the world economic outlook updates released by the International Monetary Funds in January 2013 for the year 2013 and the projection for the year 2013-14 are an eye opener.

Those who are analyzing the Indian economy, the growth rate of the United States in 2011-1.8, 2012-2.3, 2013 to 2.0 and 3.0 in 2014. In Euro Area 2011-1.8, 2012-0.4, 2013-0.2 and 2014-1.0, Japan 2011-0.6, 2012-2.0, 2013-1.2 and 0.7 in 2014. Even China's GDP was 9.3 in 2011, 7.8 in 2012, 8.2 in 2013 and 8.5 in 2014, whereas in India 7.9 in 2011, 4.5 in 2012, 5.9 in 2013 and 6.4 in 2014. The allocation for funds for education in financial year 2013-14 is Rs 79,451 crore and the allocation for SSA in financial year 2013-14 Rs. 27,258 crore. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Government Budget for SSA increased by nearly three fold from Rs. 21306 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 61,734 crore in financial year 2011-12. The elementary education accounts for bulk of the expenditure. In financial year 2013-14, 52% of the total education budget has been allocated to elementary education. SSA is the largest scheme accounting 66% of the total elementary education Budget. Sir considering the allocation to health and family welfare, the total amount is Rs. 3733 crore in which the amount for NRHM is Rs. 19,120 crore. The allocation for NRHM has increased by 73% from financial year 2007-08 to financial year 2013-14. Sir, even though, we are spending a huge amount to NRHM 64% of health contributed in India do not have required number of specialists. An important innovation under NRHM has been introduction of Janani Suraskha Yojana which is a conditional cash transfer deed aimed at reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY beneficiaries have increased considerably from 7.38 lakh

beneficiaries in the financial year 2005-06 to 109.38 lakh beneficiaries in financial year 2011. Sir it is alarming that 12% of our primary health centre have not been equipped with doctors. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will look into the matter. Sir the allocation for Ministry of Rural Development in the financial year 2013-14, is Rs.80,251 crore. It is a welcome initiative. The allotment for MGNREGS is Rs.33,000 crore. The last financial year MGNREGS spent only 78%. The amount allocated to MGNREGS will reduce the poverty all over the country. I would like to congratulate Madam Sonia Gandhiji for the initiative.

I would like to mention a few words about the text composition of this Budget. I would also propose for the exemption under section 80CCF. The 80C limit be extended up to Rs. 1,50,000 from the current Rs. 1 lakh, and also the 80 CCF tax limit may be extended up to Rs. 50,000 from the current Rs. 20,000. This will increase saving of each salaried person which in turn help the nation also by getting income to utilize for nation's growth. Sir, the Budget 2013-14 ensures no reduction in fertilizer subsidy. It will help the farming community. The most notable flagship programme of this year budget is the food security. The food security is expected to increase by 6% to Rs. 90,000 crore in 2012-14. This includes Rs. 10,000 crore set aside for implementation of the Food Security Bill. The proposal in the Budget regarding insurance coverage under Rashtriya Swasthya Beema Yojana to be extended to other marginalized groups like rickshaw, auto rickshaw and taxi driver. Sanitation workers, rag pickers and mine workers are very much helpful to the down-trodden people. The proposal for enhancing the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month is also yet another aam aadmi programme. The decision to enhance the grant on the death of the primary bread earner of a poor family is also doubled from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. The creation of Rs. 1000 crore skill development funds is aiming for the betterment of the youth is yet another important step taken by the Government. It is also equally appreciated that the target of skilled 15 million people in the 12th Plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. This Budget is committed to protect the solidarity of India's girl children and women and it pledges to do everything possible to empower them and to keep them safe and secure. It is a tribute to the brave girl who lost her life in Delhi recently. This is the first time a fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' to be

set up with Government contribution of Rs. 10000 crore to improve the safety measures for women. The allocation to agriculture is Rs. 27,049 crore an increase of 22% over the last Budget in which 3415 crore was for research activities. Sir the agriculture credit expenditure will be increased from Rs. 5,75,000 crore for 2012-13 to Rs. 7 lakh crore in 2013-14. Farmers who do not default in payment get easy cash with interest discount. This decision is farmer oriented and it will help the farming community to withstand every farmer any difficulty.

The DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) is yet another important step for the downtrodden people. Today a portion of subsidy is going to the hands of unwanted people. The DBT will help to get the designated people who are targeted. Sir these are the notable benefits which at first sight, we can see in the Budget 2013-14. Sir being a member from Southern most part of our country, Kerala, I am requesting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to fulfil the promise made by Hon'ble Prime Minister for the establishment of an IIT in my State. This was a long pending issue. Considering the educational betterment and growth, Kerala is badly needed an IIT. I hope the Finance Minister will include it in his reply. Sir Kerala Chief Minister Oomen Chandy, now and then requested the Central Government to get sanction for Vizhinjam Port. But we are very disappointing that it is not included in the present budget. I am also requesting the Finance Minister to include Vizhinjam Port development during the reply.

With these few words, I am supporting the proposals, made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

\*SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamrajnagar): I would like to thank Hon'ble Finance Minister for his responsible and realistic budget Sh. P. Chidambaram Ji has presented a budget which can be described as solid, sound and credible. I must compliment him for getting the fiscal house in better shape. He explained the matter of fact and need of this hour in terms of financial needs, financial growth of 360 degree required for this country. This year budget was closely monitored by all sections of the society, both national and international, because majority of the countries across the globe are passing through a difficult situation of economic slowdown. Hence, this budget has gained keen attention from all corners and I must say this budget is indeed a very responsible

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

budget and it has been appreciated by all the people of entire society. I personally can say this was one the budget where there was very little interruption from other members of Parliament and we have to compliment Chidambaram ji for managing what everybody thought was going to be a very difficult year. He has clearly addressed the needs of the whole development process and that includes sustainable growth.

In this budget speech he clearly articulated the hindrance factors which contributed for India's growth rate from 8% to 5%. He also addressed his concern on current account deficit. Having said that in parallel, he also showed path [FDI, FII or External Commercial Borrowing (ECB)] how to defeat them and put them aside to keep the momentum for constant growth rate. Entire house agreed in understanding the need of the hour.

Growth is necessary condition and to achieve this one should understand the importance of empowerment of neglected classes and requirement special attention. As part of this special attention he has allotted Rs. 41,561 crore to scheduled caste sub plan and Rs. 24,958 crore to the tribal sub plan. The total represents an increase of 12.5% over Budget Estimate.

For women and child development, he has allotted sufficient budget *i.e.* Rs. 97,134 crore (for women) and Rs. 77,236 crore (for child development).

For disabled persons welfare he has allotted a sum of Rs. 110 crore to Department of Disability Affairs for the ADIP scheme.

The budgetary allocation of Rs. 37,330 crore for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Rs. 21,239 (an increase of 24.3%) crore for New National Health Mission, Rs. 4,727 crore for medical education, training and research and Rs. 100 crore for National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly shows the UPA Government commitment in providing better health facilities for all sections of the society.

UPA Government is also committed to facilitating the people for better education system and hence it has allotted Rs. 65,867 crore, an increase of 17%. For Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan government has provided Rs. 27,258 crore and for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Rs. 3,983 crore an increase of 25.6%. For SC, ST, OBC,

minorities and girl child students' scholarship, government has allotted Rs. 5,284 crore. For Mid-Day Meal Scheme, government has provided Rs. 13,215 crore.

As regards ICDS (Integrated Child Development Programme), in this budget, government has allotted Rs. 17,700 crore and increase of 11.7% for early childhood care and education.

For clean drinking water and sanitation, Rs. 15,260 crore allotted for Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as against the Revised Estimate (RE) of Rs. 13,000 crore of current year.

UPA Government has number of flagship programme under Ministry of Rural Development for the welfare of Rural India and government has allotted Rs. 80,194 in 2013-14 crore an increase of 46%. For MGNREGS, Rs. 33,000 crore, for PMGSY Rs. 21,700 and IAY Rs. 15,184 crore allotted.

UPA Government has taken several significant decisions and programs for the welfare of farmers and in this budget it has allotted Rs. 27,049 crore, an increase of 22% and for agriculture research Rs. 3,415 crore.

In this Budget, UPA Government has increased the agriculture target from Rs. 575,000 crore to Rs. 700,000 crore. For Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana Rs. 9,954 and for National Food Security Mission Rs. 2,250 crore and for integrated watershed programme Rs. 5,387 crore, from Rs. 3,050 crore of 2012-13.

The above budgetary allocation tells the success story and continued commitment of UPA government and Hon'ble Finance Minister for country's inclusive and substantial growth.

I urge the Hon'ble Finance Minister on, to increase the budgetary allocation for SCSP (Scheduled Caste Sub Plan). The budgetary allocation should be with respect to population ratio of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This is utmost required to achieve the equality in society and bringing every section of the society into main stream of the society. Also, provide the adequate budgetary allocation to establish new Kendriya Vidyalaya's (KV) in every districts of the country. This will provide an opportunity for both rural and semi urban Indian students to get the quality education at their door step.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, I have stood to support the Budget. But at the same time, I also want to speak about the difficulties arising out of this budget and will arise in future. Sir, the deficient budget is increasing continuously. Due to decrease in revenue, the money received by states is also decreasing. There has been a cut in Central schemes this year for more than 95 thousand crore rupees. GDP, against hope, has come to the minimum level. Growth rate is 5 per cent up or down. Debate is going on it. When our Finance Minister says in national interest that we are progressing, we are supporter of inclusive growth. When we go in the meaning of inclusive growth, we understand that the Central Budget is being prepared keeping in view the backward person, backward society, backward areas and special measures are being adopted for them. But when we go in detail of all these things, we are unable to understand that what is being done for the socially, economically and educationally backward people and what is being done for the backward areas and who are standing on the last ladder of development.

The hon. Finance Minister has made provision of 11.5 thousand crore rupees under backward area grant fund for backward area. My question is that what measures are being adopted to remove regional imbalance in this country. This is constitutionally provided that the overall development will be done in the country according to area. Mr. Chairman, your area is also backward. If we see the distance of backward state from the average income point of view, their distance is very much. Has it been provided in the budget that what measures have been adopted to remove the backwardness even after 65 years of independence and to increase the per capital income of the people? There is arrangement of 11.5 thousand crore rupees to remove the regional imbalance. It will not serve the purpose. If we take Bihar, they will get about 2.5 thousand crore rupees out of it. If we see from the point of view of 10.5 crore of population, it comes to 2100-2200 rupees per person in a year. Our party made efforts for 15 years for the progress of poor people of Bihar by giving the slogan of social justice. Will those people economically progress who are standing in the last and are backward. Whether the hon. Finance Minister has done anything? He has said in a budget

paragraph, which I quote the present yardsticks of backward assessment is based on land, population, density and the length of international borders.

It will be more relevant if per capita income, literacy and other human development indices are used to find out the difference of states from national average. I propose for setting up of new standards and transfer of funds for the perspective plannings. Hon. Finance Minister, you have Finance Commission. You are referring the formula set for the distribution of revenue amongst the states. By replacing the words can it become new and come in form? Finance Commission is our constitutional body, Planning Commission is statutory body and both have mandate in this country to remove the regional imbalances and create similar opportunities for the overall development of the country, where man will go forward on the basis of his own talents, ability and skill. There will be no discrimination in education, in case of poverty no one will be much poorer and the backwardness will not last for long. It will make available all those things in the country has fiscal federalism and also political federalism. The constitutional mandate is with the country. Hon. Finance Minister, where are you acting according to it. Why Bihar is at the last step even after 65 years. Why Odisha is at last step? why after bifurcation Uttarakhand and Jharkhand are on the last step? What special packages are being provided for them.

Sir, Out of the annual Budget of rupees 16 lakh 65 thousand crores most of the funds will be drained out in the non-plan. Only few are available for the Plan, through which the states get money that too is being reduced. The Minister has increased the non-plan expenditure. In order to maintain it the maintenance cost is there. Those will be expanded and this non-plan expenditure will be spent on them. But you could have allocated some fund for the backwardness in the plan.

Sir, when a deduction of rupees 95 thousand crores are made in 2012-13 planning, what will have its effects? Hon. Finance Minister, only by changing the words to make happy certain political institution of a state will not make advancement of the state. There are three such points which give special status to a state. It is quite clear that it is not for devaluation, or distribution of funds. Which is there you are repeating the same thing, can through it ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Finance Minister, think it that Odisha is a bit advance than us. We have not been able to fill up the gap between Odisha and Bihar in seven years. We are far away from national average. So we formed a principle in place of special status. When you were talking about constitutional problem that special status to a state cannot be granted on the basis of this formula, at that time we reminded you that there is constitutional mandate in the country not to create regional imbalances. We will remove the regional imbalances. We reminded you of it. Every Party, every section, every society in altogether appeared before the 12 Finance Commission. For removal of regional imbalances, which is a constitutional mandate. We are discussing it with the Finance Commission.

Sir, there is a document which was handed over to 12th Finance Commission bearing the signatuers of Lalu Prasad ji and also Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Sharad Yadav, Nitish Kumar, Modi ji and incidentally mine too being in government *i.e.* of Jagdanand, we had reminded Finance Ministry, Government of India to utilise their constitutional responsibilities. If the regions are backward even after 65 years, it means there is something wrong from your side. You are not making efforts to improve it. By changing the words a face can get support but not the support of 10.50 crore population of Bihar.....(Bihar).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir I want to talk something a bit other than it, as all the pains and sorrows are for the backward areas. I want to talk a less about agriculture there. We in Bihar, in 15 years had stopped migration of those people who used to beg with bowls in their hands, where starvation deaths used to take place, where the people used to wonder from place to place in search of employment and work as Coolie, Raggpickers, Cart Pullars. We made them self reliant. The foodgrains from Bihar were transported to Eastern states. It was not imported from there. We were having a Distress Cell and the people from our neighboring states Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh used to procure Paddy and Rice from Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cut short your speech.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I am concluding my speech. But Mr. Chairman you yourself too hail from a

backward state and I am narrating the pains of backward states, so please let me talk something in few words.

Sir, we will not grow only through the production of food grains. Our produce will not get the market, we will not get the price for it, then we cannot advance. In Bihar the maximum Price for paddy is rupees 700-800. The Central government has fixed the price of Paddy at Rs. 1250 per quintal, but I want to tell you that the paddy of Bihar is being taken for payment of levy in Haryana and Punjab. You think the difference of heaven and earth in the market. It was never thought that the paddy from there will be sent to Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. But in distress sale the farmers are selling by taking a loss of rupees 300 or 350. The very Rs. 300 was his profit, half of it was his actual profit. In spite of profit the capital is being eroded and while calculating the GDP, we calculate the price of paddy at Rs. 1250 per quintal. We calculate the capital income and growth rate on its basis. How long this miscalculation will prolong? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude your speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I want to tell this. You are talking of food security. We are following two policies in this country till this time. We have followed the policy of Price Security and Food Security till today. If the producer is not granted the price security no power of the world can bring food security to this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: This grain is from the fields of our farmers. If the farmers will not get price his capital will erode and the people will cut from the agriculture.

Sir, I am concluding my speech as per your direction. I am a disciplined member and I know your indication.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: But you should also know something about our sorrows.

Sir, I want to discuss about power. It is being considered in the whole country that Eastern Region has

surplus power? Keep it in mind, Hon. Finance Minister that you have envisaged for a National Grid and had said that through National Grid you will supply power from surplus state to deficit state. The minimum per capita consumption is in Eastern Region and North Eastern Region. You are making a transmission line of 2 thousand kilometers for transmitting the power generated in north east to Delhi. Why it so? Why are you making such a heavy investment? When you know that it is the most deficit region. The consumption of power is the minimum there and what are the reasons behind the low consumption of power?

Have you ever thought that? We are the citizens of this country, where per capita consumption of six hundred and fifty units is the national average, whereas the per capita consumption of that region is hundred to one fifty units ...*(Interruptions)*

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Where per capita consumption is one fifty units, electricity is being taken from that area. Where per capita consumption is seven hundred units, you will provide the electricity to those states where per capita consumption is eleven hundred to twelve hundred units.

Sir, this investment is being made. Will this investment make the country to progress? Whether this investment will remove the regional imbalance. Why you do not formulate Schemes? Where electricity is being produced, if the consumption is less there, you should provide electricity there to bring the per capita consumption at the national level. Start rural electrification there, give electricity to farm sector.

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN: Conclude now.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, Bihar is the only state, 40 to 50 percent of the electricity available in the country is given to the farm sector, Whereas in Bihar it is 15 percent. How the farmers of Bihar can be self-sufficient and independent? How the poverty will be eradicated from there? How the agrarian production will increase and the children of the poor will be educated?

HON'BLE CHAIRMAN: Conclude now, I have given you enough time.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, the slogan of social justice emerged from Bihar. I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister through you that without social justice, you can not adhere and promote inclusive growth. Remove the regional imbalance of Bihar. Remove the regional imbalance of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Then only you will see the country progressing. The Children of the poor will also be educated. They will not remain illiterate any more. They will be educated, they will get employment and reach on higher posts. If you want to make the country progress, you will have to come forward to bring this backward region forward, otherwise the country will remain backward. If the country remains backward, the policies of the Finance Minister will be responsible therefore. I stand before you for the change in those policies.

*[English]*

\*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I represent Parbhani parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra State. I would like to express my views on the General Budget, 2013-14 for your kind consideration.

I personally congratulate the Finance Minister for lauding the hard working farmers. I appreciate that the Indian Agriculture Export has increased. As the Finance Minister has pointed out, it becomes possible due to agriculturist's positive response to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agriculture produce. Does he mean to say that all the farmers in the country are happy with the MSP? In fact, farmers are not getting even the input cost from the MSP. Consequently, farmers are committing suicides.

Therefore, I humbly request the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister to enhance the MSP for the agriculture produce and prevent farmers' suicide in the backward district of Parbhani.

The budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture is Rs. 27049 crores. Out of which Rs. 3415 crores is for agricultural research. I feel this is very negligible allocation in an agricultural country like India. Today, environment and climate are changing rapidly which is adversely affecting the agricultural sector. The fertility of the land is

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

deteriorating constantly in my constituency. So, I request the Finance Minister to make substantial provision for agricultural research to cope with the changing environment.

I am happy to know that the proposed agriculture credit limit has been increased to Rs.7,00,000 crores in 2013-14, with an increase of Rs. 1,25,000 crores over 2012-13.

I request the Finance Minister to understand the pivotal role of agriculture in the Indian economy; and the dream of inclusive growth can't materialize unless we develop the agriculture. Accordingly, the Government should declare separate budget by allocating sufficient funds for agricultural development.

I am happy that the Government has proposed to apply interest subvention scheme to short term crop loans provided by the private sector banks. In fact, majority of these banks are located in urban areas, and they are reluctant in providing loans to agricultural sector. How can we believe that these banks will implement the scheme extensively in backward regions like Marathwada?

I am glad to say that the Government has put the Green Revolution on the agenda as it is the need of the hour. However, the proposed budgetary allocation is confined to paddy production in a particular part of the country. The scheme envisages strong financial support.

As you know, each and every state cultivates particular crops extensively like cotton, mango, sugarcane etc. in Maharashtra. I want to know whether there is any such scheme for agricultural products.

It is good thing that Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated to the States facing the problem of stagnating yields and over exploitation of water table for crop diversification, technology innovation, etc.

Do we have such schemes offering benefits to other states facing the same problem. If so, will it be implemented in my constituency, Parbhani?

I am happy to know that the Government has realized small and marginal farmers who are vulnerable everywhere, especially in drought prone areas, and ecologically stressed regions, where watershed

management plays a vital role to improve fertility of the land and its use. However, the budgetary provision of Rs. 5387 crores is insufficient. I request the Finance Minister to increase the provision by allocating larger amount to drought prone regions, and make it applicable to the highly drought prone areas like Parbhani, which is facing severe problem of irrigation facilities and availability of water.

It is "better late than never" to introduce a pilot programme for nutrient production but the allocation of Rs. 2000 crores is insufficient. I also want to know the proposed area of the programme.

It is unfortunate to know that the National Institute of Biotech Stress Management; and the Indian Institute of Agriculture Biotechnology are going to be established at Raipur, Chhattisgarh and it Rachni, Jharkhand respectively. How can these institutes extend the benefits to a backward region like Marathwada.

I came to know that a pilot scheme is proposed to rejuvenate coconut gardens in the entire State of Kerala. Is there any special scheme to extend similar benefits to cotton, mango, grape crops, etc. with the active participation of agricultural universities like Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani.

I am happy to know that the Government has acknowledged "Right to Health" as our top priority and made an allocation of Rs. 37,330 crores for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

I want to stress that the said provision is not sufficient to achieve the targets to provide quality health services in India. Many regions including my constituency are still far away from these medical facilities.

I request the Finance Minister to enhance the allocation for health and family welfare programme ensuring quality health services to fulfil our targets so as to introduce a multi-specialty hospital in areas like Parbhani and Jalna districts of Marathwada.

It is a matter of great disappointment that the Government has proposed to allocate the funds of Rs.4727 crores for medical education, training and research. This is extremely inadequate amount to promote medical education, training and research specially in remote areas, including Marathwada region.



I request the Finance Minister to increase the allocation for extending the medical education, training and research facilities to these areas.

I am happy to know that the Government has proposed to introduce a Regional Geriatric Centres being funded to develop dedicated geriatric development in the country. I request you to introduce such centre in the Marathwada region.

It is good to know that the Government has proposed to allocate Rs. 1069 crores to the development of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy through National Health Mission. I request the Finance Minister to extend the scheme to my constituency comprising Jalna and Parbhani districts.

I am extremely thankful to the Government for recognizing education as a high priority sector. Indeed it is required to make India a superpower by 2020. But no change is possible without education in general and higher education in particular. With the budgetary allocation of Rs. 65867 crores for the development of HRD, the Department of School, Education and Literacy. This amount is inadequate to tap the young human capital in the country transforming them into an asset. I would also like to point out that the small amount has been proposed for higher education i.e., below 25% of the total allocation.

I request the Finance Minister to increase the budgetary allocation for HRD Ministry ensuring huge amount of funds for higher education and make special allocation for non-grant PG courses as a valuable investment.

It is good news to us that the Government has introduced National Skill Development Corporation in 2008-09 and has allocated a budget Rs. 1000 crores for 2012-13 to train the people leading towards fulfillment of 50 million in XII Plan enhancing their employability. I request the Finance Minister to see that this programme reaches the specially backward region of the country including Jalna and Parbhani districts.

I want to thank the Government for introducing thousands of scholarships for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs and girl students. I request the Finance Minister to extend the benefits to the downtrodden sections of the society for ensuring quality education.

I observed that the Government is directly and indirectly withdrawing the financial support specially for higher education. So, I request the Finance Minister to provide financial facilities and educational facilities to the economically backward communities.

You may be surprised to know that no IIM or Central University has been established in Maharashtra even after 65 years of independence.

It is high time to decrease the educational backlog of the State. Hence, I request the Government to take positive steps to establish the said institutes ensuring quality higher education in the State of Maharashtra.

I am happy to note that the Government has proposed to allocate Rs. 11500 crores in 2013-14 as a source of gap funding through Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) which is confined to particular area including Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, etc. I request the Government to provide sub additional funds for backward region like Marathwada.

I want to put a fact before the House that India is an agricultural country. Still, about 60% people depend on it for their livelihood and about 28% people are below poverty line.

These people including poor farmers face severe problems to fulfil the basic needs. I request the Government to introduce an innovative scheme offering credit facility at additional concessional rates to the poor farmers from backward regions like Marathwada, including my constituency Parbhani and Jalna; and extend funds for employment generation programme. No special scheme is observed other than industrial corridors etc. for employment generation. Before I conclude, I would like to say that the India's potential growth of 8% would remain a distant dream if we do not make necessary changes in our economic reforms with sufficient financial support.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): The whole country was waiting for this budget presented by the Union Government. People thought that this Government, which had failed to check the inflation, will do something to provide relief to the people in this budget. But this budget

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

for 2013-14 by the UPA-II have not provided any relief to the poor and the middle class in the country.

The simple meaning of budget for the common man is his earnings and savings, education for children, health facilities, employment opportunities and relief in kitchen management. But Hon. Chairman, Sir, the government itself seems in the problem while finding the logic in the steps taken and declarations made in the budget. This budget is completely doubtful and disappointing. The ruling party is trying to hide its difficulties and problems by saying it a progressive budget. The common man has once again been disappointed by the UPA government. It seems to him that his problems and concerns have not only remained the same but the possibilities of their enhancement in future have also increased.

The 4 percent cut in the plan expenditure to check the fiscal deficit will directly affect the grants to be given to the states. Hon. Chairman, Sir, the state from which I am a member of Parliament, *i.e.* Madhya Pradesh, will get Rs. 800 crore less as grants as a result thereof and that is also in the situation where Government of Madhya Pradesh, despite its limited resources, is providing interest free loan to the farmers in view of making agriculture profitable. This is the resolution and commitment of the government of Madhya Pradesh and the state Government is running several schemes on its own in the agricultural field to fulfil it.

To raise the loan amount limit for agriculture cannot be the basis of agriculture development. The central government should increase the support price instead so that the farmers can become self-reliant. But Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that no steps have been taken in this budget to increase the area under irrigation and to fulfil the energy requirements.

The foreign investment policy in the retail sector is going to adversely affect the domestic producers and small shopkeepers, the indications of which may not be directly visible today but the Government is not going to get rid of foreign debt in the near future.

The Government have paved the way for inflating the prices of food items by retaining the service tax and expending its ambit. Hon. Chairman, Sir, the promotion of foreign institutional investment has created a situation of doubt in the Indian trade market and its direct effect can be seen in the decline in the share market.

The electricity plays an important role in the development, life style and livelihood of common man but there is no national policy or the scheme in this budget for the equitable distribution and availability of power in urban and rural areas and to ensure availability of power to poor and the farmers from the increasing production partnership of private sector.

The backbone of development of any country are its roads. Roads are the stairs of development. But, Sir, the Central Government has made this basis of development a political weapon. The National Highways, particularly in the BJP ruled states are in a very bad condition.

I specifically want to make a mention of my state, Madhya Pradesh where not only a network of roads has been laid down during the last 9 years but the condition of the roads constructed by the state government is excellent and far better than that of National Highways in the state. The Government are deliberately not carrying out maintenance of the National Highways most of which are in a dilapidated condition. Hon. Chairman Sir, it was expected that the Government would announce a policy with regard to the construction and maintenance of National Highways above the political lines in the this budget. The Ex-Prime Minister Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee did this successfully and the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana was implemented throughout the country without any discrimination.

There is a mention of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor in this budget. But there is no mention about the large part of it which will pass through the BJP ruled states, Sir this is the height of political discrimination.

Today, the country is facing challenges of terrorism not only within but at the borders also. Tension and anxiety is prevailing due to our borders and nexus between Pakistan and China and in the situation like this only 5 per cent increase in the defence sector as compared to 17 percent increase in the earlier budget has further augmented our anxieties.

Today major concern of the country is the security of women and the concern of a common housewife is her kitchen but the attitude of central government is disappointing in this direction also. By opening a Women Bank in the country we cannot provide respect to all the women in the country or by providing group insurance

facility to the women of organised sector we cannot abolish the anxiety of that woman's house kitchen. Thus the expectation of taking some meaningful steps and measures by the government has not been met.

During the regime of N.D.A. government, the government of Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee ji had started to make the economic structure, which was provided with to control price rise and increase per capita income alongwith commitment of growth.

But, Sir this budget of UPA-2 is misleading by telling the economy as development oriented through jugglery of figures. The salaried class playing important role in the economy and progress of the country was expecting to raise income tax limit in view of its reducing purchase power due to sky rocketing price but they have also been disappointed.

Overall this budget is a disappointing one and it has utterly shaken the dreams of youths, farmers, workers and women. It has proved that UPA government has nothing to do with the difficulties of common people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy.

[Translation]

You conclude your point in ten minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member say his point. Don't change the subject, you speak.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I would not repeat what my colleague, Shri Kalyan Banerjee said yesterday. Like him, I reiterate the demand for a moratorium on interest payments on the debts by West Bengal and a debt restructuring of all the debt-stress States like West Bengal, Karala and Punjab. Let me also state that I am against the devolution of money to the States which has been pegged at 28 per cent whereas the Finance Commission had recommended 32 per cent. This should be raised. I also want to state earnestly that we shall oppose the

insurance and pension reforms Bill which allows foreign funds to be invested in this industry.

Having said that, as I have very little time I will not go into the sectoral demands rather I will take the big picture as to what is the condition of the economy now. The economy is in a bad state; growth has halved; food inflation is rampant and savings have fallen sharply as have investments - domestic, private, public and foreign. The current account deficit is at a record high. The infrastructure is in shambles. The big infrastructure companies like GVK, GMR L&T and LANCO have total debts of more than Rs. 1 lakh crore. Environment and forest clearances are holding up huge projects under BOT.

Sir, in this condition Mr. Chidambaram has given his Budget but let me say that this Budget does not help to stimulate growth in agriculture, industry and infrastructure. There are no credible measures to curb inflation. Savings and investment have only received a nudge and not a big push. No effort has been made to make MGNREGA and NRHM more effective - cost-wise and implementation-wise.

Sir, one famous economist S.L. Rao has commented that this Budget does not display Mr. Chidambaram's trademark aggression and imagination. It is unlikely to stimulate growth, moderate inflation and restore India's balance of payment.

The unfortunate thing in this whole Budget exercise is that there has been a snipe by the present Budget at the previous Finance Minister. If you read the *Economic Survey*, it puts the blame of the bad state of growth on the previous Finance Minister. What does the *Economic Survey* said? It says:

"The strong post-financial crisis stimulus led to stronger growth in 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, the boost to consumption coupled with supply side constraints led to higher inflation. Monetary policy was tightened. The consequent slow down in 2012-13 has been across the board."

Who was in Government then when the stimulus was given? The same Manmohan Singh Government was there. Shri Pranab Mukherjee was there as Finance Minister and FM is blaming him for increase in inflation and for fall in growth. Food inflation continues to be higher

than the over all inflation. This is the snipe. Mr. Kalyan Banerjee also mentioned this yesterday. Mr. Chidambaram's Budget Speech mentions last year's plan target as ambitious and expenditure target and non-plan target as conservative. Now this is not done in the same and continuing Government. How can he do that? But it has been done.

Now let me deal with the issue theoretically. There are two lines of thought in Budget preparation. One is the Keynesian line of Cambridge Don John Maynard Keynes. He proposed a fiscal policy. He felt that the Government should raise taxes and spend it in various sectors, thus, stimulating growth. The other policy which was started by Adam Smith followed up to Friedman and maybe it is also followed by Mr. Chidambaram is the monetary policy. They do not believe in Government intervention. They feel that the Central Bank independent of the Government should increase or decrease interest rates, thus bringing more money into the market and let the private sector lead the recovery and economic growth.

Mr. Chidambaram has followed the monetary line and what has he done? He has been desperate to reduce fiscal deficit as if this is his *mool mantra*. This is the be all and end all and in the process what has happened is that he has got locked in a stalemate with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank, in spite of his prodding, is refusing to cut interest rate to bring more money into the market.

Secondly, in the name of curbing expenditure, he has chopped plan expenditure. Now how does a poor country advance by investing more in the plans? Last year, the Finance Minister had cut Rs. 1 lakh crore in plan expenditure. The hon. Finance Minister has reduced total expenditure by Rs. 60,000 crore. He is claiming that he had reduced fiscal deficit. Now, is reduction in fiscal deficit meant to satisfy the Moody's and Standard and Poors so that they give him a better rating? This is a question which Shri Chidambaram has to answer.

The hon. Finance Minister has reduced subsidy this year as also in the last year. He has reduced total subsidies from Rs. 2.48 lakh crore to Rs. 2.20 lakh crore? Who will this affect? In oil, subsidy is reduced which means that diesel and LPG prices will be increased and will affect the *aam admi*. In fertilizer subsidy has been reduced which means that it will hit the *kisan*. Now, the

Government on the one hand is talking about introducing the Food Subsidy Bill and subsidy given is Rs. 90,000 crore. But all estimates say that if the Food Subsidy Bill comes into effect, then at least a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 crore would be necessary. Now, who is Shri Chidambaram trying to please? Is it his own party, or his fiscal deficit control instinct? It is not clear from the Budget. That is why I am disappointed. I do not agree with his views. But he is always known as a very efficient Minister who has a monetary view, a pro-market view, who dreams of new Budget. This Budget is just a tinkering with our economic policies without any concrete direction as a whole.

Sir, I would like to submit that this Budget following the monetary policy has cut down severely on the social sector. The allocation in education is up by 17 per cent. The HRD Minister says it is too little. In the health sector, I support the introduction of cities in the National Health Mission. Allocation in health is up by 27 per cent. The hon. Prime Minister's cardiologist, one of the noted health scholars in the country, Dr. K. Srinath Reddy said that it is disappointing and too less. In Defence sector, the hon. Finance Minister as compared to 17 per cent increase in allocation last year, this year he has given 5.3 per cent increase in Defence. We all know what happened in Kashmir yesterday and what happened in the LoC where the head of one of our *jawans* was cut off. The hon. Finance Minister has reduced the allocation in Defence. He is trying to raise finances from disinvestment. He has set a target of almost Rs. 56,000 crore. We are generally against this rampant disinvestment of public sector enterprises...*(Interruptions)* Disinvestment will weaken the public sector and put them in the hands of dishonest people. I know, in my parliamentary constituency, there is a company called M/s Jessop which was disinvested and today the private entrepreneur is not running it properly and it is lying almost idle. This should not happen.

Sir, the main thing is that the hon. Finance Minister has not talked about black money at all. The former Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee gave a White Paper on black money. Though the Paper was not good and Shri Jaswant Singh called it a bikini because it concealed the essentials and revealed the non-essentials, yet he spoke about black money. But Shri Chidambaram has refrained from talking about black money. Yesterday I read a book on black money by one Shri Brij Bhardwaj.

It says that the estimate of black money in India is to the tune of Rs. One trillion. Now, what is the Finance Minister doing to flush out this black money, part of which is parked abroad and comes to India only at the time of elections? We had Adjournment Motions in this House on black money. Shri Chidambaram for some reason has decided to keep quiet on this issue. I thought he would he would go after black money in a big way in an election year. No such thing has happened. The real estate market, large scale counterfeiting operations, smuggling and corruption all help in creation of black money.

**16.00 hrs.**

The mafia operations and crimes indicate that a large part of our economy is outside the tax net. Unless we tackle black money and bring back Indian money stacked abroad and break the nexus of black money between the real estate operators and politicians, this country will not be able to make progress.

As I said, even today, I saw a programme on a television channel. They are saying "Money laundering scam by major private sector banks". What is this? What action will be taken against those banks? He is opening the doors of banks to foreign companies. What will happen to our country? Sir, please think about this.

Shri Chidambaram has reduced subsidies and at the end, he has quoted Thiruvalluvar which he always does. Let me quote a Bengali poet, Shri Sukanto Bhattacharya. He says:

"Khudar Jagate Prithvi Gaddomoy  
Purnimar Chand Jeno Jhalsano Ruti"

It means in the world of hunger, the world is prosaic. There is no poetry. The full moon looks like a burnt roti.

Sir, this Government in the last few years, has given 3.48 lakhs exemptions to corporates in the hope that they will invest. He has not done away with exemptions. What does it mean? You are pampering the rich and extorting the poor. Please remember this point. This question was asked by this young poet, Shri Sukanto Bhattacharya.

"Boite Paro Bado Manush  
Motor Keno Charo, Ar Gorib  
Keno Sei Motorer Tolai Chapa Porbe."

Why do the rich drive in cars and why are the poor crushed under? So, Shri Chidambaram, I say that still there is time. There should be no tinkering. You take ten per cent surcharge from the rich ...*(Interruptions)* He says that 42,000 people are there who pay more than Rs. 1 crore as taxes. There are more people in South Delhi who have more than Rs. 1 crore as income. You are not trying to bring them into the tax net.

Lastly, let me say that he has quoted the Nobel laureate, Stiglitz. In 2002, Stiglitz wrote a book - Globalisation and its Discontents - where he has said:

"The West has seriously mismanaged the process of privatization, liberalization and stabilization and that is why the poor are worse off than they were before globalization."

In 2006, Stiglitz wrote another book, Making Globalisation Work. I hope that Mr. Chidambaram has read that book also and find a way to make globalization work and not subject our economy to the vagaries of markets in the West. That is not the way.

I will not speak on any sectoral demands. I am only asking to give some special package for the jute industry which Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given. There is no mention of jute industry at all.

**16.03 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Lastly, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru died, a poem by Robert Frost was found at his bed side. It said:

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep  
But I have promises to keep  
And miles to go before I sleep.  
And miles to go before I sleep."

My little horse must think it queer  
To stop without a farmhouse near  
Between the woods and the frozen lake  
The darkest evening of the year.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,  
But I have promises to keep  
And miles to go before I sleep  
And miles to go before I sleep."

Shri Chidambaram, do not go to sleep. You have miles to go before you make this economy recover.

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of my Party on the frivolous tenth budget of the nine year old UPA Government which brings our growth down to five per cent. The current account deficit is at 5.4 per cent which is an all-time high; inflation is stubborn and interest rates are too high.

After Independence, this is the 82nd Budget presented before this august House. It is unfortunate and a pity to note that still one-fifth of the world's poor people are living in India.

A country like India cannot survive without rural a proper rural and an agricultural sector. In 1970, 65 per cent of the population depended on agriculture and income on it occupied fifty per cent of our GDP. The same share has drastically fallen down to 14 per cent. Now, 14 per cent income is being shared with 65 per cent of the people of the agricultural sector.

Therefore, the farmers are facing very severe problem. So, they are migrating from rural areas to cities as contractual labourers, like masons, carpenters, etc.

The UPA Government always speaks about the food security. But without farmers security, they cannot have food security. The development of agriculture is an ignition to stabilisation of finance wing. The rates of fertilizers, fuel, manpower are being increased without any control and the same is not within the reach of the farmers. Subsequently, the production cost has gone up. The subsidy on food grains, power and fertilizers also is being reduced from Rs. 2.47 lakh crore to Rs. 2.20 lakh crore.

In such a situation, farmers suicide cases may come up again. The Government has to bestow its attention in sanctioning incentives without any further delay to the farmers. Therefore, a consolidated pension scheme has to be granted to the farmers who crossed sixty years of age.

I would like to make a request to the hon. Finance Minister. Due to adverse attitude of bankers towards farmers, they are unable to avail the agricultural loan as targeted by the UPA Government for 2012-2013.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to monitor very closely the intended disbursement of targeted loan to the tune of Rs. 7 lakh crore for the year 2013-2014. Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to constitute a Monitoring Committee headed by the M.P. of the respective constituency. It will make it accurate, it will give an initiative and the disbursement will also be in time.

Andhra Pradesh has given a major contribution to form the UPA I and the UPA II Governments with more than thirty Members of Parliament in the 14th and 15th Lok Sabhas. Even then the Government is neglecting the long-pending projects of Andhra Pradesh.

Firstly, Indira Sagara Polavaram Project provides irrigation for 2.91 lakh hectares; 1,000 mw of power; diversion of 80 TMC of water from Godavari to Krishna river; and 25 TMC water to Visakhapatnam city, enroute 540 villages.

Secondly, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Pranahita—Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project provides irrigation for about 20 lakh acres in backward Telangana region.

So, we demand the hon. Finance Minister should announce both the projects as national projects on behalf of my Telugu Desam Party and on behalf of my State, Andhra Pradesh.

All Other Backward Classes communities and castes together form fifty per cent of Indian population. The OBCs are described as "socially and educationally backward classes". So, it is the duty of the Government to ensure their social and economical development. Why has the Finance Minister ignored to make an allocation for OBC Sub Plan in this Budget?

Therefore, on behalf of my Party, I demand that this Government should create a separate OBC Sub-Plan with Rs. 1 lakh crore allocation, like it happened in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan.

A proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been submitted for the sanction of 1580 road projects for the upgradation of 5000 km. of roads with an estimation of Rs. 1775 crore under PMGSY. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister that from a Budget of Rs. 21,700 crore being allotted, how much he would

allot under PMGSY-II Programme to Andhra Pradesh. Since Andhra Pradesh is under the category of PMGSY-II, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister how much money he is allocating to Andhra Pradesh for the Phase-II programme of PMGSY. What is the special benefit for Andhra Pradesh since it has contributed 30 MPs for the formation of the UPA Government.

Now, I come to NREGS. The farmers in India are facing several problems. There is unavailability of agricultural labour and most of the labours are engaged in MGNREGS. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister and also the Minister of Rural Development that keeping in view the hardship of farmers in maintaining agriculture, to allocate sufficient funds to agri-focussed MGNREGS to uplift the poor farmers. Otherwise, investment in agriculture by the farmers will come down....(Interruptions)

Recently, I paid a visit to certain schools in my Parliamentary Constituency and asked one class-X student to write the word "committee" on the black board in English. The student wrote on the black board with one mistake. Then, I requested the teacher to rectify the mistake. Astonishingly, he wrote the word with three mistakes. So, the student committed one mistake; the teacher committed three mistakes to write a simple word in English. This clearly speaks of the standard of education in rural India. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate a separate fund to upgrade the existing scheme through "In-Service Training Programme" under the RVM and RMSA.

In this connection, I would say that I hail from the Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency which is totally a backward area of Guntur District of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. On the River Krishna, there are two barrages, dams: the Srisailem Dam and the Nagarjunasagar Dam together having water storage capacity of 700 tmc. Both the projects are irrigating nearly 40 lakh acres of land in eight districts. Now, due to silt, nearly 200 tmc feet of water is lost in respect of both the projects. Subsequently, 10 lakh acres of wet land have become dry land. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the plea of Andhra Pradesh and give financial assistance to remove the silt from both the reservoirs. Hence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider very positively the demand of the big State with huge

problems. There are so many issues concerning Andhra Pradesh. If you give some financial assistance, certainly we will be very happy. I would congratulate you on behalf of my Party if you do something.

Finally, I would like to say that summarily, the Finance Minister has failed to create hope in the common man regarding improvement of quality of his life and he has failed to instil confidence in the corporate sector of India in respect of any possibility of economic revival. We would find it shameful to be a part of approving such a Budget. ... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I thank you very much for giving me the time.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): I would like to put forth my views regarding General Budget 2013-14. The price rise in the country is going on continuously. Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Finance Minister, every time talk about checking of price rise but the common man has not get relief in this budget also. There is nothing new in this budget for women, youths, and poor. The Budget is anti people and anti poor, common man has been ignored therein. 65 per cent population linked to agriculture has been ignored. Hon. Finance Minister has given nominal exemption in the tax for common man in this period of price rise whereas people were expecting to get more exemption in the tax, but it has not happened. Hon. Finance Minister has given nominal relief of Rs. 2000 to 1.8 crore tax payers having annual income of rupee 2 lakh to 5 lakh. Despite accepting the health sector a priority sector he could not allocate the fund for this sector with open heart. Hon. Finance Minister this time has declared to give 23 per cent excess amount to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, but the increase of 6,874 crore rupees in this country of 125 crore population is like a drop in the ocean. Keeping in view the population and rising prices in the country health sector should have been provided with at least 125 crore rupees. This neglect of health sector is pushing the poor people towards the clitch of private hospitals. The AIIMS like institution should be opened in some more states. More amount should have been provided for Medical, Education and Research. The country needs one lakh

new doctors annually whereas only 35 thousands doctors are available annually. Nothing has been provided for T.B. control whereas the cases of T.B. patients, particularly such cases of T.B. are on rise where traditional medicines are being proved as ineffective. Despite it, nothing has been provided under this head. I think the government should pay more attention on health sector so that common man can get better medical treatment at cheaper rate. The Government has increased the allocation for education but it is not adequate. The deadline of implementation of RTE should be fixed, there was a need to provide more money for national higher education drive in higher education. The State Government needs more money from the centre. More money should have been provided for school education and secondary schools. There is a need to increase fund under the mid-day-meal head for nutrition food by the government and amount of scholarship giving to the students of SC, ST, and backward classes should also have been raised.

Nominal increase has been made in the sports budget. In a country of 125 crore population, our position in games is very poor. More budget was required for training to coaches of National Sports Institute and talent search and training etc. More amount should be allocated for this. Internal security measures have been totally neglected in the budget by the government. If the central government was concerned towards checking terrorism and extremism, adequate amount would have been provided in the budget to deal with it.

Finance Minister himself was the Minister of Home Affairs and he is well aware with the apprehension of terrorism and extremism threat for the country. This year the budget for internal security has been reduced as compared to the previous year by the government, which is a matter of concern. Last year the government had provided excess money for the arms to CRPF combating with naxals, terrorists and extremists, where as it has been reduced this year as compared to previous year. Nothing has been given to NSG in the name of providing new arms and making them ultramodern. I demand that excess money should be provided to the above agencies for arms and making them ultramodern. There is a need to provide excess amounts for modernization of police in the country too. Environmental interests have been neglected in this budget. In the blind race of industrial development not only environmental interests have been

put aside but it has also been said that developmental projects have to be moved ahead at any cost. No concrete measures have been taken in the budget for promoting electricity generation and distribution sector which is the back bone of development in the country. No measures have been taken to remove nine percent electricity scarcity in peak hour. I demand that necessary steps should be taken to remove the scarcity of electricity. Chhattisgarh is naxal affected state. Central government should pay special attention on naxal affected states and approval of pending schemes of the states should be expedited.

India is agricultural country, but the government did not bother of farmers. Agricultural losses in the country has become day-to-day problem. Farmers are not getting remunerative price of agricultural produce. Therefore, farmers are committing suicide due to debt burden. Cultivable land in the country is shrinking constantly. Most of the people are diverting towards other jobs leaving cultivation due to expansion of city, setting up of industries in agricultural land, acquisition of agricultural land by capitalist and leaving the same as unused, constant loss in agriculture. On one hand the population of country is increasing continuously, and the other agriculture production is decreasing sharply. The government is not concerned with the imbalance likely to come in the near future. In the future the country will have to be dependent on foreign foodgrain.

Power plants are being set up in the whole country rapidly. Government is setting up big mega plants. High tension lines for power projects are going through agricultural land. Private sector is also setting up plants. Permission of farmer is not taken before erecting towers in his farm, it is being forcibly erected. If farmer shows his objection to that, they are harassed. A lot of agricultural land is ruined due to these towers and no agricultural work can be done on that land. Current flows in the fields of farmer due to high tension line in the rainy season. The incidents of deaths of many oxen have come to light in the month of July. The farmer in whose farm tower is erected does not get any compensation. The provision of compensation is only for two years and that too for that area only where tower is erected, if the crop get damaged. The land of farmer gets damaged forever but compensation is given only for 2 years. Therefore, farmers who own just one acre or 2 acres of



land are become landless due to these towers. Neither State Government nor Central Government is paying attention to their problems. I demand that the farmers whose land is taken for towers should be suitably compensated.

UPA Government was formed in 2004. In the first Budget speech it was said that the black money will be brought back from foreign countries within 100 days but even after passing of 5 years, black money has not been brought back from foreign countries and even no efforts have been made in this regard. The Government have the names of those persons whose black money is deposited in the foreign countries and no action against them has been taken. After formation of UPA 2 Government have forgotten about that. Scams of Ministers of UPA Government have started to come into light. How those who themselves are involved in corruption can think about bringing back black money.

\*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Hon'ble Finance Minister delivered his Budget speech on 28th February 2013. I would like to put before you the points made about all the categories of people and about their welfare in that Budget speech.

If you see the revenue deficit carefully, you will find that the revenue deficit is due to mismanagement of the Government. On the one side we are telling about increase in growth rate and on the other side Government have failed to check the inflation. This is the main reason of mismanagement. The agricultural loans are given without considering cost of agriculture, production and shown as prime status and in the way Government is continuously misleading the farmers for the last so many years. This has been the central point of jugglery of Government. This has proved that the land of farmers has been ruined by FDI and market system. The farmers are compelled to face losses today. Whether this is the definite norm of Government to show the increase in growth rate. The whole system is not truthful and this is the reason that today the farmer is very sad and helpless and has understood his position. I sometime feel that as to whether this disease of cancer will ever be checked or will finish us.

The rural development-Integrated Child Development, food Security-National livestock, road construction,

Industrial-Corridor-Oil and Gas-Coal, Power, micro-small-medium, enterprises—textile and other different areas are given crores of rupees as grants and considered to be special steps. But it does not seem to be any improvement in the situation in the coming days. The whole country has accepted this as a ray of hope. Today the people of country need the real works not as mere assurances.

Direct and indirect taxes have also not been accepted with some special difference and good decision whereas Minister says to be favourite for people and more than 48000 lakh crore people are tax payers.

It means the Budget in the form of economic model of UPA, higher growth and gradually its declining performance is the main reason of its continuous weaknesses and due to this only this financial budget being the electoral policy of UPA Government along with the paralysis of its performance cannot provide any direction to the country to the darkness. I am with the people of the country and hope from the Finance Minister that he should do perform his duty keeping special care of the people of this country and bring more changes.

\*SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Finance Minister towards some points regarding villages in the country, workers and rural development and put some suggestions with reference to the Budget 2013-14 presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister and support this Budget.

India's 80 per cent population resides in villages. 70 per cent of total population are engaged in farming the condition of farmers of this country is very bad. He is committing suicide. The prices of fertilisers seeds and diesel are rising. Agricultural equipments are becoming costly. He does not get reasonable price of his produce. He has to sell his produce in distress and has to face losses. He is not able to repay agriculture loan. The Government publicized much about waiving of loans in the last Budget by announcing a schemes for waiving of loans. Crores of rupees were looted in the name of lakhs of farmers of showing waiving off loans against fictitious names. House was disrupted and business of house was stalled. Those who were entitled for benefits were not benefited and others who were not entitled got the

benefits. The Government exchequer was looted. This should be enquired into and stern action should be taken against guilty so that such activities are not repeated.

The inflation in the country is continuously rising. GDP is decreasing and inflation is rising. Youth are without jobs and unemployment is increasing. All the schemes of Government are failing and problems are increasing. The Government needs to pay attention on the following points such as loot in the name of MGNREGA, non-performance in the villages. This has affected farming in the villages, fruit, vegetables, milk, dairy and horticulture work. The labourers want to take wages without doing any work. There is a need to investigate this matter and bring improvement on that.

The level of education is constantly declining. There are schools in villages, but teachers do not come on time. There is shortage of teachers. The level of teaching also has been declining constantly. The evil practice of copying is on the increase. There are no toilets in the villages and schools as well. People are forced to defecate in open. It is a matter of shame for the nation, the society. The schemes are failing. There is loot everywhere in all the Government departments. There is a need to pay attention to it.

Even today, there is shortage of drinking water in villages. People living in dalit habitations have to fetch drinking water from far flung areas. I urge the Government to allow each MP for making arrangements of boring 1000 handpumps in each assembly segment.

India lives in villages. Villages reflect true picture of India. Even today, majority of villages in the country are deprived of electricity, roads, potable water, health services, etc. Bhadohi parliamentary constituency, the constituency I represent, is facing many difficulties. There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya, though a number of times I have raised demand for it. I have also raised demand for opening of AIIMS in Bhadohi. There is a need to pay attention to it.

Bhadohi's carpet industry is of world fame. Once upon a time, most of the carpets exported from India, were exported from districts around Bhadohi. Carpet manufacturers were given subsidy. That has been stopped. It was done in the pretext of child labour. The carpet

industry is on the verge of closure. An industry which was earning crore of rupees in foreign exchange is crying. There is urgent need for its revival, restoring subsidy to it, provide basic facilities to the weavers including soft loan.

The Minister of Finance has misled the country by presenting a quagmire of data. He has provided no solution to control price-rise, alleviation of poverty, changing face of rural India, improving education, health and electricity providing drinking water, roads-connectivity, tackling malnutrition. No concrete plan has been envisaged. There is a need to pay attention to tackle unemployment amongst youth. Jugglery of figures is not going to deliver. Poverty is increasing, the level of education is declining, terrorism is increasing. There is a need to take tough measures for tackling it.

My Parliamentary Constituency, Bhadohi is a rural area. The Government should pay attention to carpet industry which is in pitiable condition. Extend benefit of loan waiver to poor. Implement Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana properly. Give special package to farmers for providing fertilisers, seeds, power, water and for irrigation, roads connectivity education and health services. Inquire into irregularities. Country will prosper only if villages are developed. Stop vote politics. I conclude my speech with these words.

[English]

\*SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE (Jangipur): At the outset I support this Budget as it is people friendly. Many schemes which are adapted to address the majority of poor farmers of this country and people of lower strata of this society.

Government has been spending a lot on environmental issues especially pertaining to increasing the green cover in a highly sustainable manner and encouraging people to plant trees and go green. Recently, a check has been raised on the usage of gas cylinders per family. I would like to point here that the subsidy provided to gas usage which is a necessity of every household and takes most of the time of the housewife in keeping its family healthy, has been high and more than the funds allocated to development of the surrounding environment.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

It is my humble request to keep the number of cylinders to one per month for a family of 4 members (i.e.) 12 cylinders. This number may be increased or multiplied in direct proportion to the number of family members. Sir, I would like to emphasize here that doing this would bring pressure down from the environment wherein wood has been considered as an alternate source of fuel and thereby also reduce the carbon load on the environment and save environment from undue human pressure.

I would like to draw your attention towards the heavy metal contamination in water at different places that makes water unpotable and not safe for drinking purpose. Some of the common culprits among them are high content of Arsenic, fluoride and even high iron content on the eastern belt. Though the content of these heavy metals is high in some of the local areas yet this should be treated as one of the national problem to provide safe drinking water to all and every common man. Government has been putting a lot of efforts in installing Arsenic, Fluoride etc. removal water plants, but still there exists a gap and lot of work needs to be done in this direction to make it meaningful. Many of the private companies have started coming forward and supporting the local community to get portable and safe drinking water, but the number is still limited. Therefore, my humble submission is that this should be undertaken on priority basis and implemented through a centralized agency or any other agency which has a direct supervision on such activity. I would thereby request to make appropriate amendments and allow action at a fast pace to be taken and consider this on emergency basis.

The most important is issue on illegal trafficking of cows at Bangladesh border. This may be taken as a small problem but this has become a big nuisance nearby that border wherein a number of cows are smuggled everyday from different places to Bangladesh for slaughtering. The cows are seeing carried from places far of as Punjab which is thousand and thousand of miles away. Here I would like to emphasize that these innocent animals are tortured during their ferry. My humble submission to you is to either stop this daily smuggling or illegal transportation of these cows totally or at least legalized and controlled so that the number is restricted on daily basis.

[Translation]

\*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): India is world's largest democracy. But if we look at General Budget for 2013-14, the question arises have we stood true to the yardsticks of democracy? The answer is in negative. The Budget is highly disappointing and violative of human rights. Police personnel dilly-dally in registering FIR relating to atrocities against women and if at all the FIR is lodged, action is hardly taken. The Hon. High Court has ruled that cases relating to harassment of women should be tried in women courts. The court has further ordered that in such cases, the clerk, steno, interpreter havaldar/sepyo all should be women. But it is not being followed. Providing employment to women in rural areas is another challenge. In rural areas the life of widows, abandoned women is especially miserable. They fall prey to exploitation. No provision has been made for identifying such women and provide them jobs under MGNREGS.

The Government has announced opening of Mahila Banks without adequate preparation. The Government has also announced launching of a scheme in the name of Nirbhaya. But its objective has not been defined so far. The participation of women in organised sector is shrinking. Contract labour system is snatching their job. No efforts have been made to check it and for creating more job opportunities for women. Despite a number of schemes/policies for women having been put in place, women are still deprived.

Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bihar have made remarkable progress in the field of agriculture. The Chief Ministers of these States are more connected with the society and are of clean image. In big States, agriculture is left at god's grace. As summer season approaches, my parliamentary constituency starts feeling the pinch of shortage of water. And the Government in power is in no mood to take measures for tackling it. The Chief Minister of my State says that the drought situation is even worse than that of 1972 but the Government seems unprepared to tackle famine like situation. So far as live stocks are concerned, the Government is not sanctioning opening of cattle-camp. The issue of fodder depot is also dumped.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Let it be natural calamity or crisis generated by humans mistake, women suffers the most, in both the situations. Drought crisis in Maharashtra has rendered thousands of families homeless. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States have failed to assess the situation properly and send the report thereof to the Central Government. And in turn the public is paying the price. Union Minister of Agriculture has said so. The severe most drought of the last four decades is playing havoc with the people right from Ahmadnagar to entire Maharashtra. Crores of men and animals are pinning for water. The Minister of Water Resources has allocated a meager sum of Rs. 5368 crore for tackling it. Though allocation of Rs. 33000 crore have been provided under MGNREGS and Rs. 21000 crore under PMGSY but no special provision has been made in the Budget to bail the State out of present crisis. It shows apathetic attitude of Centre towards the State. The Minister of Finance has announced launching of National Live Stock Mission in 2013-14, but a token allocation of Rs. 307 crore has been made for it. In view of grave drinking water and fodder shortage 1,57,586 cattle are put in cattle-camps. There are 255 cattle-camps in the State involving daily expenditure of Rs. 97 lakh. An amount of Rs. 307 crore allocated for whole nation will suffice for how many days? It is a mockery with the sufferings of people and animals. Under such circumstances what type of hope the people can have? Such is the condition in the State. On the other hand, the Government has not been able to present ray of hope of the last man of society. The situation is so grave that one-third population in the country is in grip of drought. On the other lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are getting rotten in open in absence of adequate space for proper storage. The World Bank, has last year said that inadequate measures are taken for combating hunger to India. The Government has learnt no lesson from it. The Government has grossly neglected the hint of the world would audit has further deepened the drought situation.

Water storage is creating hurdles in power generation. Under the present scenario individual tax payers, who are opting for photovoltaic system or solar power system for their domestic use should be given some kind of relief. For this purpose, some kind of rebate in income tax should be provided on the lines of rebate for home loans. Either they should be given subsidy or deduction in interest on loan, which will in turn promote use of

solar energy all over the country. India's poor people are forced cut down their daily chores for maintaining their two square meals and the very same Government has decided decontrol of diesel.

Because the Government have made no such announcement in the budget, which may turn away the voters. Therefore, this decision has been taken before the budget. It will not only increase price rise, but transport service, manufacturing sector will also be affected. Diesel is the alternate fuel for power generation. The costly diesel will result in shortage of electricity or the Government have compelled the producers of electricity to make way for costly electricity. The Government have adopted the same policy for consumer and retail pumps. Subsidy on diesel to be sold from consumer pumps has been withdrawn. Now it is costing Rs. 12 more than on retail pumps. That is why the customers which used to take the services of consumer pumps are utilising the services of retail pumps. In Maharashtra State, Cooperatives have a large scale contribution. Therefore, consumer outlets are in large number and this volume is more in rural areas. The cooperative institutions have made large scale investment in consumer pumps. If this sale stops, the whole investment will go waste. Therefore, it was requested that the consumer outlets be converted into retail outlets so that the common people can get relief from the price rise. But the Government did not pay attention towards it. The result was that along with price rise cooperatives were also affected. The Government are not concerned with the health of common people, women and children. An announcement was made to start a 300 bed hospital in every district, but the irony is that no senior officer of the Health Ministry is aware of it. I tried my best but could not get any information in this regard. If it is the condition of MPs, what to talk about the common people.

I have been a Shipping State Minister in the Central Cabinet, ten years ago. When I was the State Minister, I came to know that 14,500 Kms of water ways in the country are fit for transportation. Even after 10 years, the Government are exploring the possibilities of increasing inter-state waterways. The apathy of the Government can be seen with regard to inter-state water transportation development. It is affecting the freight transportation. The Sahyadri-hilly area of Maharashtra State receives most of the rain. The rain water which falls in this area, flows

towards the sea on western side. If that water is brought towards northern area through a tunnel in the hilly area by constructing a dam, the whole North Maharashtra including Ahmadnagar will become self sufficient in the matter of water supply. If the Central Government prepares such a proposal, the State Government will also give its share. Because this will remove the water shortage of North Maharashtra including Ahmadnagar and in future the area will not have to face the famine. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to accord approval to this proposal after considering it.

The Chairman of the Special Group of Ministers and the Central Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar announced an amount of Rs. 1207 crore for the drought affected Maharashtra State. Being the representative of the State in the Lok Sabha I welcome this and thank Shri Sharad Pawar Saheb. Keeping in view the famine of Ahmadnagar, an amount of rupees 500 crores out of this amount may be given for Ahmadnagar District. It is our most important demand.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister and the Chairperson of U.P.A. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji on behalf of NCP on the budget of 2013-14. I would like to say that for the last many years our country is passing through economic crisis and our hon. Finance Minister is trying to bail out from this crisis. Earlier Pranab Babu had tried and now our new Finance Minister is trying to bail out from the economic crisis. I would like that in the coming period the Finance Minister should take the country on the path of progress without putting burden on the common man. I thank him on behalf of my party.

I must say this fact there are many members in this House who have been giving very good suggestions. I have been observing it for the last four years. I would like that the Finance Minister to consider those suggestions and would definitely try to implement them.

I am from the urban area but the condition of Maharashtra is critical. It is reeling under the severe famine. There the MLAs of all parties had requested the Prime Minister through the Chief Minister and only yesterday you have given. 1207 crore rupees out of 2200 crore rupees. But these are not sufficient. I would like to request through the House that the additional demand of

Rs. 1000 crore may also be met, which would provide relief to the drought affected people.

Through you, I would like to request the Finance Minister that he is aware of the condition of the cities. He is aware of the problems of villages. Navi Mumbai, Meera Bhyander and Thane come under my Parliamentary Constituency, where the population is more than 10 lakhs. Last year, a very handsome amount was allocated under JNNURM. Our many MPs would agree that the monitoring of the amount allocated under JNNURM is not being done properly. All the MPs had written a letter that the Parliamentarians should be made the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee. I don't think that this issue has further moved. The public money should reach the public and for this Monitoring Committee is very essential. I would request that inform all the State Governments by issuing notice at the earliest.

Sir, last year Maharashtra Government received maximum amount under JNNURM and also spent it. The previous Finance Minister had said that the money would be given under JNNURM-Part-2.

I know that Maharashtra Government have also made good appropriation for this. I would request that the demand of Maharashtra Government may be met and this would benefit the State.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has made very good provisions for women, backward classes, children and all categories. As the funds are given to the State Governments there should be monitoring on them. Every time we say that it is a state subject, but there should be good monitoring, only then the money would reach the common man.

Sir, last year a provision of 7000 crore rupees was made in JNNURM and this year a provision of 14,000 crore rupee has been made. In JNNURM Part-2 small towns may also been associated, as the small cities are becoming big one. There was a time when we used to say that India reside in villages, but now more than 42 per cent of the people are living in cities. Their problems have also increased. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister would pay attention towards it. Government have made Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana for poor people in urban areas. The MPs of the cities have raised this matter that it should be raised to at least 500 square feet. Every State

has its own scheme. 350 sq. feet is not sufficient. I hope you would definitely think about it.

Some decline is seen in sports sector during the last some years. You said that training centers would be opened in Punjab by the National Sports Mission. I think, not only one State, but every State has its own sports review. I think the Hon. Finance Minister would definitely think in this regard that training camps are opened in every state in the coming days.

In addition to this, I would like to say that a Green Field Airport is being developed in Navi Mumbai. It was made in 2005 and now 2013 is going on. Initially its cost was 4.5 thousand crores, which now has increased to 14 thousand crores. I would like to say that this money belongs to the public. All the permissions of the Environment Deptt. and all other permissions of the Government of India may be given as early as possible, so that the work could be completed at the earliest. It is not only the airport which is going to be made, but lakhs of people would get employment. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to think about it.

In the same way JNPT is a big port. There at least six-seven new ports are coming up in Public Private Partnership. For the last some years, work is stranded. I would like to say that if development takes place there, it would not only result in growth of GDP, but the people would also get employment.

I would like to tell the Finance Minister that I have written a letter to him so that he may call them for a meeting to see and ensure as to how can there be its development through our State Government and the Minister of shipping. I hope that you would certainly think about it.

Besides this, I would like to tell that there are several post offices in the urban areas which have vacant land. It was said last year that they would develop them in PPP mode but since the government does not have funds, I would like to say that it would be better if the policy in that regard comes at the earliest. I think that this year the government has allocated Rs. 4900 crore for technology development. It would be better if the government thinks for it because this work is to be done in PPP mode which will not put any burden on the government. Moreover, the post offices in those areas

would be better. I think that the Finance Minister would certainly think over it.

Sir, regarding the budget allocated for it by the Finance Minister, I would like to say that there are several problems of our department of urban development which have been placed before the central government by the state government. But these are sent back to the state government on some technical grounds. I would like to request the Finance Minister to call a meeting of the Finance Ministers of the State Governments to see whether the money demanded by them has been properly spent. Maharashtra is such a state which has given 100 percent utilization certificate. I would like to request the Finance Minister to think over certainly on all these issues. I hope that under the leadership of the Finance Minister, the government would go ahead and the country would progress.

Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you very very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA (Sangrur): Budget 2013 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister is prudent and will accelerate inclusive and sustainable development. I further thank him for removing excise duty on branded garments which will provide relief to the textile industry in Punjab, the issue I raised during the Pre-Budget discussion held on 04.02.2013.

Drug abuse is presently rampant in Punjab and some other states also and I had requested the Finance Minister to set up a dedicated Drug De-addiction Fund with a substantial corpus to take the fight against drugs in right earnest. No steps have been taken in this direction in Budget 2013. I again urge the Hon. Minister to set up this fund which will go a long way in weaning away our youth from this menace. No amount of investment in education and health will yield dividends if youth fall prey to drugs as is happening now. This Fund will supplement our existing efforts especially in a border state like Punjab where the drug problem is further accentuated on account of infiltration from Pakistan.

Hon. Minister has further increased misery of middle class and the young aspirations India by imposing service

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

tax on restaurants with AC facility. Already over burdened with high food prices, this is a retrograde step and needs to be withdrawn. Moreover, Service Tax collections under this head may not be substantial and will also be prone to leakages where tax is collected from citizens but not deposited with the Government. I had earlier also urged the Minister to withdraw this Service Tax from all kinds of restaurants (except Five Star) as provision of AC facility is not a luxury service but a necessity in our tropical climatic conditions for a hygienic ambience. Facilities like McDonalds and other fast food facilities/dhabas who serve the middle class in AC environment will get impact on this account.

Current Account deficit is a cause of worry and all possible steps need to be taken by the Government to control this and support all measures relating to exports.

Gold imports are surging and lead to wasteful consumption of our scarce foreign exchange. Apart from increasing duty on import of Gold, Hon. Minister may also consider imposing restrictions on Banks in selling gold to general public. We see a considerable activity in newspapers by Nationalized Banks in advertising sale of gold coins which is not a core activity in their line of business and should be discouraged.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): This budget will not help in any way to salvage this sinking Indian economy. This budget lacks direction and foresightedness and is against the people's aspirations. In this budget, neither the effective steps have been announced to check the increasing prices nor there is a mention of it as to wherefrom the funds would be mobilised to improve economy and to strengthen the social sector. This Budget is anti-people and anti-poor in which the general public has been neglected. The people had high hopes that income tax exemption limit would be increased but the government has given a relief of mere 2000 rupees to those tax payers who were earlier in the income slab of Rs. 2 lakh which has been now raised to Rs. 5 lakh. It would have been of some use, had the lower limit been raised to Rs. 2.5 lakh. The government has used the tool of subsidy to throttle the people. They have not been left with money even if they have not been hit

directly but the Finance Minister has very wisely effected a heavy increase in the indirect taxes and has thus imposed a new tax of Rs. 18000 crores on the common man. When the common man won't be having money, how the market is going to improve. On the other hand, the government has not touched the subsidy of Rs. 5 lakh 73 thousand which is being given to the corporate sector. You have simply shown the jugglery of data. The budget allocations for Education are very low and you have not talked of the black money.

The allocation for education and health is substantially low in comparison to the GDP ratio. The position with regard to the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is such that there are no teachers in the schools, no doctor or nurse in the hospitals. In such a situation how everybody will get education, how the poor will get medical treatment. Today the colleges and schools look desolate without teachers. You have not made a rational allocation of funds and the country has not been given funds according to its requirements. You have engaged teachers in meal cooking. The way you have squandered money in an imprudent manner, it won't be of any use for the country.

Every month, the prices of petrol, diesel and gas have been increasing. In Chinne Wala Tibba area of Jaisalmer region of Rajasthan, large deposits of high category of Gas have been found in the survey of ONGC. A period of nine to ten year has elapsed since the drilling of wells. The intention of the department is not to go in for its exploitation by the ONGC but they intend to give that work to a private party. In case it is exploited by the ONGC, it will give a monthly income of crores. There is no focus of budget on the farmers and agriculture. Once again, agriculture sector has not been one of the priorities of the Finance Minister. During the 11th Five Year Plan period, a target of 4 percent agricultural growth had been laid down but the actual growth rate was mere 3.6 percent. In the introduction of 12th Five Year Plan, concern has been expressed on the declining income of farmers but no step has been taken in this budget to increase their income. In spite of an increase in the allocations for agriculture in this budget, the farmers remain deprived of the basic facilities. In this budget, there is no measure for cheaper seeds, fertilizers, irrigation etc. Nothing has been done by way of provision. If agriculture related conditions are not improved, the farmers would leave the work of cultivation in this country.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

A provision of 360 crore has been made for the cattle, which is very low. Cattle breeding is the main profession in Rajasthan. You are not ready to help it. It was the demand of farmers should get a reasonable price of their produce. Farmers are over burned with debt. They want a cost based price. Today, the difference of cost and price is widening. Swaminathan Commission had recommended a 50 percent higher support as compared their cost of expenditure. Only then farmers would get a remunerative price and agriculture would be a profitable work and farmers would not be over burdened with debt. In his budget, the Finance Minister has made a provision of Rs. 7 lakh crore to improve the living conditions of farmers. It has been said that the farmers would repay their loans on time and they would be given loan at the interest rate of 4 percent. Would it do away with the problems of farmers? Are the farmers in a condition of repayment of their loan on time? The intention of the government is to make the farmers self reliant but the present system is paralysing them. In this situation of pressure of the banks on them, they borrow from the money lender and when money lender asks them to repay loan, and ultimately they come to the point of bankruptcy, auctioning of their land and when they are internally out worn, they reach the point of committing suicide. Under the farmer's loan waiver scheme, there has been bungling in more than 24 percent of accounts.

The CAG report has brought forth the truth of the nexus of bank officers and the middlemen. The middlemen works as a link to devour at least 20 percent of the amount given to the farmer. That money is distributed in the entire system. About 20 farmers of village Mahlana in my Parliamentary constituency took credit cards and other loans from a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The cashier and the manager got all the papers signed, made payment to the middlemen and issued pass books after one and a half year. Then it came to light that those farmers were not paid even half of the loan. The farmers have been demanding for its enquiry since long. But the officers also who come to investigate, give their report in the favour of the Bank. Farmers have been paid 7-8 lakh rupees less than the amount sanctioned to them. There is nobody to listen to them. How he will repay that amount of loan with interest which has not been given to him. This situation is arisen due to ignoring the monitoring that should be made on its distribution and utilization. The whole system of

distributing loan to farmers should be reviewed. The only difficulty therein is that the action is talked about only on those things that are highlighted.

Rajasthan has been neglected in the Budget, you have provided nothing for water whereas it is very essential there. Large area of Rajasthan is non-irrigated. As per memorandum of understanding signed among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on sharing of water of the river Ravi-Beas in 1981, Rajasthan was given 8.6 MAF share of water. The above agreement is not being complied even today. Rajasthan is not getting its share of 0.06 MAF water. Similarly, Rajasthan is not getting 017 MAF allocation of water of Ravi-Beas for Sidhmukh-Nohar irrigation system. Canal distributing etc. whole system is ready in the above area, but people are staying dharna at place to place in the absence of water. To maintain law and order situation in the state is becoming difficult. The government of Rajasthan is seeking repeatedly the share of above water but the water of our share is not being given still today. The area where this water has reached is prosperous. Before construction of Rajasthan canal, this entire area was facing the situation of famine, farmers had no source of income, but after availability of water this region has become prosperous. This region gives specific contribution in filling of food grain storage of the country. If above water is provided then not only farmer will be prosperous but the country will also get big support in becoming self reliant in food grain.

Hon. Finance Minister has allocated only 1500 crore rupees for irrigation. Will you be able to expand irrigation area from this allocation? It is like a drop in the ocean. Today the construction of canal and distributory has been completed in my constituency, but in the absence of pucca drains most of the water gets destroyed. Pucca drains will only be constructed when fund will be made available. There is severe scarcity of water. If irrigation is made through sprinkler, then four fold land can be irrigated from the same water. Funds will be required for this also. People are prosperous in Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu districts today because of availability of water. A layman can see as to what was this situation there and what is today. 64 per cent land of this country is without water. Where ever you have provided water on the land of this country, MGNREGA workers are in less number. Poverty has been reduced



there only where you have provided water. The ratio in which you have allocated budget for irrigation it will take one thousand years in irrigating land of the country. Before independence, two and half crore ponds were there in the country and today these are 55000. Water table is depleting, water has been made the state subject. You want to get rid of your responsibility by making the excuse of state. Today see the condition of Gujarat, that area has become prosperous with water, happiness can be seen on the faces of farmers. Despite availability of water in Rajasthan, it is not getting water of its share. You should make planning for utilization a single drop of water only then this country will move forward. There is severe drinking water crisis in my constituency. You have allocated 1400 crore rupees for installing water treatment plants in the country. In most of the places in my constituency water is mixed with fluoride. If these plants are installed here then problem of drinking water will be solved. Proposal of connecting habitats of my parliamentary constituency under P.M.S.Y. has been sent but the sanction is not being issued. Farmer is being looted in the name of crop insurance.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this discussion on the General Budget for the year 2013-14.

I have been hearing all my colleagues belonging to all sides of the House. But unfortunately I belong to a State where we are still struggling with political instability. You can very well understand that unless and until the political instability of a State is fixed, it cannot proceed on the path of development. The hon. Finance Minister, when he was the Home Minister said that Jammu and Kashmir is a unique problem, it needs to be addressed and we have to go out of the box to find out a solution.

Sir, we are struggling for the last one month and the only issue we are confronted with is, unfortunately, the law and order problem. In the morning also, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke, she spoke about Kashmir. I wanted to respond to her, but unfortunately I was not given time. A signal was given out as if we were not in sympathy with those who got killed yesterday.

We only wanted to tell her that young Kashmiris are getting killed. As Justice Verma said, if you are talking about the rape of a woman, it is a rape. Anybody, even if he is in uniform, cannot say that I am committing a rape because I am doing it in the line of my duty.

Having said that, I hear my colleagues and they talked about the agriculture, they talked about the plight of the farmers, they said that farmers are in debt and they commit suicide; even they have to sell out their organs to clear their debt. But I must tell them that Jammu & Kashmir is the only State in the country where we went for land reforms way back in 1950s. You will never hear that a farmer is in debt in Jammu & Kashmir. You will never hear that a farmer has committed suicide because he could not clear his debt. Way back in 1950 we had land reforms.

Unfortunately, Jammu & Kashmir is in news for wrong reasons. But there are some good things also. Way back in 1950, under Sheikh Abdullah's leadership, Mirza Afzal Beg was the Revenue Minister, when we did land reforms. I heard Devegowda Ji saying, whatever benefits you are giving, you are giving to the landlords because he owns the property, he owns the land. Therefore, the real benefit does not go to the farmer. But way back in 1950, as I said, we went for land reforms, land to the landless tiller. Even in West Bengal they could not do it. They only talked about it, but they could not do it.

Jammu & Kashmir State is the only State and we made them the masters of their land and they had not to pay a single penny. Therefore, you will see that no farmer in Jammu & Kashmir is in debt and therefore, there is no question of committing suicide as we hear in the rest of the country.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, while presenting his Budget, straightaway targeted superrich class, which looks very pleasant, which looks very good because everybody thinks that going after superrich class is very nice as if it is going to benefit the rest of the people. He said, 'their number is 40,280'. I would like to know how much revenue it will generate taxing them. He said that he would do it only for one year. Is it easy? Can he withdraw it after an year? I do not know; I need to ask.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[Translation]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Sir, the Budget has not been talked about yet.

[English]

Sir, there was a criticism, but I do not take it as a criticism. It was said that it is not a miracle Budget. That is wonderful; no Budget should be a miracle Budget. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him now.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: There are some good things also so far as insurance is concerned, but then industries want foreign people to hold 49 per cent of stakes and allow private managers in pension sector. I think the early it is done the better it is.

It was good to see some concerted efforts to kick start investment in infrastructure, in manufacturing and key-positives or focus on infrastructure building, including allowing institutions to raise tax free bonds and facilitating flow of funds into the sector. That is wonderful.

There is a hope for power generation. Again, I am reminded of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. We have an International Water Treaty, Indus-Water Treaty. Our water flows down to Pakistan and we have no control over our own water. As I said last time also, Punjab waters were kept with India, which was very good. We have no control over our own water resources. So, we have been saying, because it being an international treaty, therefore, it cannot be scrapped, that whenever you take it up, take it up with Pakistan and both the Governments, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, should, at least, compensate us. We have huge potential of generating power, which would not only be sufficient for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, but we could give to other States of the country.

Then the National Hydro Power Corporation did a good job. They finished their job and one of the committees which were nominated by the hon. Prime Minister said that they had done their job and now they should have handed it over back to the State. But it is not happening. The hon. Finance Minister also said that

he will give a last chance to tax defaulters. It has been done previously also in the past. I do not know what the experience is. Every time we say that this is the last time. We would like to know whether it really helps.

There has been an increase of 24.3 per cent in health sector which is wonderful. It has been given for NRHM, NUHM and AIIMS-like institutions. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister - he is a very powerful Minister in the Government - if he could give me one AIIMS for South Kashmir. It will give not only a good signal but it will go a long way even politically if South Kashmir could get an AIIMS-like institution.

There is no word about black money, how do we get our black money. There is huge black money. There are scams like 2G, Commonwealth Games, Coal, VVIP choppers. This is huge money, I tell you. If we can only put a stop to such scams in future, it could help us a lot. I do not know what steps the Government will take at least to put some stop to all these scams.

Sir, Rs. 500 crore has been put for the Food Security Bill which is just symbolic. If I am not wrong, you need at least Rs. 30,000 crore per year so far as the Food Security Bill is concerned. Are we really serious on this? That is what I would like to know.

About rural development, I want to quote what the hon. Finance Minister said in 2005. If I am not wrong he said: "Outlays did not necessarily mean outcomes." Now, Rural Department is one department which has not been able to spend its funding for the last year. It has yet to spend that money. It has been given a huge hike so far as funding is concerned.

Lastly, the Prime Minister said that if we could handle problems with environment and forest clearance, we could go back to 8 per growth again. I would like to request the Government that it is for the Government to sort it out, to fix it so far as land acquisition and forest clearance are concerned.

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): The General Budget for the year 2013-14 presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister has crushed the expectation of all sections of the people and has made them dissatisfied. Besides, the global economic slowdown, the Finance

\*English Translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Minister has said that the growth rate of India is in good condition. But the poor people have not been benefited. Even though, the last year's target of 6.8% growth rate has not been achieved, I do not know whether there is a possibility of growth rate of 6.8% this year. Prices of essential commodities have gone higher than ever before. There is no pro-active scheme in the Budget to control price rise. Petrol prices, which are the reason behind rise in prices of essential commodities, have not been minimized. There is no measure regarding abolition of service tax and online trading.

Because of providing minimum support price for agricultural products it is argued that there is growth in agriculture. This is a wrong perception. Because of this notification, the growth in agriculture has decreased to 1.8%. Moreover, there is very little allocation of funds for agriculture. Because of construction of houses and acquisition of land for several Governmental projects, the area of agricultural lands is decreasing day by day. This is also one of the reasons for decrease in agricultural production. Public Sector Undertaking like "GAIL" use agricultural lands for their projects. Although, there are other lands and highways for execution of such projects. This is also one among the reasons for decrease in agricultural production. Moreover, the gas pipe lines are buried in these agricultural lands. If there is breakage in pipelines it is said that the owner of agricultural land is held responsible for the defects. If he fails to prove that he is innocent, there are stringent laws which provide up to 10 year imprisonment to these farmers. This stringent law should be abolished. Such gas pipelines should be fixed in alternative routes other than the agricultural lands. While fixing the basic price, the price rise of chemical products, increase of wages of agricultural labourers, maintenance expenses are not included. Because of this, agricultural products do not get proper price. The improper import policy of the Government and natural calamities also affect the agricultural production.

Particularly in Tamil Nadu this year monsoon has failed completely. Besides river water as per rights, has to reach Tamil Nadu. But it was stopped by neighbouring States like Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, even after favourable judgements pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Unable to implement the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Union Government has failed to persuade the States concerned to release

water to Tamil Nadu. Agricultural loans availed by the affected farmers from Government as well as private sector banks should be waived off immediately. Even, the crops are damaged due to unavailability of water. Farmer live in a state of economic disability. At least a compensation of Rs. 20,000/- to the farmers whose crops were damaged and a compensation of Rs. 10,000/- to the farmers who are drought affected, should be released immediately.

Hon'ble Finance Minister should announce proper relief measures in his reply. Coconut production model scheme being implemented in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, should be implemented in Tamil Nadu also. As Tamil Nadu is the leading producer of coconut in the country, this scheme will benefit much. Because of wrong export-import policies of the Government, power shortage, price rise of raw materials, tax proposals, etc. growth of industrial sector is very much affected. There is no new announcement in the current Budget to improve the basic needs meant for the development of the industry. Industrial sector is very much affected as a result of acute power crisis. In order to address this issue, there is no encouraging announcement in the Budget as regards solar and wind energy related electricity generation programme.

Income tax limit for tax paying individuals has not been raised. This is a disappointing decision to the salaried class. Also there is no scheme for encouraging individual savings. There is no adequate allocation of funds for education and health sector.

This is an anti-people Budget which has no concern towards interest of labourers, farmers, employees of public and private sectors, traders and students. In short, it is highly disappointing Budget.

\*SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): Indian economy is going through a crisis that has enveloped the whole world. Global economic growth has slowed down from 3.9 percent in 2011 to 3.2 percent in 2012. India is part of the global economy. Our imports and exports amount to 49% of our GDP. Our two way external sector transactions have risen to 108% of our GDP.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

It is clear that what happens to the rest of the world would affect us. It not only affects growth and external sector, but also price movements causing inflation to rise. When the global economy made a sharp recovery from recession of 2009, the global commodity prices including oil rose sharply. It may be remembered that India is a net commodity importer including oil.

The crisis situation in the developed countries such as the United States of America and Europe has also adversely affected our exports. We are not able to increase our exports due to slackness in demand for our products. This has led to our adverse balance of payments situation resulting in ever increasing Current Account Deficit (CAD). Of course our desire for gold, which is an unproductive asset, is adding to our woes. Our Current Account Deficit is a matter of great concern.

Internally also, we have not been able to move ahead in pushing through our Reforms Agenda due to various factors. There is no consensus on various critical issues among political parties—even after many years of meetings, discussions and deliberations. We have not been able to arrive at a consensus regarding GST. There are divergent voices on Foreign Direct Investment which is required for the revival of investment in our economy. We are not in a position to recover the cost involved in importing oil etc. Subsidy burden is taking a heavy toll on our finances and leading to almost a crisis point with regard to fiscal deficit (FD).

We are really facing a threat of being downgraded by the international Rating Agencies and if this happens no foreign investment will come to India. There will be a real crisis on the external front.

In the words of Finance Minister— “The purpose of the Budget - and the job of the Finance Minister - is to create the economic space and find the resources to achieve the socio economic objectives. At present the economic space is constrained because of high fiscal deficit; reliance on foreign inflows to finance the current account deficit; lower savings and lower investment; a tight monetary policy to contain inflation; and strong external headwinds.” The Finance Minister has in his budget, outlined measures that will address each of these issues:-

Based on the main recommendations of the Dr. Vijaya Kelkar Committee, a new fiscal consolidation path has

been announced. In this connection, it is very important to remember that no country can live beyond its means, this requires hard choices - reducing expenditure and raising revenue. This also requires some sacrifices on the part of all of us—particularly at this critical juncture. We are, therefore, determined to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.8% of GDP for the 2013-14 from 5.2% for the year 2012-13. Government has no choice but to rationaise expenditure and raise revenues.

CAD is another matter of great concern for the country. The Current Account Deficit (CAD) continues to rise mainly because of our excessive dependence on oil imports, our passion for gold and high volume of coal imports. This should be seen in the context of slowdown in our exports due to economic crisis faced by the developed economies. In the words of the Finance Minister - “This year, and perhaps next year too, we have to find over US\$ 75 billion to finance the CAD. There are only three ways before us FDI, FII or External Commercial Borrowing (ECB). That is why I have been at pains to state over and over again that India, at the present juncture, does not have the choice between welcoming and spurring foreign investment. If I may be frank, foreign investment is an imperative.”

Inflation hurts everybody, some inflation is imported, supply and demand mismatch in oil seeds and pulses, also pushes up inflation. Aggregate demand is another cause of inflation that is another cause of inflation that is why Finance Minister has stated that “The battle against inflation must be fought on all fronts”. We have to pay greater attention to the supply side of inflation.

Basic solution for all these problems lies in growth and development and it must be inclusive growth. Finance Minister has taken important steps to augment growth in the economy and also taken care to see that vulnerable section of our society is protected.

The Minister has fixed the plan expenditure in 2013-14 at Rs. 5,55,322 crore—an increase of 29.4% over the revised estimate of the current year. All the flagship programmes have been fully and adequately funded. The FM has also taken care to see that adequate opportunities are created for our youth to acquire education and skills that will get jobs or self employment. He has allocated Rs. 65,867 crore to the Ministry of Human Resource Development - an increase of 17% over

the RE of the previous year. The government had set an ambitious target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th plan period including 9 million in 2013-14. He has also allocated Rs. 27,049 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture an increase of 22% over the RE of the current year. Further he has proposed to increase the agriculture credit target to Rs. 700,000 crore against a target of Rs. 5,75,000 crore fixed for 2012-13.

Finance Minister has kept apart Rs. 10,000 crores over and above the normal provision for food subsidy, towards the incremental cost that is likely under the Food Security Bill which is likely to be passed by the Parliament during the Budget Session.

Given the fact that growth is what is needed to overcome our difficulties, we have to ensure that required investment is mobilized and put to proper use. The Finance Minister has brought this truth into clear focus. The growth rate of an economy is correlated with investment rate. The key to restart the growth engine is to attract more investment both from domestic investors and foreign investors "doing business in India must be seen as easy, friendly and mutually beneficial" says the Finance Minister, keeping in mind he has proposed many initiatives to attract investment and pick up growth. It is our duty to support the government and to extend cooperation for the successful implementation of various measures proposed in the Budget.

I request Hon. Finance Minister to waive the loan of Arecanut growers in Karnataka State as per the recommendation of Dr. Gorak Singh Committee as the arecanut growers are in distress.

I request you to review the levying of tax on air conditioned restaurants according to the areas there are small restaurants and it is not a luxury any more in the coastal area.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijaur): Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. I congratulate hon. Finance Minister for preparing this Budget with very hard work and with a view for progress of the country. On the same time I would like to quote a sentence of the great leader of this country, Late Chaudhary Charan Singh ji. He had said that if we have

to make the country prosperous then we will all have to work hard. I should give a technical opinion among learned people like our hon. Finance Minister and our hon. Prime Minister, but I have two-three small suggestions which I would like to put forth before you. First, we will have to think as to what are our priorities? The factual position of this country is that almost 19 per cent population of the world resides in India and we have only 6 per cent share of land of the world. In the time to come population explosion will take place, land will be shrinking and population will go on rise day-by-day. I think we are marching towards largest population in the world. Ours are second place after China. We will have to prepare priority based budget because budget is only biggest means to run this country. We must have to think over it.

Secondary, budget is prepared, policies are framed, Acts are brought but so far as their on the floor implementation is concerned, each and every hon. Member has expressed doubt regarding this. All have expressed doubt that these are not being implemented on floor properly. I would like to talk about my state Uttar Pradesh. It is a sorrow state of affairs that not a single paisa has been spent in Uttar Pradesh under PMSY for the three consecutive years. If the centre makes any scheme then the responsibility of its monitoring and implementation should also be taken by the central government, it is my request to hon. Minister. His policies are better. I would not like to speak much regarding MGNREGA, but you should collect information through your own intelligence also as to how that scheme is being implemented on the floor. We go to rural areas. If the crowd of 300 people is there and we ask one question as to whether they are getting old age pension, are getting widow pension, handicapped pension then people get agitated and make noise that these pensions are not reaching to them. We keep making the schemes and these are not implemented, we will have to think over it also, we will have to strengthen our infrastructure and the migration from villages to cities will also have to include in our priority. That is impossible to check because there is no infrastructure in villages. From poor to most poor person also means of his child's education, has no means of treatment, has no means of entertainments. He thinks whether he has to face any difficulty but any how he wants to go and settle in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ghaziabad, Gurgaon. As a result slums are on rise due

to which diseases are spreading. Hon. Finance Minister should chalkout an action plan for the same.

Sir, I would like to submit one last point in the context today. It might be my innocent question. I want to say that we should not deny for any expense related to defence. American army fight in Iraq, make face to face fight in Afghanistan. We should call for data as to their how many sepoys are died. We should necessarily make this study as to what kind of life saving dresses they have. Our 100-150 Jawans are killed in attacks whether these are attacks by naxals, or attacks by Maoists or terrorists. Therefore not compromising with the security of our Jawans fighting at front, better quality of dresses should be provided to them for their security cover. Thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I support the budget proposals for 2013-14 presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance Shri Chidambaram. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for a balanced budget having focus on development despite indigenous and global difficult economic situation.

It is indeed the result of smooth financial management by the hon. Minister of Finance that the target set out for bringing down fiscal deficit in the year 2012-13 has been achieved in spite of the low economic growth rate of the country. Now the target for bringing down the rate of fiscal deficit has been further brought down to 4.8 per cent for the coming financial year. Mr. Chairman, here the important thing is that the schemes under social sector have not been subjected to any cut in achieving the target. On the contrary, the allocation for these schemes has been increased. We want to make it clear that along with surging economic growth rate, the ideal of the UPA Government has been the due development of different classes, particularly scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and minorities.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Finance Minister has provided for assistance of Rs. 65000 crore for chemical fertilisers for our farmers for the coming year. However, there is no provision for those farmers who prefer to use organic manure. I would like to urge the hon. Finance Minister, through you, that they also deserve some encouragement. Food Security Bill is necessary for all of us and the National Food Security Bill was presented by our Government in December, 2011. Experts were consulted

before introducing it before the Parliament. I propose that in view of the good and important results expected from this, this Bill should be passed at the earliest.

Sir, as far as skill development is concerned, the youth outnumbered the other segments of our population and for that purpose our Government have offered many incentives to the youth for skill development. I am very grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for this. As has been stated by several hon. Members that MGNREGA should also be utilised for providing skill to the people as its budget is quite large. This scheme will help unskilled people to carve out a bright future for them.

Sir, I am a sportsman and I am proud of being the resident of Haryana. Haryana gave a number of international sportsmen to the country. Whether it is commonwealth or Olympic games, Haryana always remain on the forefront. The step taken for setting up National Institute of Coaching at Patiala spending Rs. 250 crores merits appreciation. However, only Rs. 792 crores have been allotted to the Ministry of Sports, this amount is quite insufficient which should be increased to Rs. 2000 crores.

The people of Kurukshetra have provided me the opportunity to represent them a second time. I had demanded for an economic package for Kurukshetra, the land of Geeta, in the previous budget also. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister, through you, that Kurukshetra should also be granted special package as are given for places of tourist importance for their maintenance. In view of the historical and religious importance of this religious place Kurukshetra, it should be granted a package worth hundred crores of rupees. In addition to this, I demand that Kurukshetra should be included in the list of cities which have been selected for inclusion in the second phase of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

Sir, you must have experienced that five year back from today the duty free shops did not accept the Indian rupee. After a lot of efforts they have started accepting payment made in rupee by Indian citizens. However, the foreigners on visit to India are not allowed to use the Indian currency which might have left with them while leaving India. I have been making efforts in this regard for the last five to six years. We also visit foreign countries, suppose we go to Singapore or Thailand and there we are left with some foreign currency, we often purchase something from that. In such a situation if they

ask us that we cannot use foreign currency, that will not be taken well by us. Similarly, when we Indian refuse to accept the Indian currency. That is not good for the Indian currency. We should accept it, I would urge this through you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Direct Benefit Scheme. We all know that our public distribution system suffers from so many deficiencies. So, the effort to send the subsidy directly to the people concerned, your money with you, if this is done, it will definitely benefit the common men and the poor, thus the leakages that are there in this would be removed.

Sir, yesterday we were discussing here in this House the black marketing in Gas cylinders. Our effort should be to see that money goes direct into the hands of consumers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has advocated for inclusive growth. He, in his speech, had stated

*[English]*

Higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development.

*[Translation]*

He had stated in his budget speech

*[English]*

and I quote:

“Growth is a necessary condition; and we must unhesitatingly embrace growth as the highest goal. It is goal that will lead to inclusive development; and without growth, there will be neither development nor inclusiveness.”

*[Translation]*

That is to say that growth is very necessary for all of us. During the discussion in the House yesterday when all the hon. Members were asking the Prime Minister the reason for our low growth. We do wish that there should be growth but when somebody comes forward, then they are not encouraged, rather they are stopped from doing that. It is a sad state of affairs, our entrepreneurs come forward to set up industry, when public sector comes

forward for setting up industry, they are not encouraged, they are discouraged. This thing I am telling from my experience. I feel this is not good for the country. Still we have to do a lot of things. I feel that our growth rate should exceed 10 per cent, we can achieve it provided we work in unison. We all want employment to increase. We all want that social activities should get more funds. We all want that we get electric supply. However, when somebody set up power house, we put hurdles in his way. We create hurdles in the way of setting up nuclear project. Therefore, if we go on creating such hurdles and expect that projects continue to be set up. In this situation it is not possible for both the things to go on. As a result of this many of our countrymen, industrialists even public sector want to go abroad and invest there. They find it convenient to invest in foreign countries. It is difficult to invest in their own country. Sir, the projects have to be set up on land. You cannot set up projects in the sky. Only castle are made in the air. So one must understand these things. If there has to be growth, that will be on the land only.

Sir, as regards coal, we have been importing coal every year worth lakhs and crores of rupees while we have in our own country, the largest coal deposits of the world. Even with those big deposits of coal, if we spend crores of our foreign exchange on the import of coal, I think it is adding to our current account deficit. Here, in our country, at several places, mines have been closed. They have been closed in Goa, Karnataka and several other places. If we think that our growth rate will go up with the closing of mines and industries, it won't be so. Instead, it will bring down our growth rate.

Sir, we import diesel and generate power at the cost of Rs. 14-15 per unit but if we bring out our coal deposits on which several persons put a restriction and for want of clearance on the governmental projects, several road and railway projects get delayed which causes a very heavy loss to this country.

Sir, I will take just one minute. In our GDP, even our private sector has a very big role. Be it a private sector or the public sector, each of them serves as a left and the right hand of the Government. We need to give them full respect. I hope that the Government and our Finance Minister will certainly give them their due respect and encouragement.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHREE NAVEEN JINDAL: Sir, there should be no politicizing in industrialisation. It harms the country.

Sir, like all others, I would also like to discuss the increasing prices. All of us want that increasing prices should come down but merely talking about that won't bring it down. We cannot remove darkness by making an attack on it with a sword but we need to light a lamp to remove darkness. Similarly, in order to bring down prices. We need to increase our production. We also need to keep away all the supply-side constraints. When production increases—be it the production of potato, onion or that of electricity, the prices will themselves come down.

Sir, you may recall that ten to fifteen years ago, telephone connections were distributed by our MPs while today there is a revolution in respect of telephones. Today telecoms go after everybody for telephone connections.

Sir, promotion of manufacturing is very much needed. In order to strengthen it, the Finance Minister has taken several praiseworthy steps. I appreciate them very much. Particularly, the Cabinet Committee on Investment has been constituted and it will take steps to remove the hurdles coming in the way of projects of more than 1000 crore. I appreciate it.

Lastly, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am very sure that in case all of us work together unitedly, certainly we will make India a strong and powerful nation.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I will restrict myself to Demand No. 68. In 2013-14, Rs. 3,530 crore has been given to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. It is an increase of only 12 per cent over 2012-13 BE, which is insignificant and is an inflationary increase. The reason I said insignificant is, because Muslims are among the bottom of the socio-economic pyramid. Let me quote you the poverty indicators of 2004-05. Sir, 12.4 per cent of Muslims in rural areas and 27.9 per cent in urban areas fall below the poverty line. Sir, 35 per cent of

Muslim women have BMI less than 18.5 per cent. Sir, 54.7 per cent of Muslim women were anemic in 2005-06. The infant mortality rate in Muslim children is around 52.4 per cent and under five, the mortality rate was as high as 82.7 per cent in 2005-06. Sir, 29 per cent of the children aged between six and 17 years reported to be out of school is from the Muslim community, that is, higher than the figure of other religious groups.

According to Human Development Report for 2011, in 2008-09, 67.5 per cent of Muslim households had access to electricity for domestic use compared to higher rates for other groups.

Let me quote you what was promised last year and what was delivered. Rs. 3,135 crore was promised last year. What did the Government release? The hon. Finance Minister released only Rs. 2,200 crore. What is the reason for the decrease of Rs. 935 crore to the Ministry of Minority Affairs? Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-Cum-Means are your own flagship programmes. When it comes to Pre-matric scheme, Rs. 90 crore was not given. When it comes to Post-matric, Rs. 140 crore was not given. When it comes to Multi-sectoral Development Programme for minorities, Rs. 308 crore was not given. In respect of Merit-Cum-Means, Rs. 28 crore was not given.

This year the hon. Finance Minister said that he would give Rs. 160 crore to Maulana Azad Foundation. Last year Rs. 100 crore was promised but only Rs. 1 lakh was given. Who are you fooling? Why do you not translate your promise? What is the sanctity of this august House? What you are promising in this august House by standing and presenting the budgetary documents, is not being translated. I am quoting from all the figures. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister, when he stands up to reply, why only Rs. 3 lakh was given to the scheme for promotion of education under minority concentrated towns whereas you have promised Rs. 45 crore. This year there is no allocation.

This year there is no allocation for village development programme. For villages not covered by MCB and MCD, there is zero allocation. There is zero allocation for support to district level MCDs. Last year Rs. 4.50 crore was the allocation for free cycles for girl students of class IX but only Rs. 3 lakh was given. This year there is zero allocation.



For strengthening of State Wakf Boards, out of Rs. 4.50 crore, only Rs. 8 lakh was given. How can we develop lakhs of worth of Wakf properties wherein we can generate income? There is nothing about that. In regard to skill development initiatives, Rs. 18 crore was promised last year but only Rs. 4 lakh was released. This year you are promising Rs. 15 crore. So, that is why I am saying that what is being promised is not being translated.

Why is not the Finance Minister agreeing to this? Why is not the UPA Government agreeing to give minorities scholarship on demand-driven basis? It only requires Rs. 28,000 crore. From my State there are politicians in this august House and other industrial houses who owe nearly Rs. 1 lakh crore to banks. Why cannot you give Rs. 28,000 crore to make it demand-driven for all the minorities? But what you do in Twelfth Five Year Plan, you give Rs. 17,000 crore.

You talk about it and grand announcement was made of priority sector lending that we have touched 15 per cent. Let me destroy this myth for ever. What is 15 per cent? You take the targets of 2011-12. For the priority sector lending, the target was Rs. 2,22,287.66 crore. What is the achievement? It is Rs. 1,71,960 crore. Is this your achievement? You come to Andhra Pradesh. Rs. 15,571.84 crore was the priority sector lending target. The achievement is only Rs. 12,000 crore. You take Uttar Pradesh. Rs. 15,085 crore was the target. The achievement is Rs. 14,953.17 crore. You take West Bengal. The target was Rs. 9,197.26 crore. The achievement is Rs. 8,189.45 crore. In respect of Maharashtra, the target was Rs. 20,406 crore. The achievement is Rs. 12,755 crore. What is this? You are taking us for a ride.

You come to bank accounts. Muslim population is 14 per cent and our share in total bank accounts amounts to 11 per cent, and compare that with other minorities and other social religious groups. Their bank accounts are touching, according to their population.

You talk about outstanding amounts to under priority sector lending. Outstanding amounts indicate the intensity of banking activity. For Muslims, it is about Rs. 20,000. For other minorities, it is only Rs. 44,000 crore. In case of Hindus, which includes SCs, STs and OBCs, it is Rs. 60,000 crore. Look at this injustice. What is the Finance

Ministry doing? You come to disparity in Priority Sector Lending among the socio-religious communities. Overall per capita of PSA for account holders it is 2.3 lakh. However, the share of minorities, excluding Zoroastrian, is about 1.25 lakh. Now, there is huge shortfall. Compare this to the average PSA of Hindu community, which is 2.7 lakh. Am I wrong to say that the banking staff and the community are favouring only one community? I am not quoting my figures. These are your figures. These are figures from your website. It is 2.7 lakh for the majority community and for Muslims and for minorities it is only 2.3 lakh. What is the Ministry of Finance doing for them?

Take into account the achievement of Minority Sector Lending in West Bengal. On 31st March, 2012 it was Rs. 8,181 crore, whereas the target was 63,000 crore. Who is looking at this? The population of Muslims in West Bengal is 28 per cent. You touched the target of only 12.93 per cent. In case of Maharashtra, the Minority Sector Lending on 31st March, 2012 was Rs. 12,755.66 crore, whereas the target was Rs. 20,406 crore. You only achieved Rs. 12,000 crore.

The share of Muslims in labour force is only around 10.7 per cent. It is much less than their share in the overall population. You compare it with other minorities and other socio-religious groups. Forty-six per cent of Muslims are part of workforce in urban areas. They are self-employed. They survive on their own means and skills. What is our share in the salaried employment? It is 30 per cent in urban areas. You compare it with the SCs/STs. It is 37 per cent. In Hindu OBCs, it is 36 per cent and in upper caste Hindus, it is 46 per cent. Who is responsible for this? These are the figures I am quoting from your website. It is according to the Muslim participants in the salaried employment.

Mr. Finance Minister, we constitute 13.8 per cent of the workforce in urban areas and our share is only 5.6 per cent. Muslim workforce constitutes 9.5 per cent in rural areas and our participation is only 2.9 per cent. Why did not the UPA Government announce a micro equity scheme for Muslim workers in unorganized sectors so that we can have access to equity finance for economic growth?

I want the hon. Finance Minister to understand that as far as Muslims are concerned, there are constraints to financial inclusion. I want to know as to why they did

not give Rs. 9000 crore. What is this that you are giving? Only Rs. 3,533 crore! Do you expect that polarization of Muslims will happen in your favour in 2014 so that the man, who is dreaming to become the Prime Minister of India, who has presided over the general side of Muslims in Gujarat, should be stopped from becoming the Prime Minister? No, Mr. Finance Minister, this is peanuts. Polarization of Muslims will not happen in your favour, if you are throwing peanuts, just Rs. 3,530 crore, towards them. At least, the budget of minorities should be Rs. 45,000 crore.

Before I conclude, I want the Finance Minister to please examine that in Defence, we are the biggest importer. Why is it not that the Government of India looking at Indianisation? Let the Finance Minister please examine as to whether our national purpose is served. We are placing an order of Rs. 54,000 crore for a fighter aircraft, which will serve us for next two decades, but there is no technological gain in it. Will the Finance Minister look into it to ensure that we have Indianisation in everything, in our military force because the real corruption happens in the form of offset clause? I hope the hon. Finance Minister will reply to the important questions that I have posed.

The budget for minority is not enough. You have cut down Haj subsidy. You have provided Rs. 539 crore. Why cannot you finish the Haj subsidy? Transfer this amount to the girl scholarship scheme of Muslims. Let us be given this opportunity. There is no constitutional bar in making scholarship demand driven. It is high time that the UPA translates its work, otherwise in 2014, believe me, there are many options. It is not my responsibility to ensure that you come into power. It is your responsibility. I can only help you if you are willing to help me.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): The Finance Minister has presented the Budget for the year 2013-14. People from all over the country were expecting that in this Budget, he would give some relief to deal with the situation arising out of the increasing prices but nothing of that sort has been done. What to say of relief, the very next day the prices of petrol had been increased and so the people were bruised all the more.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Before coming to power, the UPA-2 had made a promise to the people that within 100 days, the prices would be reduced, the prices of petrol and diesel would be brought down and they had promised 10 lakh jobs within one year but their announcements remained as it is. The prices have been sky rocketing. For the provision of employment, no efforts have been made. The people have been reeling under corruption.

After independence, no such scams have ever taken place as have taken place after the assumption of power by the UPA-2 government at the Center. 2G scam was worth 01 lakh 76 thousand crore and CWG's scam was worth 75 thousand crore and Mumbai Adarsh scam cost was several crores. Even Coal Gate scam involved swindling of 1 lakh 86 thousand crore. It was followed by Helicopter scam. For all these scams, the prices have increased further.

Today, the common man stands dismayed for no provision of employment. The labour who earns a daily wage of Rs. 200 to Rs 500, is unable to manage two square meals for his family. Factories have started closing. The production is coming down. People are being deprived of their jobs. On that account, even the export is declining.

Due to closure of iron ore, mineral in my State Goa which I represent here as an elected member of this House, there is resentment among the people of that State because since last seven years, illegal mining is going on there. At the instance of some NGO, the Government had constituted Shah Commission which had presented its report in the House. Later on, the Minister of Environment at the Center withdrew the NOC regarding environment. Several NGOs approached the Supreme Court. Since then to this day, the mining stands closed since last eight months which has rendered lakhs of workers jobless and truck drivers are without work. 500 goods carrying barges are also lying idle. About 50 per cent population of Goa is facing trouble on account of unemployment. I urge upon the Central Government to try to solve this complex issue and start mining business in Goa so that mining may contribute in export.

Ours is a country of youth in the world and its 40 per cent population is in the age group of 25 to 35 years. These youths have no job in hand. They have been leaving their country and going abroad for job today.

Ours is an agricultural country but today we are not in a position of making provision of water for irrigation.

Agriculture is becoming a loss making profession. Lakhs of farmers have committed suicide. Farmers' loan waiver scheme has failed. Bankers themselves did not give that money to the farmers. Without the progress of farmers, this country cannot make progress.

For the economic progress of our country, we should help cooperative sector in every way. Two years ago, the Central Government promoted credit cooperative societies which reached every village and saved money on behalf of the people and helped the needy people by giving them loans from the societies. It provided employment to a large number of people in that field. But two years ago, the urban credit societies and their employees were getting exemption under Section 80 P (A)(1) of the Income Tax Act. Now the Central Government has withdrawn that exemption. Now that exemption should be revived to strengthen this sector.

We do not have good basic amenities. Therefore, our economic progress is being obstructed. If the factories are run properly, it will bring about country's development. Even the common man will also develop. Today the country like China has left us legging behind and has gone ahead. We shall have to learn as to what is the reason thereof. Their trade has spread all over the world.

Today we have been legging behind in all the fields. We are unable to provide water and fertilisers to the agriculture. Still we are not in a position to generate power properly. In several States, load shedding continues for twelve hours at a stretch. How we shall be able to make progress in such an atmosphere? Governmental schemes do not work properly in this country. This Scheme should go to the last man in the queue but it is not reaching him. Lakhs of our people are homeless in this country. They do not have houses to live. There is no fertiliser for agriculture. How can this country make progress in such conditions?

Unless and until the corruption is wiped out from this country, unemployment won't come to an end. Suicide of farmers won't stop and increasing prices won't come down in this country, this country will not make progress. I urge upon the Government to deal with these deficiencies and they should build a strong India.

[English]

\*SHRI P.C. MOHAN (Bangalore Central): Every year Finance Minister presents the Budget before the Nation. Every section of the society, Politicians, farmers, Government employees, industrialists, manufacturers, traders, educationists, trade unions eagerly await for the Budget speech of the Finance Minister because it is expected to pronounce the direction. The economy of the country is supposed to move during the year; Budget gives a vision where the Government wants to take the country in future.

In this context, this Budget for 2013-14 lacks any strategy or vision. It is neither growth oriented nor sensitive towards the people's aspirations. It does not satisfy any of the sections mentioned above. There is nothing in the Budget that creates some hope to any section.

The projected fiscal deficit of Rs. 542499 crores, about 5% of GDP is a major area of concern. How the Government plans to manage this, is matter to be seen in the days to come. This will be a burden on the common man.

Food inflation is another area where the common man is hit directly. His pocket is squeezed when the prices of the essential food items move upwards. This is a section of the expenditure where he cannot compromise. During last year it had touched double digit on various occasions due to mismanagement of this UPA Government. Decontrol of the petroleum prices have affected negatively on the prices of food items. Government is adamant on giving a free hand to the oil companies to increase the prices of petrol and diesel. But this increase affects the prices of almost all essential commodities and food items further burdening the common man especially the home managing women.

The Finance Minister is hoping to reduce oil subsidies to Rs. 65,000/- crore. How much of this hope will be actually effective, only time will tell. The Economic Survey had cautioned against a rise in oil prices.

Education is an area where the future of the country is based. The allocation of Rs. 85,867 crore for 2013-14 has not satisfied his own HRD Minister who termed this

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

allocation as very little considering the demand from the states for more funds to implement the RTE before the deadline which is coming up nearly.

Regarding the Health Sector, "The fund allocation is too less. We are disappointed"; was the comment from the Head of the expert Committee on the Universal Health Coverage of the Planning Commission. Unless the Government increases the public spending on health, the tremendously high private spending on medical bills will be the result, thus exploiting the poor common man.

The Defence Ministry also needs more allocation in order to manufacture arms and ammunitions supplies indigenously. Otherwise depending on foreign companies for our defence requirements will breed corruption as we have seen in the VVIP helicopter deal. As the threat from neighbouring countries, especially China which has encircled us from sides, is increasing step by step, we should not sit with over confidence. The Government should come forward with concrete steps to see that our borders are protected with full force.

The salaried class expected for some reduction in income tax rates to encourage household savings. But with the high increase in prices of essential commodities and food items, they have lost their hope in this Government.

This Government has lost its final opportunity to prepare the nation to face the global challenges. It has not shown the political will. I feel it has lost the touch with the common man as this budget has shown its insensitivity to the Aam Aadami's aspirations and feeling to take this nation forward to the front leading nation of the developing countries and also among one of the developed countries in the near future.

[Translation]

\*SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): The General Budget for the year 2013-14 presented by the UPA Government on 28th February is not upto one hopes and aspirations of the public and is hopeless and has neglected the interests of the public. This Budget shows that the Government does not have any attachment with the public of the country. It seems that Government have kept itself aside from the problems of the public because

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

if the Government understood this, then it would have done something in the interest of the public.

We cannot trust the picture, the Finance Minister have presented through this budget because the economic situation of the country is getting worsen continuously due to the faulty policies of the Government.

The Finance Minister could not satisfied the international rating agencies and common man in the matter of investment in this Budget.

There is no coordination between the 12th Five Year Scheme and this Budget. The fiscal deficit of the country is increasing continuously. No measures have been adopted in this Budget to reduce it.

The economy of the country is passing through a different phase. The international agencies are trying to reduce the rating of India. The rate of employment and development is decreasing, deficit of current account and fiscal deficit is increasing continuously. There is apprehension of reduction in capital investment in new projects and basic services. There is no mention of any steps in the budget to combat these problems. Inflation is causing concern but no scheme has been announced in this Budget to control it.

9000 crore rupees has been provided to compensate the loss likely to be suffered due to implementation of CST which is very less. This will create discontentment between the States and Centre.

Mostly Congress ruled States have been included in the announcement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-2. This is injustice and partiality with other States.

The Government have increased the problems by not increasing the concessions in taxes and increasing the prices of all items. The common men have not been benefitted. All the things have become costly from education of children and home budget everywhere the problems have increased. The common man is not going to be benefitted by this budget. The prices of mobile to houses have been increased until when the Government will take out money from the pocket of common men on the name of economic reforms.

The Government is looking helpless in regard to black money because the Government had constituted three

committees on black money. The Reports have also been presented. The Government had brought a white paper on the subject. Everyone was hopeful that some concrete scheme will be brought in the General Budget on black money, but the Finance Minister could not show such a courage.

We are making one demand for the last three years for making passage through the farms. Everybody say that due to lack of passage through the farms the foodgrains and vegetables produced by the farmers are getting destroyed. This has also been mentioned in a Government report that farmers are suffering a loss of 40 to 50 crore rupees every year due to lack of passage in farms. This has also been mentioned in the President's Address, even then no scheme has been framed. We have sent a proposal through Maharashtra Government to Central Government regarding a pilot project in Jalgaon in view of the seriousness of the matter. This project should be announced on pilot project and be implemented in the entire country.

At the end, I will say that the last Budget of UPA Government for the year 2013-14 is very disappointing. This Budget has totally failed in speeding up the economic development and controlling the inflation, promoting the investment, creation of skill and employment and creating the basic services. I think that the common men will continue to be crushed under price rise and the capital investors will be entangled in the atmosphere of uncertainty new projects and funds were provided on papers but there a big question on the success of these schemes and proper use of funds because of weak and wrong policies of UPA Government and rampant corruption. So, there is a lack of direction and conditions of development and Welfare of the people of the country in this budget. Yes, we can say that the UPA Government have succeeded in once again disappointing the country which is displeased and desperate from the public.

\*DR. ARVIND SHARMA (Karnal): First of all I like to thanks Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaramji for presenting very balanced and commendable budget for the year 2013-14. I would like to support this Budget because through this Budget he has made every possible efforts to balance the economic conditions of the country in global perspectives.

The Finance Minister has tried to provide facilities and convenience in the Budget for 2013-14 for upliftment of urban middle class, prosperous class and urban and rural class by allocating funds generously for all the schemes which are beneficial in strengthening their poor economy more effectively. He has reiterated the commitment to achieve the challenge of possible growth rate of 8 per cent and bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.8 per cent. Because the UPA Government in the skilful leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhiji and successful management of Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singhji believes in the inclusive development of human development directives, specially to uplift the lives of women, unemployed poor, farmers, labourers, agricultural labourers, cultivators, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and backward classes and this Budget is the live example.

The foreign investment is very necessary input which depends on three major sources like FII, FDI, ECB which fulfil our economic purposes. Inflation is being addressed at all fronts, because all efforts are being taken to increase the supply to deal with the increasing demand. The Government are rationalising the governmental expenditures. It is a big relief to the tax-payers, where he had provided income tax rebate of rupees 2000 upto the income of 1 lakh to the 1.8 crore tax-payers.

A provision of about 174 crore rupees has been made for the programmes related to the women and children. There are several schemes of women and child development Ministry like setting up of an exclusive women bank in the country for the first time and creation of Nirbhaya fund is the step in empowerment of women. There is provision of providing crores of rupees for improvement in the conditions of the women. This budget has provided for good jobs and self-employment schemes for our educated youth, sports persons and skilled youth.

The priority of the Government is health and education for all, in which there are National Rural Health Mission, health care of old persons, medical education and research, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Mission for Secondary Education. The provision of sufficient fund has been made in the Budget for scholarship for poor girls, maternal and child malnutrition, drinking water and cleanliness and mid day meal schemes like big projects and welfare policies.

An adequate amount has been provided for an overall development of rural and urban areas and for better implementation of all people welfare schemes by the Centre, like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Project, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Empowerment, Indira Awas Yojana, Old age, handicapped, Widow Pension Scheme, Maximum distribution of BPL cards to all eligible poor families, free residential scheme for rural and urban poor, Rajiv Gandhi rural LPG scheme so that the infrastructure and basic needs of the people may be met in a proper and timely way. It is a commendable step to provide 10 thousand new buses in the rural areas and it will give a big impetus to public transport.

Providing agriculture loan, 22 per cent increase target in the agriculture budget and giving 7 lakh crore rupees to agriculture field, which includes Green Revolution in the entire country, variety of fruits, crop insurance, National Food Security Mission and Act, making available more and more loan on minimum rate to farmers, producers organisations and providing maximum grant in this Budget for agriculture work in the agricultural field, by the Hon'ble Finance Minister are the praiseworthy step of the Government. With this, I urge the Government that keeping in view the condition of the farmers, more and more loan on cheaper rate should be provided to them, giving remunerative price of their produce and giving genuine compensation for the loss occurred due to natural calamities, Government should take more positive steps and the farmers who sow the land on share basis, 'girdawri' should be done against their name for receiving compensation of crops so that they may get direct benefit against their loss. More and more subsidy should be given under National Livestock Mission for agricultural equipments, seeds, manure and fertilizers.

Under 12th Five Year Plan, in the Budget 2013-14, the target of providing skill to 5 crore people, proposal of providing National Sports Training Institute in Patiala, providing ATM in all branches of Government banks, opening of LIC offices in the cities having population over 10 thousand, allowing banks to work as an insurance brokers, expanding National Health Insurance Scheme by including auto drivers and rickshaw pullers and rag-pickers etc. under it, operating of private FM radio in the cities having population over one lakh, giving grant of 100-100

crore rupees to all international level excellent universities and allotment of 1650 crore rupees to all institutes being developed on the line of AIIMS, shows deep sensitivity of our UPA Government towards the people of the country.

\*SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH (Sarguja): The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister has been very disappointing for the common man, State and Centre. There is no concern about the middle class in the Budget. No special provision has been made for agriculture and social field. This Budget is completely anti-farmer and anti-people. Also there is nothing special for Chhattisgarh State in the Budget.

This Budget is completely directionless. No relief has been given to any class of the society. No such concrete provision has been made in the Budget which enhance investment in the country.

No effort has been seen in the Budget to give relief to common man from price rise. The price rise rate sticks to 10 per cent level. In such a situation, the employees were expecting that the Finance Minister will raise the income tax limit, but he has not taken initiative in this regard. Nothing has been done in this Budget to give relief to the people from price rise. At the same time, the creation of jobs for youths have completely been denied in this Budget. For industries also, this Budget is very disappointing. No mention has been made of mining or the availability of raw material for the industries of the core sector. No action plan is seen in the Budget about the revival of core and middle category industries.

Special arrangements have been made in this Budget to take money from the pocket of common man. The money will go from the pocket of a common man by increasing revenue through levelling tax on mobile phone, car and vehicles. There will be negative effect on share trade of increasing distribution tax. Due to this, the trend of share market has also been negative towards this Budget. The market went upward at the starting of Budget Speech, but it started falling in the middle of the speech and showed no upward trend after that. According to experts, this Budget of Finance Minister is the worst Budget so far from the point of view of share market. This Budget is neither reformative, nor popular. This Budget has disappointed the common man.

In the education sector, there is nothing to make the basic facilities better in schools. No initiative has been taken to improve the quality of mid-day-meal. No new announcement has been made in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) for creating employment. Money has not been increased as compared to the last Budget. A provision of 1418 crore rupees is there for Pradhan Mantri Employment Creation Programme may also prove efforts on paper only.

No new facilities have been announced with regard to health and medical. In health sector, the participation of private sector is still more. No special provision has been made in the Budget to increase it.

There is nothing new in the agricultural sector too. Belief has been made on the old schemes. There is no special encouragement scheme to stop the falling development rate or enhance it, in the agriculture sector.

A provision has been made of 21700 crore rupees for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana but no big announcement has been made for construction of national highways. The Budget of old schemes has been increased. It is difficult to fulfil the needs by it.

There is no special provision in the power sector to remove the shortage of electricity in the States. Power distribution companies have been asked to formulate schemes, but no time limit has been fixed for it.

Rupees 15,260 crore has been allocated to the Drinking Water and Health Ministries. The target of getting rid of dirty water in 14000 settlements has been fixed. But there is no effort to ensure implementation of this scheme in the villages. No seriousness has been shown on the main rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada.

This Budget has disappointed all sectors. The decisions like check on diesel prices have already been taken by the Government. The result of these decisions will be seen in high prices after the Budget. The people already suffering from price rise, cannot expect decline in prices after seeing this Budget. The prices will certainly get increased after this Budget.

This Budget is very disappointing and I fully oppose it.

[English]

\*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I am happy to present my views on General Budget for the year 2013-14 in this august House. While we make a complete review of the present Budget, it seems to be merely a mathematical equation with addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Even after 65 years of Independence, we still have many unsolved problems. This is the reality. Illiteracy, poverty and dreadful diseases still prevail in this country. There is a continuous struggle for getting the basic needs such as safe drinking water, electricity, food, housing, clothing and other facilities. Our country is still in the same condition as it was on 15 August 1947. What have we achieved in the last 65 years? Terrorism is threatening the country at all fronts. There is no adequate fund allocation for the developmental programmes. On the contrary, the Union Government is unable to check problems like price rise, inflation, decreased value of Indian currency, etc. Work is in stagnation in all the departments.

The intrusion of anti-national elements from the neighbouring country is again a cause of great concern. Grants and subsidy cuts to the various essential commodities have resulted in increase of prices of diesel, petrol, LPG, fertilizers like Potash, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and urea by 100%, 150% and 200%. This affects the common people very much. Instead of taking forward, the activities of the Union government are making our country a backward one. Welcoming FDI in all sectors including the retail sector, this government is doing injustice to the industrial investors of our nation. During the tenure of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee as the Prime Minister of the country, it was said that there was a possibility of linking the rivers of the country, and assurance was given for speedy implementation of such a project. But the present government led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has raised objection, questioning the possibility of this scheme. There is no fund allocation for internal as well as external security. This will moreover create an insecure situation in the country. Union Government has not provided minimum support price for agricultural products. The views expressed by agricultural scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan in his Report were not considered for implementation.

Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that this Budget would pave way for Womens development, economic development of youth of this country and poverty alleviation. But there is no specific allocation of funds for these measure. Only oral assurances for name sake have been provided.

India is a Union of different States. But when compared to last year, allocation of funds to the States has been minimized. Even before presentation of General Budget, the Government has hiked the prices of petrol, Diesel, non- subsidized LPG Cylinders and rail fare as per their desire. Civil Aviation Sector has been paralyzed. Important air routes and timings of important flight services are being handled by private carriers. Because of this, Civil Aviation Ministry could not pay the salaries to the pilots of the government carrier. Even flight services are affected much. Union government is diverting funds from other sources to run the government carrier.

Particularly, in Defence sector, the big scam that was unearthed recently in the purchase of helicopters for use by VVIPs, warplanes and other weapons is a matter of shame for India among the countries of the world. Black money is stashed away to foreign countries. There is no action to retrieve this black money and bring it back to India. Income tax limit for an individual tax payer has not been raised by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. This has attracted wide criticism from different quarters. Growth rate has come down as never before and inflation has gone high. The States ruled by non-Congress parties are ill-treated and adequate funds are denied for those States. Corruption is rampant everywhere. Natural resources are being exploited under the protective cover of powerful politicians. There is no measure to control this

During the period of the then Prime Minister Dr. Atal Behari Vajpayee. Golden Quadrilateral Highway project was implemented successfully throughout the country. Allocation of funds to this Scheme has drastically come down. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchithalaivi Amma has taken several positive measures for the welfare of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Free rice under PDS, monthly pension of Rs. 1,000/- each to senior citizens, widows, and physically challenged persons, free milking cow worth Rs. 30,000/-; free goats (4 Numbers) worth Rs. 12,000/-; free laptops worth Rs. 14,500/-; financial assistance for marriage of poor

brides; Rs. 25,000/- aid for 12th Standard passed girls; 4 grams free gold for Mangal Sutra and a compensation of Rs. 15,000/- per acre to the farmers of drought affected areas are being provided in Tamil Nadu. As a result of this, poverty has been removed from the State of Tamil Nadu. But the Union Government refuses to grant allocation of fund to such welfare oriented Schemes. Other States of India are willing to follow the footsteps of Tamil Nadu. I strongly oppose the Union General Budget where there is no announcement of any Scheme for poverty alleviation, nation's security and development. In short this is an anti-poor Budget.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Finance Minister while delivering his speech about one important scheme of direct cash transfer said:

"All around us, we see the smiles on the faces of the dalit girls and the tribal boys who have received their scholarships. We see the happiness on the faces of the pregnant women who are assured that the Government cares for the mother and the child before and after child birth. We are redoubling our efforts to ensure that the digitized beneficiary lists are available."

17.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

I would like to tell the story of my district which has been selected as a pilot district for the direct cash transfer scheme. What has happened is that UIDAI started collecting the data in urban areas and the National Population Register (NPR) started collecting the data in rural areas. If I can quote from my own district, more than 6,55,116 data has been collected by NPR, but so far, after nine months, the UIDAI is not generating the UID numbers as far as Aadhaar is concerned. What is happening in the district is that whatever cash has to be transferred is not being done and there is a hue and cry among the potential beneficiaries on a daily basis.

To give another example, you have to transfer cash through Department of Social Welfare under scholarship scheme to university and college students as also fellowship to the UGC schemes. For all these schemes



where cash was supposed to be transferred is not being done only for the reason that UID has not been generated even though NPR, according to the information given to me by the officer concerned, has already transferred all the data to UIDAI. So far it has not generated the numbers. This is one problem.

The second problem which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that people stay in hostels run by the Social Welfare Department. Now in Karnataka Rs. 800 per student, as far as I know, is being given. If it is directly transferred to students, how will the warden of the Social Welfare Department who is running the hostel be able to run the hostel? What is the modality or mechanism the Government is going to adopt or the guidelines it is going to give to the district administration and the State Government to address this problem? So far this problem has not been addressed.

Thirdly, banks are not cooperating in seeding and mapping of Aadhaar number wherever it is available. In my own district for example, there are 9038 valid Aadhaar numbers available. All this has been submitted to various national banks. But, so far out of 9038, only 1701 have been seeded and mapped. Whenever we ask these bankers about it, they say that they have so many constraints and are not able to do it. This is also creating a huge problem. I also request the hon. Finance Minister to address this problem and instruct the bankers to implement it very strictly.

LPG supply is also linked to Aadhaar card. 20 per cent of my own area has been taken for a pilot project. In rural areas, as I have already said, even though NPR has already collected the data, so far not even one number has been generated. People who are going to the gas agencies are being told that whenever they submit the Aadhaar card, it will be reimbursed. I would like to ask this from the hon. Finance Minister. If at all they get the Aadhaar card and number after some time, will they get whatever benefits they were due to get as arrears?

Lastly, as regards scholarships, you said that 'students are smiling'. Scholarships of Universities, UGC, Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme and almost all UGC scholarships have not released money. University of Agricultural Science in Dharwad and the Karnataka University, Dharwad, which were supposed to distribute

the scholarships under this scheme, have not transferred the cash, but so far it has not been done because UGC has not released the money. I urge the Finance Minister to give necessary instructions, and then only there will be smile on the faces of *dalit* girls and other poor girls. Otherwise, this will ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have just started. Ultimately, it will be just as it is quoted in the newspapers that: "You will try to take political mileage out of it being a game changer". But, ultimately, it will not be a game changer. I want to submit this, through you, to the hon. Minister. Hence, please rectify these mistakes as early as possible.

Now, I would only like to mention a couple of points on agriculture, and then I will conclude because you have already warned ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute back you said 'lastly'. Do you remember?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, I have just started and taken only 3 minutes or so.

There are a few indications and reports that more than Rs. 3,48,000 crore of revenue has been foregone for the corporate houses. May I ask this, through you? When so many State Governments including the State of Karnataka are giving loan to the farmers at zero rate of interest, why cannot the Central Government do it? The Finance Minister and the Prime Minister are saying that: "We need to pamper them for sustainable growth of agriculture". But what is this? You could have given it at least at 1 per cent rate of interest, and by that the farmers could have been supported, which is also not being done. The Karnataka Government is already giving loan at zero rate of interest up to Rs. 1 lakh and at 1 per cent rate of interest up to Rs. 3 lakh through the cooperative sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Joshi.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, at the same time, there was a request as far as the crop insurance scheme is concerned to make Gram Panchayat as the unit. This demand is being continuously made for the last 4-5 years, but so far it has not been attended to. Hence, I urge that both crop insurance as well as weather-based insurance should be immediately addressed and rationalized so that whenever there is crop failure at least if weather-based insurance is there, then to a certain extent there will be relief to the farmer.

I would like to mention another important point. The PMGSY scheme is not there in many of the forward States because they have already completed connectivity. This is what is told to them. But I would urge here that upgradation is also a very important thing, and you have announced it. Please implement it.

At the same time, there is one major issue, which I would like to mention here. Nearly, Rs. 50,000 crore worth of vegetables are lost every year because of non-connectivity. Hence, I urge the Finance Minister that from farm land to the village and village to the taluka headquarters there should be proper connectivity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Mohammed E.T. Basheer.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I urge the hon. Minister to make a special programme so that every farm land is connected to the village and village to the taluka.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The common man is greatly disappointed from the General Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. The common man feels betrayed himself. The prices of petrol, diesel and parking etc. were already increased before the presentation of budget. The industrial development rate in 2012-13 remained zero. The growth rate of GDP remained only at 6 per cent. The FDI may be beneficial or not but the Finance Minister has been supporting the foreign investment. It is a matter of great concern. In the year 2011-12 only FDI of only 22 billion dollars came, whereas 26 billion dollars in the name of interest royalty has gone to foreign. It means the FDI has not been proved beneficial. Many assurances to check the prices are given by the Government but all the assurances are proved hollow. This budget shows all this.

The serious problems of terrorism, naxalites are whereas shaking the country, on the other hand the price rise is like a great giant. The common man is crushed in between these problems. The Security Budget has been reduced in comparison to last year. Whereas it was required to be enhanced to combat terrorism, naxalites like problems, but the Government has turned eyes on security. The Government is fully aware about the dire

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

need of security in the country but knowingly nothing for the security has been provided in the Budget. Last year Rs. 2 crore were to be given to CRPF for the procurement of weapons but only Rs. 80 lakhs were released. On the one hand it is being said to modernise NSG and on the other hand the Ministry of Finance has dumped it. Last year Rupees five crores was to be allocated to Border Security Forces but it got only Rs. Eighty Lakhs and this year it has been reduced to Rs. Two crores. The neighboring countries are strengthening their borders and be are making deductions in it. Increasingly infiltration has double attack on the economy. The life of the common man is becoming worst due to the increase in crimes.

Secondly, the Government has not increased the expenditure limit of Income Tax for employees and middle class workers, which create hardships for these categories. The exemption of only Rs. Two Thousand is like a drop in the ocean. All the classes are disappointed from it. The olive and soyabin oils, steel utensils, marble stones, A.C., meal in hotels, set top box and cigarettes etc have been made costly. Besides it, the pockets of the middle class people have been attacked by making silk cloths, designed jewellery and mobile phones of more than two thousand cost costly.

No special package has been announced for the farmers. The farmers had been committing suicides. If this situation persists, he will further commit suicide, as he is suffering from the floods, droughts, natural calamities but nothing special has been provided in the Budget. The farmer should get subsidy for tractors, fertilisers, seeds and agricultural equipments but it has not find any place in the Budget.

Recently, the Maharashtra faced drought. Rajasthan has scarcity of water. The condition of Bihar and Jharkhand is very serious. The farmers of Jharkhand are not getting any irrigation facility. If my Lok Sabha constituency Giridih, whether it is urban area or rural area, there is serious problem of drinking water. Irrigation is negligence. The animals have started dying. Giving loans to farmers will not only do. There is need of framing any concrete policy so that the farmer may come out of economic crisis. It is for the Central Government to provide Financial Assistance to the State Governments and help them. They should get assistance for fertilisers power, irrigation and education etc.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, before I make my observation on this Budget, I would like to make a humble submission...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, when my turn will come? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu ji, the list which I am having for the present, your name is not in it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The list which has been presented to me for the present, your name is not on it.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The Chairman, who was occupying the seat before you, Sardinha Sahab told to call my name after three Hon. Members. If I am wrong, then ask him. Till this time not three, but nine members have spoken and I am still waiting...(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Lalu ji, the Chair is not prejudice towards you.

...(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: I am telling that the list which has been prepared here, according to it Jagdanand Singh ji of your party has spoken for 13 minutes, so your name is not in the list. But I will try to accommodate you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I was told that time to speak will be given to me after the speech of three members. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I will make calculations.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Before making certain observations on this Budget, I wish to make a humble suggestion. ...(Interruptions) Kindly allow me to speak.

Sir, before the commencement of Budget Session, my humble suggestion is that a pre-Budget Session of

the Parliament should be convened at least for three days so that MPs can make their contribution on what the pattern of the Budget should be. When the Budget is presented, it will be the outcome of the collective wisdom of this Parliament. Therefore, I suggest that a pre-Budget Session of the Parliament may kindly be convened in future.

Paras 20 and 21 of the Budget Speech pertain to the minorities. We all know that SC/ST/OBC category people belong to the marginalized sections of the society. My learned friend, Mr. Owaisi, was giving some figures. As far as the SC Sub-Plan is concerned, you have allotted Rs. 41,561 crore, and Rs. 24,598 crore for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Sir, there was a suggestion from the Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra Commission that OBCs must have a Sub-Plan. He had given some statistics. Even today, in reply to Question No. 254, which was on the socio-economic and educational status of Muslims, it was stated:

“That about 80 per cent of the Muslims in urban areas and 27 per cent in rural areas live below the poverty line. Muslims are concentrated in locations with poor infrastructure facilities. This affects their access to basic services like education, health facilities and transport. Similarly, about a third of small villages with high concentration of Muslims do not have any educational institutions. There is a scarcity of medical facilities in larger villages with substantial Muslim concentration. About 40 per cent of large villages with a substantial Muslim concentration do not have any medical facilities.”

This is the reply given to Question No. 254 today. What I am suggesting is that this Sub-Plan for OBCs will help us very much. I humbly urge upon the Government to think about this very seriously.

Regarding Maulana Azad Foundation, you have given Rs. 160 crore plus Rs. 100 crore. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalu ji, you are a senior member, so please have patience. I am adjusting.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: When the Maulana Azad Foundation was established, it had high aims and objectives, but unfortunately, now they have been degraded. It has just become a loan giving agency. So, there is a need to make the Maulana Azad Foundation as the best institution nation-wide with the aim of helping the minorities in all the development indicators.

Coming to Kerala, we all know that Kerala is in the fear complex of drought. Our hon. Chief Minister had met the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister seeking adequate financial support to meet the consequences of severe drought. Similar is the issue of coconut farmers. It is also a burning problem. Serious attention may kindly be given for that also.

Sir, we have a reasonable demand for an IIT. That demand has not yet been considered. I once again appeal to the Government to have a serious consideration on that aspect. We have to give adequate financial support for the regional centre of the Aligarh Muslim University established in Malappuram district of Kerala.

Similarly, adequate quota of kerosene for the fishermen should be given. That is also another burning problem in our State.

Establishment of AIIMS like institution is very much needed in our State. I hope that the Government will give top priority to the above mentioned things.

I would like to say another thing. I must congratulate the Government for the bold initiatives taken for women and children. The Government has taken bold steps on that.

Para 108 of the Budget Speech is in respect of post offices. The Government has a very good proposal. The Government has allotted Rs. 532 crore for revamping the post offices. The post offices will be enabled to perform the duties with the facility of the core banking.

In my constituency, there are two post offices - Tirur and Kuttippuram. These two post offices have been having their own land. They are continuously giving rent for the building. The Tirur post office is paying Rs. 20,000 and the other post office which is at Kuttippuram is paying Rs. 11,000 per month as rent.

When we are converting post offices with the core banking facilities, I would request the Government to come forward to construct buildings for these post offices.

I once again congratulate the Government for the bold initiatives taken in respect of the marginalized section. I hope that my suggestions would be taken into consideration seriously.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji, there is shortage of time so without making any background reference you directly come to the point.

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to give some suggestions to Hon. Finance Minister on General Budget 2013-14.

It has particularly been said about Budget that it is dedicated to mainly women, youths and poor, but no effort has been made in this Budget to bring down the rising prices. It is beyond to understand as to how the relief can be provided to women and poors. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister should necessarily make a declaration for providing relief from price rise to women and poors.

In paras 71 to 78 of the Budget, talk of strengthening small, medium and micro industries has been made, but small industries have to face major problem of working capital. Until or unless working capital is provided at the rate of 4 per cent, small, medium and micro industries cannot become viable. Therefore, besides strengthening of SIDBI, provision to provide loan at 4 per cent interest should also be made in the Budget.

In paras 17 to 22 of the Budget provisions have been made for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and minority sections, but providing scholarship to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes less than the students of minority section is discriminatory decision against students of SC and ST. Therefore, efforts should be made to remove this disparity in the Budget.

In Para 33 of the Budget, mention has been made to make Nalanda University as a best institute of

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

education. We welcome it but when Takshila can be world heritage then why can Nalanda University not be world heritage because Nalanda University was the biggest knowledge hub at that time. Therefore, efforts should also be made in this regard by making provision in the budget for this purpose.

In para 38, declaration of Rs. 33 thousand crore has been made under MGNREGA, but if the desired amendments have not been made to MGNREGA and scheme is not monitored timely, then the amount allocated under MGNREGA will not be spent. Its solution is not visible in the budget. Hon. Finance Minister should also make efforts for this.

In para 53 of the Budget, talk has been made to make investment in live stock development, but until special exemption in Income Tax is provided to investing industries, institutes in live stock development, till then live stock development mission will not be successful.

In para 57 of the Budget mention has been made regarding construction of roads, but owing to not availability of timely clearance from Ministry of Environment the announcements made in the earlier budget have not been fulfilled so far. Therefore, action should be taken in this regard through expediting the decision making process.

In para 62 of the Budget Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor has been mentioned but full budget has not been provided. It has not been mentioned as to how the budget will be provided and by when the project will be completed. It is also necessary for railway development and important necessity for the cities falling between Delhi to Mumbai. Therefore, it should be high priority project of the Government, which has no where been mentioned.

In para 94 of the Budget, SEBI has been mentioned but no mechanism has been mentioned for compensating small investors in the case they are cheated by some companies, it is despairing for the small investors making investment in share market. Therefore, their desperation should also be addressed.

In part B, tax proposals of the Budget, no relief has been provided for salaried employees and officers, whereas the Standing Committee on Finance of the Parliament had mentioned to raise the limit of relief.

Therefore, as per recommendation of the Committee, provision should be made in the budget to provide relief in the Income Tax.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh):  
With the country facing a very big problem of inflation and increase in the price of petrol and diesel, the people of India were waiting for a budget which would give them some relief in commodity prices by giving some subsidy on diesel and petroleum products but the hope of people has not been fulfilled by the Budget as it does not address any of these issues. The middle class is also disappointed because the working class was waiting for some relief in their taxes which also has not been addressed and only a rebate of Rs. 2000 is given for people earning Rs. 5 lakh per year which is not at all sufficient and a very small amount. The poor people wanted that the price of commodities like vegetables, grains and pulses should come down and they should be given subsidy on more number of cylinders but the Finance Minister has not touched any of these issues. Big flagship programmes which are announced are not implemented properly and give rise to many corrupt practices in the country.

The programmes like MGNREGA and mid day meal are also not implemented properly and the number of people who should be benefited are also not being benefited. As I am in the Consultative Committee of Shipping many Ports Users Association have contacted me and given me more memorandum of some wrong decisions taken in the Customs Act (Section 104), where offences under Section 135 are proposed to be made non-bailable, defining them as (a) Evasion or attempted evasion of duty exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs; and (b) Prohibited goods notified under sub-clause of section 135. Some consideration should be done on these issues as you are aware the present trend of dealing with trade that *officer prima facie* come with reservations that trade have done wrong and their aim is to hold the trade responsible without observing transparent approach. In such a situation the powers of using non-bailable jurisdiction will be "absolute 16 powers corrupt absolutely" and same will promote, exploitation of trade by various corrupt practices. So, I request you to study the matter again so that no wrong is done even to traders.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Budget presented for 2013-14 is not in the interest of development of common people.

Today what the situation has been emerged, it will be proved unsuccessful in showing any path of planning to dealt with it. Today each and every person right from common man to farmer, worker, trader is going under distress due to failure of the Government. After the incident of gang rape committed in Delhi on 16th December, 2012, the public anger has been emerged out because the Government ignored the measures to be taken for the security of women, but the present situation regarding safety of women in the country is alarming. There is a need to take immediate steps by the Government for improving this situation. Mere saying that we will do, we are doing will not work. Concerned people need to be made sensitized.

After globalisation and liberal economy system in the country workers interests have been hampered. The salaried classes including workers and employees have started to make revolt for the last decade because of not increasing the pay in ratio of constant increase in the price rise and inflation actual wage is being reduced. Consequently their living standard is going down. Despite increase in productivity and work load the situation of average worker is pitiable. As a result unrest in prevailing among the workers of organised and unorganised sector. Having no concern of labour policies of the Government with the reality the unrestful workers recently went on strike. The assurances given by the Government in the annual labour conference have not been implemented. Price rise is taking place in all sectors of the country, but no increase has been made in pension payment being made by the Government in labour maintenance fund. How one can maintain his family in just Rs. 300 to 700 per month? The government will have to take its note and increase should made in the payment of pension in the Provident Fund project, 1995. The workers also needs livelihood. But if he is not given respectful wage and pension, then how he will be able to survive, this should also be given a thought.

The worker sector has an important problem. Large scale appointments are being made on contract basis.

About 40 per cent man power in productivity sector and more than 50 per cent in service sector is working on contract and its working conditions are mainly exploit making. Therefore, amendments should be made in the Contract Labour Regulation and Production Act, 1973 for the interest of workers. The contract labour system has been promoted by the Government. In absence of adequate provisions in labour laws relating to the contract labourers, the contract labourers are not getting required social and economic security. Under present development model, job opportunities are shrinking and the last decade was a decade of jobless development. More than 400 million workers in unorganised sector are facing exploitation. The condition of agricultural labourers, domestic workers is pitiable and they are falling prey to utter exploitation in absence of fair wages, social security and grievances redressal machinery.

Coal sector is one of the largest public sector. Coal India enjoys monopoly in coal sector. In post coal nationalisation era, Coal Mines Pension Fund, 1998 came into effect with an objective of providing fair wages to coal workers and fair pension to them post retirement. But, the amount of pension being given to coal workers is utterly inadequate. In view of rising prices and absence of proper social security, there is a need for increasing pension being paid under Coal Mines Pension Fund, 1998. I urge the Government to pay attention to it and effect hike in it.

Second most important issue is irrigation concerning our farmers. There is great disparity in irrigation facilities all over India. In Punjab and Haryana, 90-95 per cent arable land is covered under irrigation, whereas, it is only 19 per cent in Maharashtra. There is a need to bridge this disparity. Availability of proper irrigation facilities lead to proper agriculture growth. In Maharashtra, farmers depend upon rain water as irrigation facilities are scarce and they get only on crop. Moreover, they get less yield per acre. Whereas, MSP is uniform for entire country. How the farmers in Vidarbha can compete with farmers in Punjab and Haryana, where they get 2-3 crops every year. In view of constantly increasing prices of fertilizers, seeds and agri-labour cost farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The Government have failed to give remunerative prices to the farmers and consequently farmers in Vidarbha, Maharashtra are committing suicide. The Government is hilly responsible

for deplorable condition of farmers. The Government has not envisioned any model for agri-development. Lakhs of farmers in the country are committing suicide and the Government is not taking any corrective measures in this regard. On the contrary, the Government has banned export of agri-produce and further deteriorated their condition. Cotton is produced in abundance in Vidarbha including rice. There is huge demand of these produce all over the market. But, the Government has deprived the farmers of likely benefit, that may have been available to them in view of spurt in demands of these two produce, by banning export thereof. Today, farmers are only entity in the country, who have no control over pricing and marketing of their produce. It is further worsening the condition of farmers. Therefore, the Government needs to change its agriculture policy. There is a need to dismantle the commission for agriculture cost and pricing and make arrangements for providing remunerative price for agri-produce. At the same time, the Government should boost export of agri-produce in place of banning export thereof. I urge the Government to change its mindset and give more priority to the farmers and agri-produce and focus on it as a central point of development.

Abundant coal is available in Vidarbha region and that is why a number of thermal power projects are coming up in Vidarbha. After setting up country's biggest power plant with power generation capacity of 2340 MW, now the Government is sanctioning private sector power plants in Vidarbha. It is adversely effecting environment in Vidarbha. River water has been polluted to the extent that it is no more worth drinking and fishing is also on the verge of coming to an end. Increasing number of thermal power plants has resulted in sound, air and water pollution and consequently it has made the life of people miserable. As a result, Chanderpur in Vidarbha has become second most polluted city in the country and other cities too have been badly affected. Therefore, in view of increasing level of pollution, I urge the Government not to permit setting up of more thermal power plants in this region and prepare an action plan for taking necessary steps for controlling pollution and also allocate additional funds for this purpose.

In place of providing jobs, the Government has announced in the Budget that it would give Rs. 10 thousand each to some lakh youth in the form of some incentives. Is it unemployment alleviation programme?

Giving them jobs in place of any incentive would be appropriate for our youth. More than 20 crore youth are jobless. They are wasting their time running from pillar to post searching job. The Government has prepared no action plan for job creation. In fact, there is a need to prepare employment generation policy. Unemployed youth in each family, every section of society are desperately waiting for employment. Their education, knowledge even life is getting wasted. Let us not make them wait for employment. The Government should create new employment opportunities.

Cotton is produced in abundance in Vidarbha (Maharashtra). There is an urgent need for setting up cotton textile mills in cotton producing districts such as Yavatmal, Akola, Vardha, Amravati, Chandrapur and in other cotton producing states. It will provide jobs to weavers. These districts should be declared as cotton textile zone and an allocation of Rs. 1000 should be provided for this purpose.

In view of drought situation in Maharashtra, I urge the Government to provide Rs. 5000 crore to tackle it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank you very much. If you go through this budget you will find that country is facing challenges to fix the growth rate. If you see the global and economic growth rate, it was 3.9 percent in the year 2011 and it has come down to 3.2 percent in the year 2012. It seems that only China will be able to achieve the growth rate more than India in the year 2013-14 as per the estimates.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister, through you that he has made a provision of one thousand crore rupees for Skill Development Programme for girl child, women and youth and targeted 50 million people as base for this. He has also said "Aapka Paise, Aapke Hath". I would like to say that Uttar Pradesh Government is providing jobs. We are providing unemployment allowance, if not jobs in Uttar Pradesh. Why the Government is not making efforts to provide unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed people in the whole country?

It is said that there is 60 percent increase for minorities. Today, reports of Sachar Committee and Rangnath Mishra Committee have come. So why you are not making provisions on educational, social and

economic basis as per those reports? Why you are not implementing those? There is a need to implement that today. As far as the matter regarding differently abled persons is concerned, there is need to raise their pension also. The inflation has escalated. We are giving polio drops for "Ek Boond Jindagi ke liye". But if we visit at village level we find lots of differently abled persons there. I would like that arrangements should be made through funds so that they are provided artificial limbs to connect them with the mainstream of the society. On the other hand, I would not like to talk about health and education because all the honourable members are aware about that. You have made provision of 150 crore rupees in the budget for health care of old people. As per my knowledge, there are more than one and half crore old people who are neglected by their families in the country and no concrete arrangements have been made by you. If their number is in crores then mere one rupee per old person is not enough.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, now I will like to say about fee-hike. The computer fees of rupees 290 per month has been fixed for the students of class one to eight in Kendriya Vidyalaya, the school development fund has been raised to one thousand, rupees 290 have been raised to rupees 800 for class nine and class ten students, rupees 290 and rupees 340 for Humanities and commerce students of class eleventh and twelve have been raised to rupees 700 and rupees 600 and rupees 650. When the inflation is so high then what is the justification of it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra ji what is the need for going into so much details where you could have said that fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas have been raised exorbitantly.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes, therefore, I have spoken in detail. Secondly, today the situation in education system in the whole country is such that only two teachers are working in 40 percent schools.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to demand that hon'ble Minister has said about granting rupees 1650 crore for six AIIMS. There is continuous demand from Uttar Pradesh. Shri Yogi Adityanath ji has also demanded for it many a times. People die in "Poorvanchal" due to encephalitis. There is one Sanjay Gandhi AIIMS Hospital in Lucknow and other is in Rai Bareilly, both are near about. There should be one AIIMS

at every corner of the state. There is a long pending demand of upgrading Allahabad Medical College as AIIMS. At least, that should be given the status of AIIMS.

As far as the matter of scholarship is concerned, it is for Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, OBC and minorities. Today, the total population of minorities is more than 18 crore. You have provided 5,284 crore rupees for them which is not reasonable.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you see the condition of malnourished children then the campaign for this was in two hundred districts. Now, you have added two hundred more districts in it. If you see the date in this regard, then you will find that every third malnourished child in the world is from India. Today, 46 percent children in the country are such whose weight is less than normal weight. Now, I would like to talk about drinking water and cleanliness. The time allotted to me has not finished yet. I have been given five-six minutes time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know about it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: A target of 1200 Megawatt Power Production has been fixed in Uttar Pradesh. But, no provision for this has also been made. If development is not done in Uttar Pradesh then country cannot be developed.

A very less provision has been made in the budget for clean water and to make it free from arsenic, fluoride and salinity. We have not been able to provide clean drinking water to the people even after 65 years of Independence.

Many members have already said about MGNREGA. Therefore, I will not go into its details. But, there is a need to get concrete works in that. The soil work is done and in the rainy season that again is filled up. That is fictitious work in a way.

Regarding agricultural loan, you have made a provision of seven lakh crore rupees for that. As per the CAG report, a scam of 70 thousand crore rupees in loan waiving has been raised in this House. Our government in Uttar Pradesh has waived off a loan of 50 thousand rupees per farmer. Free arrangements for irrigation through tube-wells and canals have been done. The Uttar Pradesh government has made arrangements that no auction of



mortgaged land of farmers will be done. Our government has also made arrangement for increasing the prices of per quintal produce of sugarcane from farmers. At least, you should learn from state governments.

You have provided 5000 crore rupees for construction of godowns under NABARD. Every year, three and half lakh metric tonne foodgrains get rotten. Supreme Court has said that food grain should be distributed among poor people, but you have not distributed it yet. As far as construction of roads is concerned, you have fixed a target of three thousand kilometers for Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. There is a wide road from Lucknow to Rai Bareilly and after that it is narrow upto Allahabad. What sort of yardstick it is. I would like to say that there should be no such discrimination. Most of the weaving mills are closed today and the weaver is on the verge of starvation. Swadeshi Cotton Mill is closed down, woolen mills are closed. The Mau Ima Weaving Mill in Allahabad is lying closed. You have raised the budget for defence but China has constructed Rail and road routes ports. However, we are still at the same position and scams are being done. Recently Helicopter scam has come to light. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Finance Minister that he has said about giving grant of 100 crore rupees to four best Institutes. What are the names of those Institutes? I would like to say about Rajeev Gandhi Electrification and PMGSY. This scheme has not reached Uttar Pradesh even for the last three-four years and only selected few districts have been covered. The population in the villages has increased. Whether it is PMGSY or Rajeev Gandhi Electrification Scheme, all the habitats are not upgraded. Those should also be upgraded.

With these words, I support this budget and conclude.

*[English]*

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Hon'ble Finance Minister while introducing the Budget has made it clear that our country has no reason for gloom or pessimism and we can attain a growth of 5%. He has also pointed out that the average growth for the 11th Plan period, entirely under the UPA Government was 8% the highest ever in any Plan period.

The Finance Minister doesn't hide his worry about the current account deficit (CAD) and he has mentioned

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

about our excessive dependence on oil imports, high volume of coal imports, our passion for gold and slow down in exports. But, even during this, all flagship programmes have been fully and adequately funded.

The allocation of Rs. 41,561 crores for scheduled caste sub plan and Rs. 24,598 crores for the tribal sub plan shows the concerns of the Government to the welfare of the downtrodden.

The allocation for women and child welfare has been substantially increased by earmarking Rs. 97,134 crores and Rs. 77,236 crores respectively.

Minorities are given due consideration by allocating Rs. 3,511 crores, which is 12% than previous year.

For health and family care the Finance Minister earmarked Rs. 37,330 crores and he has also provided Rs. 4,727 crores for medical education, training and research.

Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy have been mainstreamed through National Health Mission and Rs. 1,069 crore have been allocated for this, which is a welcome move.

Education has been given high priority and the Finance Minister has allocated Rs.65,867 crores, which is 17% more than last year.

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICSDS) has been given due importance and the allocation of Rs. 17,700 crores which is 11.7% increase shows the concern of the Government towards this scheme.

The Government has shown due consideration for clean drinking water and the allocation of Rs. 15,260 crores for various schemes in this regard is a welcome move.

The JNNURM is being continued in the 12th Plan and the substantial increase and allocation of Rs. 14,873 crores for projects in the current year with specific scheme of purchasing 10,000 buses definitely will be a big contribution for urban transport.

The increase of allocation by earmarking Rs. 27,049 crores to the Ministry of Agriculture will definitely provide a boost to agricultural activities.

The promise of the Finance Minister to support projects in cities and municipalities to take up waste-to-energy projects under PPP mode is a move in the right direction.

The concern for women has been reflected in the Budget in the form of setting up of Nirbhaya Fund by contributing Rs. 1000 crores.

For skill development among youth the allocation of Rs. 1000 crores is intended for training the youth in different skills.

The Finance Minister has made an attempt to present a balanced budget by keeping away from imposing heavy taxes. But at the same time he has imposed some taxes on the high-income groups.

The funding of educational institutions has not been done considering the need of many states, which are neglected for many years.

Absence of a much awaited proposal to consider a scheme for increased pension for employees of public sector undertakings, by way of CPF pensions, is a glaring disappointment in this budget.

Allocations for the development of various sea-ports in the country has been made without considering the ground realities and it would have been proper if these were made on a need based formula.

Even though proposals are made in the budget to overcome the economic slow-down, it is yet to be seen whether the required boost will be there for improvement of economy as expected. Promotion of exports and creation of an atmosphere to make use of India's natural resources like coal for boosting electricity generation will lead to economic growth.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu Prasad.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, I am grateful that you have done justice to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure that you would also do justice to the chair. You will sit down when the bell rings.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, the budget which the Finance Minister has brought after the finance management of the whole country, there were speculations throughout that country that it will be a populist election budget, but the elections will be held on time. Nobody wastes one year without any reason. The hon. Finance Minister has done this as an experiment during his tenure.

When the journalists asked for my reaction, I said

[English]

Something is better than nothing

[Translation]

I do agree that somehow we shall support and vote, you don't worry. But all the members know that circumstances are not good today in the world. We will have to pay attention as to how these conditions can be improved. In addition to this under UPA-1, the huge money which was given under 'Bharat Nirman' from MGNREGA to education for all hospitals and electricity. The hon. President, who was Finance Minister at the time, had assured the House that this programme would continue and that is continuing. It is the fact. When it is the fact, we would like to know, as to where the money has come from and where it is being spent? What is the balance with you for the programmes which you have placed before the country. The UPA-1 government, we were also part of that, had, with a view to avoid confrontation with the developed states and to remove the regional imbalance, asked us to take a big leap, take special care, but the states like Bihar are lagging miles behind. I would like to ask when we will bring our brothers who are lagging behind at par with others.

Sir, the women are the biggest sufferers in this budget. Social Justice is our commitment, secularism is our foundation, but I would be the happiest person, had there been a special programme in the budget for the backward classes, minorities and dalits of the country. There is no such programme. An agitation is going on in Aligarh University demanding minority status. Not only this, under Fatmi Committee, a branch of Aligarh University was to be opened in Kishanganj. In between, whether any arrangements for the money has been made or not. The hon. member has rightly said that 90 districts were selected by Sachar Commission for the minority

community in the country. 90 districts, where Muslims were in large number were selected after the report of Sachar Commission and it was announced that these districts would be developed in the field of education. But no work in this regard has started yet. Specially in Bihar, it is not seen anywhere. We will have to take Muslim population into confidence for bringing them into mainstream. We do not discuss the issue of development of Muslims, because we are afraid of BJP people. They would accuse us of Muslim appeasement ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to tell you, how efficient the Finance Minister of both parties are. They had two Finance Ministers and these have that three. We have seen it in this very House that Mr. Manmohan Singh ji made such a good arrangement that he was elevated to the post of the Prime Minister. In the same way, we have seen Pranab Dada as the Finance Minister. Today, he is enhancing the glory of Rashtrapati Bhawan as the President of India. The third Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram has just come. He is always in emergency and remains reserved. That is why he is still with us. He has also made some good provisions.

Now, I would tell something about your Finance Minister Jaswant Singh ji. He was very intelligent Finance Minister, but BJP had to remove him. The second Finance Minister was...*(Interruptions)*. They don't allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is shortage of time, therefore, you please conclude.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Shri Yashwant Sinha was the second Finance Minister of NDA Government. Sword is also hanging over his head. They had two and here we have three Finance Ministers. Those who were capable were elevated to the higher posts ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please stick to time and let Lalujji conclude his speech.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, the other thing which I want to say is to make better provision in the budget for backward people and the minorities and take them into confidence. You do not care about their economic condition but threaten and coerce the Muslim youths in the name of terrorism. In Madhubani, Darbhanga, Munger in Bihar many such allegations have been made against Muslim youths.

I would also like to say that if charges are found correct, then you take action against them through trial under STC.

I would like to say one thing more, Anyway, I don't have to say anything in this regard, as it is your internal matter. Sometimes, when the Press people are in good mood, they print that the next Prime Minister should be Mr. Chidambaram ...*(Interruptions)*. But I don't want to pass any comment over this. These Press people print such things. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lalujji, you promised to conclude your speech early. Now you please conclude it and keep your promise.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Chairman Sir, I will take two minutes more. The Finance Minister controls RBI and all other financial Institutions. You will have to pay special attention towards downtrodden and minorities. Unless there are directions from the top, these people can't be benefitted. Financial benefits don't reach them. Therefore, Muslims, backwards and poor people are not getting adequate benefits of your schemes. It is only for namesake that this has been done and that has been done. You will have to do one thing. The Union Minister had to go to jail on the basis of the Report of CAG. The traders and the politicians of the country are being blamed. Many states have mentioned about the scams on the basis of CAG Report. However, fraud of Bihar and the other states should be investigated. You are sending the money, but they are not taking action in this regard. There is no monitoring. They say that leaders have usurped the money. From where this money comes and where it goes. If this government is serious about benefitting the poor, then they should take over the whole property of the nation and re-distribute it. Whatever land or property is there, confiscate it and then distribute it equally. You will have to do it. That is what the Annaji of Civil Society had said. You will have to do something about right to property. You will have to take care as to who will own the property and in what quantity.

Today businessman is leaving the country, saying good bye India. They are saying that they will not live here as there is no respect, prestige here. While concluding my speech, I would like to say one thing that when I rise to speak. There is uneasiness amongst BJP people. They do not want to hear the truth. I conclude my speech while supporting this budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lajuji, while speaking you don't look towards me as to what I am saying.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You do not let me speak but my whole attention remains toward you.

[English]

\*SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): I support the Union Budget for the financial year 2013-14. It is the best budget that could be proposed and presented in such adverse times, not just in India but the world over. This is a budget presented in such tumultuous times when the world economy slipped in a recession and growth rates fell to 5%. India's estimated growth this financial year is 5% while while projections for growth by RBI is pegged at 5.5%.

India's growth rate between 2004 and 2008 and again in 2009-10 and 2010-11, was over 8 percent and, in fact, it crossed 9 percent in four of those six years. It is worthy to note that even in 2008, during the heights of recession the UPA Government was able to maintain the growth rate at a healthy 8%. The average rate of growth for the 11th Plan period, entirely under the UPA Government, was 8 percent, the highest ever in any Plan period and this was possible because of the pragmatic leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi.

The budget for this year features an estimate of Rs. 16,65,297 lakh crores, a staggering figure indeed. If we go 65 years back to history, the first budget was prepared with a budget estimate for revenue expenditure of Rs. 197.39 crores and in 1962, it was Rs. 1852.40 crores. One can experience the commanding heights our growing economy attained since independence in the last 65 years by looking at the upward curve in budgetary estimates for expenditure.

This budget displays the humane face of India. Pandit Nehru ji, from the first five year plans introduction, it is seen that the government above all considerations, stood for the welfare of the people. The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India which defined the scope of its work in the following terms:

- (a) That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

- (b) That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and
- (c) That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

The very foundations of the concept of inclusive growth can be witnessed in these statements in the first planning commission introduction and mandate, a reflection of Nehru Ji's magnanimous vision. It was inclusive growth that Nehru Ji promulgated when he enunciated the mixed economy theory. I cannot view this budget without reflecting upon the Nehruvian ideals in it, those ideals he envisaged, the enlightening ideals that became the architecture of an inclusive India is present in every page, every line and every word in this budget document.

The world reeling under pressure from a fractured economic process is barely able to revive from the aftermath of recession is the 2008. Many nations have collapsed under this crushing weight. The European Union, once a powerhouse of economic activities, is on the brink of an implosion. The growing economies have slumbered and so do the once great powers, looming towards a fiscal cliff.

As hon. Minister P. Chidambaram has rightly said, only China and Indonesia are ahead of us in growth. The crude oil prices have shot up, and a situation similar to that of 2008 is still hovering over the developing and under developing nations. India, even in this pall of fiscal doom in showing remarkable traits of courage and self sustainability. When we examine the reasons behind this unique character, the answer my friends, lies in the bold and pragmatic steps undertaken by the UPA Government to contain the damages of recession.

When we look back, where hunger, despair and hopelessness were common is no longer there. In this hallowed hall of democracy, the Lok Sabha, my colleagues from all sections and states used to raise the issue of farmer suicides and hunger deaths often, but now, these averments and allegations are no longer heard in the Lok Sabha. Can anybody say now that there are hunger deaths or farmer suicides occurring in India? It is the result of the UPA government and congress party focused approach that ushered in growth and development to all

that reduced poverty and brought in the days of prosperity for all sections.

MGNREGA of UPA I was instrumental in security and employment to crores of people. Five crore families or 25 crores of people benefited from MGNREGA. According to minimum wages applicability, each household earns Rs. 14000 to Rs. 16,000 per year. If this is not a revolution, what else is a revolution? This is an inclusive revolution.

I congratulate the UPA government and Shri Chidambaram for allocating Rs. 33,000 crores for the MGNREGA scheme for the next financial year. Our farmers are the proud creators of the renewed India story and last year they produced 260 million tonne of foodgrains, while this year it is 250 million tonnes. This is by no means a small feat; it is an endorsement of the trust and belief that the farming community has bestowed upon the UPA government and its leadership.

We have a comfortable position of foodgrain in the country. The total stock position with the public sector agencies was 662 lakh tonnes on 1st February, 2013 including 307 lakh tonnes of wheat and over 353 tonnes of rice. How this was achieved? The government has provided 575000 crores of incentives to give interest benefits for farmers and reduced their burden and moreover, restored their faith in agriculture and farming.

As a sign of gratitude for farmers the Finance Minister has raised the same to seven lakhs crores of rupees. Quite contrary to the opposition's expectations, Shri Chidambaram has not touched the poor people, he has spared the poor man and thought from their angle.

Some of the leaders of the opposition say this is an election oriented budget. What do you mean by that? What do you mean by election oriented budget? If election oriented budget gives the ruling party the endorsement of people by votes, then that budget is people friendly. If that is such, I accept this as an election oriented budget. This budget is of the people, by the people and for the people.

This budget takes care of the women, youth and the poor. The budget addresses the problem of minority, SC/ST and the working class. Science and technology is given a thrust, child welfare schemes are enhanced,

women friendly banking services, the first of its kind in India, endorsing the rights of women and their identity.

About 60 years back, we may peruse, the Indian condition, especially in the key social development indicators. I would compare that situation with today's conditions. In 1950, life expectancy in India (31 years) was less than half that in the US (68 years). But by 2005, India (64 years) was not far behind the US (77 years).

- The under 5 mortality rates is 59 per 1000 live births in 2010.
- The maternal mortality ratio stands at 212 per 1,00,000 live births during 2007-09.
- The annual incidence of malaria (cases of malaria/1000 population) has been halted around 1.5 since the year 2008.
- In case of Tuberculosis, the new smear positive case detection rate is 72% and new smear positive success rate is 88%. Over 1.1 crore women benefited from the Janani Suraksha Yojana during 2011-12.

Government has launched the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for screening of children below 18 years for 30 different types of diseases, disorders, deficiencies and disabilities. This national initiative will eventually cover around 270 million children across the country. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 61.9 years in the period 1996-2000 to 66.1 years in the period 2006-2010. Since the launch of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, more than 3.35 crore smart cards have been issued and more than 43.26 lakh persons have availed hospitalization facility under the scheme. All these schemes fruited as the government had a calibrated approach with a determination to combat these social indicator challenges.

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM) has been provided Rs. 13,215 crore. The Mid-day meal programme today covers around 11 crore children in over 12 lakh schools. ICDS allocated Rs. 17,700 crore in 2013-14, representing an increase of 11.7 percent. Rs. 3,511 crore allocated to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. This is an increase of 12 percent over the BE and 60 percent over the RE of 2012-13. Education is the other high priority and

Rs. 65,867 crore allocated to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The paramount importance of the budget is experienced in the meticulous inclusion of social sector and advanced allocation of resources. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for carrying out the vision cherished by Pandit Nehru and carried out by Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi of inclusive growth through this budget. The UPA II government is taking a revolutionary step through direct benefit transfer scheme "aapka paisa aapke haath" in which nearly 11 lakh poor people will be benefited. And the Finance Minister has given his commitment in this scheme. My constituency, Wayanad, is one of the 51 districts selected for commencing this scheme.

About a month back, I was invited for a function with respect to the scheme and actually I didn't know what was the function. Myself and Minister reached the venue and about 350 to 400 students of 5th, 6th and 7th classes were sitting there. The Executive Director, Canara Bank and several other officers were present in the function. We were to inaugurate the provision of bank pass books to the tribal children. They were very excited and their parents were happy, with tears of joy running down when we presented passbooks to the children. I recall that I was given a bank account and passbook by my father, only after I completed my post graduation and professional course.

Here I could see 9 and 10 year olds availing passbooks. In March this year they will be given their personal ATM cards as well. From the 1st of April onwards, all scholarships will come directly to their bank account. From April onwards, if they wish to buy note books, pencils pens or even an ice cream, they can use their ATM cards and buy it all. All these students were tribals and adivasis and it is absolutely to the credit of the Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi that this great scheme is enunciated. If this is not revolution, what else is revolution?

Some sections of the opposition parties, especially the left allege that the government is giving undue favours to the corporate sector. They have an outdated ideology and a praxis that failed miserably even in the nation where it all began, the then USSR. China in whose name the communists in India preach everyday about

communism and its non existent glory, has become the citadel of capitalism, that capitalism under conscripted labour. One of the main argument about this budget and of previous year by the Left is that about 5 lakh crores concession was given to corporate sector. This contention by the Left is utterly wrong and absolutely false. It is a part of the fiscal stimulus package, reduction in customs duty, excise duty, service tax, etc. are called as revenue foregone. It is not a concession given to the corporate sector, it is known as tax foregone/tax neutral which is a part of the fiscal stimulus program. Mass consumption goods-192000 crores, excise duty-172000 crores and to promote export promotion, customs duty were foregone. To promote industry in backward regions similar concessions are provided, e.g. States like Uttarakhand.

Regarding the service tax waiver of Rs. 50,000 crore, these amounts will come back to the government in excise, customs duty and other forms of receipts as the volume of business improves. The allegation that the government is standing for corporates is false. Rs. 419520 crores of total revenue of India comes from corporate taxes and other than corporate tax, big business houses remit excise duty, customs duty, service tax etc., and their contribution in Indian economy is unquestionable.

During the UPA I, the Indo US civil nuclear cooperation agreement was signed amidst the pandemonium created by the Left parties. The government was on the verge of collapse, the CPIM had no hesitation in approaching the muslim community and telling them that the 123 agreement is anti-muslim. Though the Left parties are still present in some states, and though they unleashed a propaganda against the 123 agreement, the Muslims totally rejected them. From the years Homi J. Bhabha, the Indian scientists showed the world that they are second to none in atomic and nuclear science. Without any help or assistance, we were able to successfully conduct nuclear tests.

After the 1974 Pokhran test, the world isolated us, we couldn't sustain our nuclear program due to that isolation. Our only door to the world of nuclear technology was via 123 agreement. I congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh government for the bold and decisive step taken by him during the indo US nuclear treaty negotiations and for clearing all obstacles and hurdles along the way and for saving the country from energy crisis.

India now envisages increasing the contribution of nuclear power to overall electricity generation capacity from 3.2% to 9% within 25 within years. By 2020, India's installed nuclear power generation capacity will increase to 20,000 MW. India has signed civil nuclear agreements with 8 more countries—France, Canada, Russia, Belgium, Nigeria, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and South Korea. Talks are on with Germany, Japan and Australia. The success of UPA's international civil nuclear initiative was manifest in the highest ever generation of electricity from nuclear power, last year at 32455 million units. UPA in its tenure has built 7 new Nuclear Reactors. India now ranks sixth in terms of production of nuclear energy, behind the US, France, Japan, Russia and South Korea.

Nobody in this world can turn a blind eye to the silent but excellent contributions and role of National Advisory Council chaired by Hon. Sonia ji. The NAC has been working relentlessly in understanding and identifying core issues that demanded state intervention and sectors that require the urgent attention and support. The landmark scheme like MGNREGA and Food Security Bill are proclamations of the commitment of social sector development by the NAC.

Sonia ji is doing a remarkable service by functioning as the Chairperson of the NAC. The Food Security Act is the brainchild of NAC and when it is implemented, crores of people will become beneficiaries. This country will prosper and no son or daughter of this nation will ever suffer hunger.

[Translation]

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP (Shimla): The Central Minister Shri P. Chidambaram presented the General Budget 2013-14 in Lok Sabha on 28th February, 2013. The 121 crore population involving every section of society was expecting some concrete measures for curbing inflation as it was the last budget of UPA-2. For the last 8-9 years when the UPA (Congress) came to power at the centre, the inflation has remained unbridled which made the life of the common man specially the poor miserable. This budget has disappointed all the sections of people. If we look at the Economic Survey we will find that the rate of inflation which was 4.7 percent in 2007-08 (WPI) went upto 7.6 per cent in 2012-13.

Similarly the inflation which stood at 6.2 percent (CPI) in 2007-08, went upto 10 percent in the year 2012-13. Industrial Production (Growth) which was 15.5 percent in 2007-08 come down to 0.7 percent in 2012-13. Now the value of a dollar is over 54 Indian rupee, which used to be about Rs. 40 in 2007-08. Growth rate, which was 6.2 percent in 2011-12, has come down to 5 percent in 2012-13. All these figures go on to clearly show the failure of Government in the preceding years.

Today, common man cannot be fooled by Jugglery of figures. Common man and poor who is not getting two square meals, wants food, cloth and a roof over his head. For the last so many years Congress has been making claims that it would alleviate poverty. However, poverty is there without any dent being made in that on the contrary it is rising by the day, while the Government has failed to assess it correctly so far. Congress had in the elections of 2009 declared that they would control inflation in Hundred days. However, four years are going to be completed now, but inflation stands as it is. The prices of Petrol, Diesel and Cooking gas are going up continuously. Despite this, the control on the supply of these commodities which happened to be with the Government has been shifted to the Oil companies to loot the public at will. The salaried class which was expecting some rebate (exemption) in income tax was also disappointed.

Today we have an army of literate and highly qualified youth whose number runs in crores, but they are not getting jobs. They are highly agitated. Our women, sisters and mothers are not safe under the rule of this Government. Common men, young children have taken to the roads to agitate for the safety of their sisters. Though Government speak for the depressed (SCs and STs) tirelessly, yet it does nothing for them. Government had stated that it would make provision in the budget for the SCs and STs on the basis of their population, but look what is the position in the budget? Budget provision of Rs. 41561.13 crores has been made for the various schemes under Scheduled Caste Sub-planning. Similarly Rs. 24598.39 crores have been allotted for Tribal sub-plan which is far less in proportion to their population. In this way these communities are being duped. A false propaganda is being made that Government is promising the moon to these people who have been subjected to exploitation for thousands of years. Due to this these

communities are being subjected to excesses by some unsocial elements. If these communities are to be brought into the mainstream in the right sense then a positive policy has to be made with a view to bring a complete change in their socio-economic and political condition. Making them merely a vote bank will encourage their continued exploitation.

There is no scheme in this budget for hill states. A uniform economic development plan is necessary for the hill states. Today we find that hill states stand divided as a result of central actions which is a hurdle in their total development. The economic package granted by NDA Government for Himachal Pradesh was to benefit the state for 10 years starting from 2003, that was withdrawn as soon as UPA Government took over. They restricted it till 2010. As a result thereof lakhs of unemployed people who were expected to get employment were deprived of that and there was a halt for industries which were in the offing. This budget failed to show anything in this direction. Similarly the hill states should be extended assistance in equal proportions in respect of central schemes also.

As regards agriculture sector, farmers and gardeners condition is very poor. The farmer of the country is a harassed lot as a result of Government policies. The benefit of loan waiver is being extended to those who are not eligible for that. The farmer who is honestly repaying his loan is not being given the benefit of waiver. However, the CAG has recently raised the curtain of the conspiracy behind benefiting the dishonest people.

In the absence of roads in hill states, farmer uses small Jeep, Trax, Tempo, etc. to ferry his produce to the market because he finds it difficult to carry big vehicles to his fields as the roads are narrow. As a result thereof he is forced to buy these small vehicles on loan paying interest rates in the range of 10-12 percent. On the contrary cheap loans are available in the plains for purchase of tractors. There I feel that schemes for hill states should be formulated taking into consideration the Geographical conditions the exist there. All the farmers particularly of hill states should be extended all types of loans at 2 percent instead of 4 percent.

As regards education sector, the policy of Government is not clear. The cultural and educational atmosphere is being vitiated by permitting entry of foreign universities in

the country. Bungling is being done in respect of 'educational loan' to poor children. All banks should be given a target in this respect specially in respect of higher education and it should carry interest rate of 2 percent so that even a common man should have access to education.

It is a hard task to make available drinking water in the hill states. For this purpose it is necessary that provisions should be made in the budget through a special scheme for making lift drinking water available. Himachal Pradesh was having opium farming some years back. Now it is while we are importing 2/3 part of opium for being used in production of medicines. So the Government should see to it that atleast 2/3 production of opium should indigenous, it will benefit the farmers of Himachal Pradesh to a great extent. Himachal Pradesh should be allowed opium farming.

Assessment of a number of issues will show that this budget of 2013-14 is not a common man's budget. It has been made with eyes on next Lok Sabha elections and is quite disappointing.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Shri P. Chidambaramji, Hon'ble Minister of Finance has not brought any remarkable change in his eighth Budget for 2013-14.

Shri Chidambaramji always claims that he has a dream and his Budget is a dream Budget. But I find his dream Budgets always grounded due to inner conflicts in the Budget. During 2012-13, people experienced inflation, falling savings. The people of India have seen slowdown of every economic sectors. During this period current account deficit is at optimum level. The Union Budget for 2013-14 has not brought any good news for people of Assam rather it is neglected.

Government proposes corrective measures to overcome bottlenecks stalling road projects for few States. Assam is a backward State. There are bottleneck in every sector due to bad road communication. The declared road projects are not completed on time. The fate of east-west corridor in Assam is well known to us, the progress is very slow. Widening of National Highway 51 is essential

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



from strategic point of view. But I am surprised to note that Assam is not on priority list. Brahmaputra was declared long back as national waterways. But still today nothing has been done to develop the infrastructure. Mere declaration Lakhimpur-Bhanga stretch of river Barak in Assam will not boost waterways in Assam. The infrastructure for waterways in Brahmaputra and Barak river should be done on priority to boost waterways in Assam which can contribute a lot of economic development. The waterways for transportation was much better in pre-independent days in comparison as on today.

I surprise to note that the policy of Oil and Gas has not cover Assam. The oil sector of Assam is oldest one in our country. I demand Government to take a pragmatic view to develop oil sector in Assam which has immense potentiality. Assam has rich heritage of handloom sector. Mahatma Gandhi praised our weavers during his visit to Sualkuchi, a village in Assam. Tribals from my constituency Mangaldoi and other parts of the State have expertise in weaving. A helping hand from the Government can change this sector in Assam as well as it will help empowerment of women. But successive Budgets has not emphasized to harvest the potentiality of handloom sector in Assam. I demand a package in this sector.

Most of the people of Assam depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The land of Assam is very fertile and production of rice can be increased if Government provides helping hand to the farmers. In view of this, I demand a special attention in this sector. To encourage farmers of Assam, Government agencies should be directed to procure agricultural produce from the farmers directly. The procurement of agricultural produce by the Government agencies in Assam is nominal.

I demand to cover Assam in the proposed pilot project to replant and rejuvenate coconut gardens. Further, I demand to activate DONER Ministry for proper monitoring of development of North-East. The scenario of power in Assam is very grim. Nothing has mentioned in this sector also. Floods and erosion creates havoc in Assam for last several decades in Assam. To control recurring devastation due to flood and erosion, Assam needs a special package which is the need of the hour. I would like to conclude by terming this Budget a mere submission of accounts without any vision specially to combat inflation.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Royji

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Hon. Chairman Sir, generally budget is not the account of income and expenditure, but in a budget a family or a Government which maintains accounts, prepares itself to manage the present and improve the future. But the present budget of 2013-14 is simply an account of an accountant. The Finance Minister, in the budget of 2013-14 has made a provision of more than 16 lakh 65 thousand crores. The hon. Finance Minister is a renowned economist, but the budget of 16.6 lakh crores which he has presented, it consists 53 percent income from taxes, 14 percent income from non-taxes and the remaining 33 percent is from loans. For the last some years, the UPA Government has been making arrangement of his expenditure by increasing the volume of its debt. In the year 2007-08, when their Government was there, they had taken a loan of one lakh and 27 thousand crores to meet the expenses of budget. At present they have made a provision of 5 lakh 13 thousand crores to be taken as debt for spending. In the budget of 2013-14 there is a provision of 5 lakh 42 thousand as loans.

The Present Government "Yavjvet Sukham Jeevet, Rin Kritwa ghrith Peevet" but is only the Government which is consuming ghee, people are not going to be benefitted by this.

I would like to tell you about the expenditure of this year, the accounts of Munim ji which they have presented. Therefore, many members of the supporting parties including hon. Laluji have not expressed their views on this budget. I would like to say that the reaction is expressed on the Liveliness. There is no question of reaction on a dead budget, which gives no hope to the country. There is only 33 percent of the budget on plan side and it is only this part which is responsible for the development of the country, development of the infrastructure, industries are to be set up, manufacturing is done, employment opportunities are to be created. All their remaining expenses are in non-plan. The Finance Minister has done one more miracle. In between, when be brought supplementary budget, he gave a statement that this year fiscal deficit would be 5.3 percent. The present budget is 5.2 percent. He told in his budget speech that in the year 2012-13 fiscal deficit would be

5.2 percent Whereas in October, November, December 2012 fiscal deficit had crossed 6 percent. The various agencies of the Government have given their report. Hon Finance Minister talked about bringing fiscal deficit to 5.2 percent whereas he had made a programme that fiscal deficit will be 5.3 percent in the year 2012-13 which will gradually reduce to 4.8 per cent next year and by the end of 12th Five year Plan, in 2017 it will come to 3 percent. Due to his charismatic accounts, today it is 5.2 percent fiscal deficit. Every person of the country was pained to see that for year 2012-13 plan size was 521000 crore rupees. They made a cut of 91 thousand crore rupees and by doing so they have tried to compensate their fiscal deficit, which is not only unfortunate but has become black chapter for the country. I as well as my colleagues are of this view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell you, that you are speaking very well, but your Party should have given your name earlier.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Sir, I will conclude early. You give me five more minutes to speak, you should encourage the new members. Sharadji said, he was the leader. As Laluji can speak whenever he likes. You give me only three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chairman Sir, I have to make three points. Where the economy of the country stands, what is the condition of price rise and the state of corruption. In the year 2009-10 the Government received 624000 crores rupees in taxes, which was 9.5 percent of G.D.P. In the year 2013-14 an income of more than 12350000 crore rupees was to take place from tax and non-tax, which is ten percent of the G.D.P. When I talk about the expenditure in 2013-14 the rate of GDP is reducing. The Government say that the economy is on the tracks, but what the figures show it has derailed. In addition to this in the coming financial year their income is expected to be 884000 crore rupees. The loan, which they have to take from the market is 542000 crore rupees. They are taking sixty percent of their income as loan from the market. This practice is going on for the last some years and that is the reason that in the year 2013-14 they have to give Rs. 370000 crore as interest out of 16.6 lakh crore. The Big amount which the country has to spend in Plan size, a little less is to be paid as interest.

I will conclude in one minute after speaking on price rise. The price-rise is sky rocketing and the food inflation is rising. UPA Government came into power in the year 2004-Government of poor, with the poor hand of Congress. But I would tell you what was the position of price rise from 2004 to 2013? The prices of food items have increased 113 percent from 2004 to 2013. It is also a record of the country in itself. The common man has become helpless and now the Government says that it will bring Food Security Bill and 70 percent people will be covered in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude in one minute.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: In the last, in one minute I speak in their favour. The State of corruption is such that their Economic Advisor Raghuraj Nandan says that the corruption and development will go side by side, but the corruption has increased. The country is disappointed with the budget which the Government has presented. But we would like to thank the Hon. Minister for three things which he has promised to implement. Now what will you implement, it depends on you. You have mentioned about Nalanda University that you would play positive role in this regard. The second thing which you were saying was about the shortcomings of central plans and want to give right amount of powers to the states. It is also a positive initiative. Most important thing which you have said is about changing the norms for removing backwardness under Grant head and about giving special category status which is an issue of our party and of our Chief Minister Nitish Kumar ji.

I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for this. But we would like to tell that a huge meeting is going to take place at Ram Lila Ground on 17th. We hope that the Government would make an announcement with regard to giving special status to Bihar state, prior to this meeting.

*[English]*

\*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): The economy of the country during the tenure of the UPA government has been reduced drastically. Our economy is not in a good position. We should not blame

circumstances. On the pretext of deterioration of export, rise in budget deficit and current account deficit, the Government cannot escape its responsibility. The global meltdown did have adverse effect on our economy.

Coming to a burning issue that is the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has made it mandatory for students to study Kannada as one of the subjects at degree level to appear for final exam of the Civil Services. But, the order says that if there are not more than 25 candidates available to appear for final exam, such candidates will not be allowed to write in Kannada and have to write either in English or in Hindi. The UPSCs decision is unjustified, illogical, unfounded and is injustice to the students of Karnataka. If this decision is implemented, Karnataka may end up with officers who have never studied Kannada and it will impact the governance badly since Kannada is the main communicative language in Karnataka. Besides, the logic applied for choosing Kannada as an optional subject doesn't apply to other optional subjects. The Government should immediately direct the UPSC to withdraw the order without any delay.

As far as import of Cashew products in India is concerned in the name of cattle feed and low import duty, cashew is imported. Even kernels are imported. It is affecting our industry very much. Indian industry is making 3 to 4 lakh tonnes of cashew nuts out of 15 lakh tonnes of raw cashew. We are exporting it. Our Finance Minister is very much trying to control our fiscal deficit and balance of payment issue. Cashew and Kernel products are coming from other countries. They are bringing the cashew inside the country. Our export is being affected and our domestic market is being affected. I request the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister that there should be some specific duty per kilogram of cashew which is imported.

As far as re-fixation of specified tariff value for arecanut is concerned, I would like to state that the cost of cultivation prepared under the Special Scheme on Cost of cultivation of Arecanut in Karnataka (GOI) 2012, University of Agricultural Sciences. However, there is a lot measures needed to be taken to protect the interest of the Arecanut growers. So, I would like to request you to kindly consider demand of our arecanut growers that is: a revision of minimum tariff price for import of Arecanut from the existing Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.32 per kg. based on Bangalore-65.

The Minimum Tariff Price of Rs. 75/- per kg. stated as above, has been fixed based on the proposal of the Government of Karnataka for the procurement of Arecanut under market intervention scheme for the crop season 2010-11 *vide* its order dated 18th April 2011 in which the market intervention price is fixed at Rs. 75,900/- per MT plus the overhead expenses of Rs. 18,975/- per MT. The said minimum tariff price of Rs. 75 per kg. is at present not workable while taking into consideration the cost of cultivation for the crop season 2011-12 as the cost has increased considerably.

Since the market intervention scheme for the year 2011-12 has not been declared by the Government of India, CAMPCO as a representative of 1,25,000 farmer members request your kindnesses to consider the cost of cultivation for the year 2011-12 as fixed by the Special Scheme on Cost of Cultivation of Arecanut in Karnataka (GOI) 2012, UAS, Bangalore, the cost of cultivation for the year 2011-12 works out to Rs. 120.32 per kg. It may kindly be noted that this National level Government body mainly set up for fixing the cost of production of Arecanut, has estimated the said cost of Rs. 120.32 per kg.

Inclusion of Arecanut having HS Code 080 28010, 080 28020, 080 28030 in the excluded item list of the Notification No. CUS NTF No. 99/2011 dated 09.11.2011 issued by the Finance Ministry. The notification issued by the Finance Ministry (CUS NTF No. 99/2011) extends customs duty exemption to least developed nations of the SAARC countries. As per this notification, all goods other than those mentioned in the Annexure to the above said notification are allowed to import without duty of customs leviable thereon under the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) when imported into India from a country listed in APPENDIX of the above said notification.

Because of the above notification, most of the traders and Gutka manufacturers started importing Arecanut at low landing cost through above five countries under duty exemption scheme and in 2012 as per data furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (enclosed), 53000 MTS of Arecanut has been imported through Bangladesh which is more than 85% of the total import. This is a clear evidence that traders are not only misusing the above notification which indirectly destabilizes the Indian Arecanut market price and harms the Areca farmers but

also incurs huge revenue loss to the Government's exchequer.

Since the Health Ministry has considered Gutka as injurious to health, it is absolutely necessary to exclude Arecanut/Betelnut (major ingredient of Gutka) from exempted list in the notification (CUS NTF No. 99/2011 dated 19.11.2011).

Based on all the above facts and in the larger interest of Arecanut farmers, we request your kind self to initiate action on the following:

- (a) To revise the specified tariff value for arecanut to Rs. 120.32 per kg. for the year 2012-13, based on the cost of cultivation prepared under the Special Scheme on cost of cultivation of Arecanut in Karnataka (GOI) 2012, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore-65.
- (b) To include Arecanut having HS Code 080 28010, 080 28020, 080 28030 in the excluded item list of the Notification No. CUS NTF No. 99/2011 dated 9/11/2011 issued by the Finance Ministry.

Therefore, I urge upon the union government to take immediate steps to intervene and protect the thousands of arecanut growers and their family as early as possible.

My next point is about female foeticide. It is a very serious issue. As far as ratio of population in the country is concerned there is a want of 8.5 crore girls in the country. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh, Daman and Diu has the most alarming situation in this regard. A woman who gives birth to Saints, Great men, kings and emperors should be respected. We have no dearth of legislations. I demand from the Government that those laws should be enforced.

As far as Child Care is concerned, I would like to point out that child care in India has not been given adequate attention. India has suffered from a high burden of child mortality. Particularly, rural India is very much facing the problem of child mortality. It is a matter of great concern that even after 67 years of independence of the country still child mortality is causing a great worry in the country. The reason behind this is that effective measures are not taken to check the problem.

Apart from this, in recent years Indian children are being affected by behavioral disorders like "Autism", etc. This needs to be done away with proper measures, only then India would get better future which lies on the healthy children of the country. To ensure this, the Government should take steps to provide safe drinking water nutrition oriented food, sanitation including toilet facilities to every household. At present only 43.5% population of the country receives tap water. Remaining population is dependent on unsafe drinking water, which causes serious health problems among women and children. In the majority of villages women and girl children are finding it very difficult to fetch water as there is no infrastructure to supply drinking water. They have to spend most of their time to fetch drinking water from the long distance of about 2 kilometer to 3 kilometer. This has been causing adverse impact on the health of women and particularly girl children.

Therefore, the Government should bring out an effective mechanism to provide necessary infrastructure for supply of tapped drinking water to all the households of the country without further delay. This should be the top priority of the Government. Only then health of our children would improve and a strong nation could be built. The government needs to build a strong and a healthy nation, expanding focus from child survival to child development and quality of life. This is the need of the day. It pains me to understand that there are thousands of children suffering from various kinds of problems, defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency conditions and developmental delays including disabilities are causing great concern to their parents and also to the society.

If we don't take urgent steps to prevent these deficiencies, the very future of our country would be at stake. Our children are the future of our nation. Hence a systemic approach to early identification of these deficiencies must be done and a mechanism in this regard should be put in place all over the country. Apart from this, I would also suggest the government to ensure free management and treatment including surgical interventions.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget. I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. This Budget has been welcomed by all sections of people. Our beloved

leader Dr. Kalaignar has welcomed the Budget saying that this is a job-oriented Budget.

Sir, in the last five years there has been a recession world over but our Government has managed the finances very well. Many of the countries including the developed countries were facing very severe financial hardships but we are slowly progressing. Only China has registered a better growth rate than us. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our farmers for record production of food grains even in difficult circumstances against all odds of climate, world economy and recession.

Sir, we have achieved a remarkable target in food production. It is our duty to ensure that no citizen goes to bed empty stomach. But our storage system is not adequate. The Government should construct adequate storage facilities to ensure that the farm produce do not go waste in the form of damage to crops due to inadequate storage facilities. While talking of food production, I would like to compliment the farmers of Tamil Nadu in particular because they had to struggle in the absence of water and electricity. Several acres of crops have been damaged. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to announce a package for the Cauvery Delta farmers for the loss suffered by them. The compensation given by the State Government is very meager.

At this juncture I would like to thank and congratulate the Government for notifying the award of the Cauvery Water Tribunal. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar has been taking initiatives since 1970 in this regard. The people of Tamil Nadu will definitely know that our leader Dr. Kalaignar has taken much care and initiative for our farmers in the constitution of the Cauvery Water Tribunal and has been instrumental for its notification in the Government Gazette. This fact cannot be hidden or refused by anyone. If anyone refuses to give credit to him then he is like trying to hide the Sun with a leaf.

Sir, my constituency is famous for horticulture, floriculture and fruits. But there are no facilities for adequate processing and export which would generate considerable job opportunities for thousands of unemployed persons in the backward district of my constituency. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister for adequate allocation for setting up a fruit and vegetable park in my constituency in order to exploit the

potential in the region. I can assure the hon. Finance Minister that it would help generate considerable foreign exchange to the Government.

A Defence Research Centre has been sanctioned by the Government through DRDO in my constituency. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate adequate funds for the early completion of that project. The project would usher in faster development of my constituency apart from providing livelihood to thousands of persons, both direct and indirect.

Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe power crisis, power cuts ranging from 4 hours to 18 hours a day. Commercial and agricultural activities have come to a standstill. People are facing severe hardship. Students are unable to prepare for their examinations which are underway in the State. It is a pity that the State Government is not able to solve the crisis.

Tamil is an ancient language and has been declared as a classical language. Adequate funds should be allocated for promotion of Tamil language.

Sir, students are facing great difficulties in getting educational loans. Banks are not willing to give loans to students despite clear orders from the Finance Minister. I request our Minister to set up an exclusive bank for education development on the lines of SIDBI to solve the problem.

Sir, middle class people and salaried class were expecting an increase in income tax limit but there has been a disappointment. Considering the rate of inflation, a sum of Rs. 3 lakh would be appropriate for fixing the income tax limit.

Another important aspect is health. I request to introduce a comprehensive health scheme incorporating the welfare schemes introduced by my leader Dr. Kalaignar in Tamil Nadu when he was the Chief Minister.

I also take this opportunity to demand that duty tax on all medicines should be withdrawn to make health care affordable to poor citizens.

I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing various schemes for women, children and youth. These are welcome steps.

With these words, I support the Budget.

\*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The country expected much more from the Finance Minister. But the expectation has been belied and the Budget was a great disappointment. The Budget has not provided any protection to the poor against raising prices, relief to middle class by way of tax concession and not addressed issues facing the economy. That is why revered Leader, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon. Amma has commented on this Budget. I quote:

“The Budget was without any tangible steps to tackle the deep crisis confronting the economy. It pays lip service to the cause of the common people but does little to correct deeper structural issues in the economy.”

The opening chapter in the Economic Survey states while India's recent slowdown is partly rooted in external causes, domestic causes are also important. Who is responsible for this for the slowdown? It is none other than the UPA Government.

In this Budget speech, the Hon. Finance Minister stated that only China and Indonesia grew faster than India in 2012-13. When China and Indonesia can grow, why not India? Hon. Finance Minister may say Euro-crisis and global slowdown has its impact in India's economic growth. The same set of factors, China and Indonesia also faced. But they are growing. But not we, why? This is because of wrong priority, faulty policies, neo-liberalism and capitalism of the UPA regime. The nation is facing a testing situation. How the Hon. Finance Minister is going to tackle the situation. The Budget tells that the growth is slowing down. Inflation is high, current deficit is widening, but the Budget does not make any serious attempt to provide long term solution to the ills facing the economy. While Plan Expenditure has been heavily reduced, the non-plan expenditure has increased. The Finance Minister has cut plan spending for the current Fiscal Year by Rs. 91,838 crore.

Revenue deficit as a percentage of GDP has actually gone up in 2012-13 from the budget estimate of 3.4% to 3.9%. The total government expenditure for 2012-13 was Rs. 16,65,297 crores. On this, revenue account was

Rs. 2,29,129 crores. The Finance Minister has not given any relief to middle class people. There has been no change in the existing tax rates of individual and no change in the tax slabs. There is disappointment of salaried classes.

Let us turn to the food security area. The Finance Minister has termed the food security as a basic human right in his budget speech, but he allotted Rs. 10,000 crores only, over and above, the normal provision for food subsidy which is pegged Rs. 80,000 crores. The food security may cost Rs. 10,000 crores for a country of 1.2 billion people means less than Rs. 8 a month on each citizen. In actual terms, this is nothing but a faulty measure and half hearted attempt.

The current account deficit according to him can be tackled by 3 ways - FDI, FII & external commercial borrowings. FDI inflows declined nearly 19% to 1.10 billion dollars in December, 2012 due to global economic uncertainties. UPA Government is under wrong impression that foreign investment is a panacea for the economic ills. This is a wrong notion. Relying too much on foreign investments will not accelerate economic growth.

Let me come to education sector. The education sector has given a greater slice of Rs. 65,869 crores over the last year, representing an increase of 7%. Of the total education outlay, SSA was allocated Rs. 27,258 crores for implementing the Right to Education Act. During the last year's budget the allocation for this sector was Rs. 25,555 crores. The increase in this year's allocation is very meager. Hon. Minister for HRD himself lamented over the poor allocation to education sector. The states are already spending 15 to 20% of their budget on education and a major part of it goes into teachers salaries, hence, the states are not able to set apart sizable allocation on improving the teachers skill, infrastructure facilities and quality of education. Hence, it is my fervent appeal to the Finance Minister to increase the expenditure on education sector and to be more liberal in extending financial assistance to states to improve quality of education. We must recognize that quality education is a socio-justice issue, what Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is doing good in this field.

In conclusion, let us hope that projection of economic survey in respect of next year's growth between 6 & 6.7% becomes a reality.

[Translation]

\*SHRI RATTAN SINGH (Bharatpur): I support and welcome the people welfare, and indicative of over all progress budget of 2013-14. This budget is dedicated to the progress of youths, women, farmers, and common man. This budget in every respect is courageous and balanced budget. The world is facing recession and the problems of fiscal deficits in our economy and current accounts are serious. The growth rate in financial year 2012-13 is expected to be the lowest of the decade. The Global Rating Agencies are in the process of finding an opportunity to give India the scrap status. IMF has also find us among BRICs countries in greatly disappointing position. In such a situation to save this budget from the popular announcements keeping in view the future election, which is dedicated to poors, youths and women, is a great achievement.

Not only this, the budget is for equal importance for both development and relief. Every area and every region has been given due attention in it. 22 percent increase for the agriculture development, 46 percent increase for the rural development, additional funds for National Agriculture Development Scheme and Water Conservation Development Programme, establishment of National Livestock Mission, National Institute of Biotech Stress Management and Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, increase in the expenses under MGNREGA and the start of second phase. Interest subsidy on Agriculture loan from Private Banks, fluoride free crops, National Drinking Water Programme, Rural Housing etc. shows that the Finance Minister is too much attentive towards all these. Similarly the announcement of Mumbai-Bengaluru and Chennai-Bengaluru corridor will be much helpful in industrial development. By constituting a Cabinet Committee on investment the problem of bureaucracy will be tackled and the foreign investment in the country is expected to be made to great extent. The Reform Commission in this direction is also a commendable step.

Efforts have been made to increase the savings by granting cent percent exemption on donation in the National Children's Fund. The *status quo* in the Tax-rates is the indicative of stability. Separate Bank for women is an appreciating step in the direction of women empowerment. The extension of Insurance and Post office network will be an effective step for increasing savings and insurance.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Remarkable steps have been taken for disabled persons and aged persons. From the view of equality 10 per cent surcharge on those having more than Rs. 1 crore income is commendable and is an innovative effort. Similarly more tax on Luxury vehicles and food in A.C. Restaurants, Cigarette and Cigars etc. is a just step. Keeping in view the seriousness or incompetency in occupation, the Skill Development Corporation is a wise thought.

In fact our Finance Minister inspite of the election, which are likely to be held shortly, had presented a balanced budget between the development and relief keeping aside the people-pleasing announcements. Only then our Finance Minister has succeeded in keeping our fiscal deficit at 5.2 percent of G.D.P. As such the International Agencies are evading to give us a status of "Scrap". My humble request to the Hon. Finance Minister is in such a welfare budget, which is for the welfare of all, which is for relief to all and is a symbol of quality, in it for the solution of drinking water problem in Rajasthan a special package of fifty thousand crores may be sanctioned. Sanction may be granted for the setting up of Gas Based Power Generation Plant at Bharatpur and laying a new railway line from Kosi Kalan via Dag Kama from Bharatpur may be granted.

I fully support the welfare budget which is for the progress, unity and high growth rate of the country. I express my gratitude to Hon. Smt. Sonia Gandhi, UPA Chairman, Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to intervene before 6 o'clock of this evening because, as it so happens, my friend, Shri Palanimanickam, Minister of State for Finance and also Shri Meena who are present here know that if you speak after 6 o'clock, it does not get updated in the Internet. So, many people do not see that or cannot read it. That is why, I was a bit eager to speak before 6 p.m. Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to do that.

I was eagerly waiting if Mr. Finance Minister would have been here because my colleague, Shri Kalikesh

Narayan Singh Deo has already spoken on behalf of our Party. I will be speaking hardly for four to five minutes and touching only on three aspects.

One aspect is relating to the policy statement which the Finance Minister normally makes when he places the Budget. With the 30 page document of his speech, 22 pages are dealt with the policy statement of the Government and last eight pages are relating to the tax proposals. Many of us who have spoken since yesterday spoke relating the policy statement but more have dealt with the tax proposals.

I would like to draw the attention of this Government to para 99 of the speech where other proposals under "Backward Regions Grant Fund" are given. Towards the later part of that paragraph, the Finance Minister says:

"The present criteria for determining backwardness are based on terrain, density of population and length of international borders. It may be more relevant to use a measure like the distance of the State from the national average under criteria such as *per capita* income, literacy and other human development indicators. I propose to evolve new criteria and reflect them in future planning and devolution of funds."

The last sentence is very important. Shri Arjun Roy has just left the House now. He was very eloquent to congratulate the Finance Minister and the UPA Government and is thinking of the 17th of this month when a large congregation is going to take place in the Ram Lila Grounds.

I have a different point of view here. The Government of Odisha and the Biju Janata Dal have been raising this issue to declare that States like Odisha—Bihar may be one of them—are lagging behind in development which Shri Lalu Yadav just now mentioned. What steps are you going to take to bring all those States, which are lagging behind in development, at par with other States which are already developed?

If this is the loud thinking of the Government, then I think the Finance Minister, when he was saying this or when he was reading this out, the Government must have put in a lot of effort, and minds must have come

together to evolve a solution to this nagging problem which is pulling our country down. If that is the idea, then that should be spelt out. Why am I saying this? It is because I had tried to find out whether the Planning Commission has any view behind the Finance Minister's utterances in the Budget speech. I am sorry to say that the Planning Commission was totally taken aback. They do not know why the Finance Minister has read this out. Perhaps, when the Finance Minister replies to the debate, he will come out very clearly as to what he has in his mind.

Since 2001, the Biju Janata Dal has been ventilating this grievance. Our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has written to the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on 31st May, 2001, demanding special category status to Odisha. Subsequently, in the 49th meeting of the National Development Council, he had again raised that. Again in 2002 and 2003, this matter was raised by our Chief Minister. In July, 2004, Shri Naveen Patnaik has written to the Prime Minister that special economic package be provided to Odisha wherein it was indicated that Odisha's scenario is worse than most of the special category States in the country in terms of standard fiscal and human development indicators and weak and fragile resource base.

We have been repeatedly agitating this issue before the Finance Commission. In fact, in one of the Finance Commission's Report, it was mentioned: "There is a need to review the special category status that has been enshrined." Subsequently and repeatedly in 2006 and in 2011, in Twelfth Five Year Plan meetings, this grievance was ventilated by our Chief Minister. In 2012, at the time of Annual Plan meeting also, again it was raised. Very recently, on 27th December, the Chief Minister of Odisha reiterated the issue of declaring Odisha as a special category State in the 57th National Development Council meeting. But the story does not stop here nor did it begin in 2001.

It was in 1979, the then Chief Minister Shri Nilamani Routray, had agitated this issue in the NDC on 24th February, 1979 and this has been continuing. I am perplexed to find out that when the Congress was in Government in Odisha, not a single letter was written by the Odisha Government. If it has written, then I am not aware of that. But repeatedly the State Legislature of Odisha passed Resolutions. One such Resolution was



passed in 1991 when Shri Biju Patnaik was the Chief Minister. It was a unanimous Resolution. The Resolution said: "This House unanimously resolves that the Government of India be requested to declare the State of Odisha as a special category State." Similarly, in 1997, when, of course, Congress was in power, when Shri J.B. Patnaik was the Chief Minister, a Special Session of the Odisha Assembly was called and a Resolution was passed on 18th November, 1997. It said: "The Central Government must declare the State of Odisha as a special category State and provide special financial assistance for the development and to remove regional imbalance, if necessary to provide grant-in-aid by making necessary constitutional amendment."

Should I believe or should we believe because of this statement of the Finance Minister, in his speech, that he is going to review the special category status?

**18.00 hrs.**

Or, are you going to just explain or to reflect on how you are going to make your next Plan? Already, the Twelfth Plan is in progress. It is going to end in 2017. The Finance Commission is in the process of making. Are you going to propose that Finance Commission and then going to implement that?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab, I have to make an announcement. Please sit down.

Hon. Members, I have a list of 10 more Members to speak on the General Budget. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by two hours including the reply of the hon. Finance Minister and the "Zero Hour". Those who want to lay their written speeches, they can lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Mahtab, now you conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Now, we hear from the hon. Finance Minister that it is going to evolve a new criterion. What is the Planning Commission saying on this? What are you thinking of it? What is the thinking of the Government? Has the UPA taken a decision on this? Has the Government taken a decision on this? When are you going to consider to evolve the criterion? You

are going out in 2014! You are handing out an idea which is like a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank. My pointed question, through you, Sir, to the Government, to the Finance Minister is: Are you going to formulate the new criterion for the Special Category State status? If so, when that process is going to start?

Now, I would make only the last two points. I would hardly take one or two minutes to speak about disinvestment.. *(Interruptions)*

**18.01 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

On the disinvestment, yesterday, the Empowered Group of Ministers has taken a decision for disinvesting at least 12.5 per cent in NALCO. The Biju Janata Dal is not against disinvestment *per se*. But repeatedly our Government in Odisha and the Biju Janata Dal has been agitating asking not to disinvest in those Navratna companies which are bringing profit. Why do you disinvest in those companies which are bringing profits to the country, to the Exchequer? It is like selling your family's silver. We are opposed to it. Already, the whole State is agitated now. Tomorrow, you are going to sell, disinvest 5 per cent. I am very much apprehensive that anything can happen tomorrow. The Workers Union of NALCO, the Officers Union of NALCO, the political parties cutting across the political spectrum, a large section and a specific section of the Congress Party are also against disinvestment in NALCO. The whole State of Odisha is against that move.

Sir, it is a serious issue. I would like to understand from the hon. Finance Minister why they are against NALCO. I fail to understand it....*(Interruptions)*

Lastly, Sir, with anguish, I am expressing this feeling. I have no ill-intention against anyone. But, in this Budget, while going through it, repeatedly I went through the 30 pages. Not a single word has been uttered about the tribal population of this country; not a single word has been uttered about the dalits of the country in this Budget Speech. I would also say that if at all we discuss the Demands for Grants of the Tribal Affairs Ministry, it will be fruitful. But I would only ask why the Budget for the Tribal Affairs Ministry has come down in 2012-13 and in 2013-14, it has further been cut down. This is an important

issue. I think the Government should address that issue.

\*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): At the very outset, I would like to state that this Budget is on the whole, a good budget. Despite the various difficulties on hand, the Finance Minister could come out with flying colours in this year's budget exercise. My sincere congratulations to the Finance Minister and, of course, UPA Chairperson and Hon'ble Prime Minister under whose guidance such a good thing is happening. In the country of this size and population, enormous efforts are needed. I would say that the present UPA II is just doing fine.

Our Finance Minister deserves kudos for his down to earth and very frank approach while presenting this year's Budget. Why I say so, is because he tries to formulate the Budget by maintaining a very clear concept of continuity. I like his '*Mool Mantra*': higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development.

The Finance Minister talks of the economy and the challenges. Very good. Now, we have to look at the structure and functioning of our Constitution. In this great country, 'Unity in Diversity' is the reality. Nobody would deny the fact that the roles of Union government and the State Governments are equally important in dealing with the manifold issues of the country as a whole. May be -the case of price rise of essential commodities, the internal security of the country, insurgency movements, the naxalite activities, Maoist activities, repeal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act, terrorism, climate change and international border issues.

On all these issues the Government would, in my humble opinion, require developing a mechanism of creating awareness amongst the masses. To make awareness program really successful, the masses should be properly educated. The Right to Education (RTE) is one such instrument towards achieving this goal. The country is very rich in human resource and the proper development of this resource, I repeat, proper development of human resource is the real key to general awareness programmes.

Hence, I do welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister for the substantial increase in plan allocation for education sector for the current fiscal. However, I would

like to request the Finance Minister to be liberal while providing fund for education, both in secondary and higher education sectors.

More money can be earmarked for research and development in the fields of basic sciences which are the paradise of ancient Indian scientists. This will go a long way to sustain our otherwise well established traditions of scientific values and scientific temperament. The issues on climate change, energy security of the country, fighting superstitions etc. can very well be addressed. Let us work towards allocating a minimum of 6% GDP for education.

Funds allocated for rural development is no doubt good. Still, I would insist that more funds should be made available to this sector. Because, according to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi; 'India lives in villages' which is nevertheless a universal truth. Those living in these rural areas are very much marginalized in almost all aspects.

The basic infrastructures in these rural areas are completely lacking. No safe drinking water, no power, no basic health care facilities, no good schools, no good roads are the actual happenings there. We have to do so many things in these areas and that means more funds for rural areas. Our demand driven flagship programs like MGNREGA are actually the best instruments for the development of a stable and a sustainable rural economy.

This government is doing exactly the same. I am confident that all these flagship programmes and these welfare measures of the UPA Government will certainly bear fruits sooner than later.

Another important area is the successful delivery mechanism of all the flagship programmes and welfare schemes of the UPA Government. Here, I would like to mention the combined responsibility of the federal Governments- State Governments and the Union Government. I am afraid; the transparency in the governance is still lacking in many parts of the Federal Governments. This scheme and these programmes require to be judiciously and holistically implemented. So, they also require the leadership and guidance of the Union Government. At the same time, we have to ensure that these schemes reach the people for whom they are

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

intended.

Coming to the problem of international borders, I come from the state of Manipur. Manipur along with our sister states Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland do have a long stretch of international border with as many as five countries, viz., Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Here, I would like to seek the indulgence of this august House to the fact that in almost all these international borders the same type of people live there. Their children are married with another. They do have farmlands on either side of the so-called international boundary. It is really a very interesting and peculiar situation there. If at all any problem arises there, a genuine humane approach is always called for to sustain the everlasting cordial environment.

There are areas of concerns like increasing price of essential commodities, farmers' plight etc. The UPA Government is not running away from its responsibilities. Because of our loan waving policy, the number of farmers' suicides has significantly reduced. We have faith in the leadership of hon. Finance Minister. He is a seasoned economist and strategist lawyer and he can handle any situation and eventualities. Coming to the case of rising prices of essential commodities. It is the fervent hope of every one of us that the prices of essential commodities, get stabilized immediately.

All of us are aware of the fact that considering the enormous size of the country and her population size, it is but natural that the demands are more while the supply is limited. This theory of demand-supply is, to a large extent, responsible for the price rise. But we cannot leave it here. Our subsidy regime is still on. We must find ways to mitigate the same very earnestly and quickly. This government is doing exactly the same. I am confident that all these Flagship Programmes and these welfare measures of the UPA Government will certainly bear fruits sooner than later. Still, I do agree that a lot more needs to be done to check the price rise of essential commodities and also about farmers' suicides.

We have to go for an equitable development of all states or regions. We need to do away with regional imbalances. For this, a new approach, a new policy is

necessary on the part of Government, Finance Ministry and Planning Commission.

If a state or a region is lagging behind *vis-a-vis* development, I am afraid, there will be discontentment and revolt. Therefore, we need a new thinking and a new approach to our economic planning and financial management. More attention must be given to the backward regions or states. More attention must be given to the poorer sections and disadvantaged sections of the society.

I do refer to what our Hon'ble Rashtrapati ji in his Address to the Joint Session of the Parliament has stated, "it is mentioned that the security situation in J&K and the NE has shown perceptible improvement". We are very happy about it. Let us all pray that the trend continues and wish peace prevails because we know peace pays.

Here, I do seek the indulgence of this august House to the fact that in my state Manipur also one group of outfits have signed the suspension of Operation with the Government and talks are in motion. This is really encouraging. Like this, I do suggest that other outfits should also be persuaded to come to the negotiation table and make an attempt for a solution, everlasting and honourable as well.

This will definitely require some compromise here and there. The principle of 'forgive and forget' must be the guiding principle. I do believe that there is absolutely no problem which defies solution. All problems can be solved through negotiation. In our case, the solution should be political. We should sincerely attempt for a political solution of this vexed problem.

In this connection, I would like to put on record some historical compulsions for the benefit of all Hon'ble Members present here. When British Paramountcy lapsed in 1947, then princely states of Manipur and Tripura became independent sovereign kingdoms. The state of Manipur did have a clear-cut geographical boundary. Manipur had her own language, its script, well-founded culture and age-old traditions and of course, a civilization of her own. Manipur also had a written constitution of her own and under it general election of the state assembly (52 Members) were held and Monarchy did continue. All ethnic groups of over 32 in number did live together very harmoniously.

After this, in a dramatic development, Manipur got merged into the Union of India on October 15, 1949. Had the state of Manipur been given the status of full-fledged statehood at this point of time, I can tell you, brothers and sisters, with all humility, that there will be an altogether different Manipur today. Unfortunately it did not happen. Manipur was put as a Part-C state and the state was centrally administered to the complete dismay of the then people of the erstwhile princely state.

Then Naga armed rebellion flourished in Assam under Mr. Phizo. As a solution to this problem, the present state of Nagaland was formed in the early 60s to be exact in 1963. Then, the people of Manipur and also of Tripura started agitation against the Union Government for their statehood. At the same time, armed revolutions in these two states did born, may be they feel frustrated by the allegedly utter neglect of the Union Government for their political status and for their proper development. After a long struggle of nearly a decade in the year 1972, Manipur and Tripura were conferred the status of Statehood, that too along with the State of Meghalaya. We do not have any grudge against any part of the country attaining statehood. But the way the erstwhile princely states of Manipur and Tripura were treated might, in a way, be responsible for the huge growth of insurgencies in that part of the country. Now also, Manipur is still passing through very difficult days.

We are living on Bandhs, Blockades and sky-high prices of essential commodities including life-saving drugs. But for the unaffordable air-connectivity, there is absolutely no meaningful communication connectivity.

Of late, there have been reports of huge drug trafficking in the border areas, Manipur in particular this year. What is really dangerous is the involvement of a colonel of the Army; an Assistant Manager of a private airline and a member of VVIP family. I am afraid; it appears that this type of trafficking might have been continuing for quite pretty long time. At the same time the risk involved for the large number of youth in that part of the country by the proliferation of these contraband drugs is enormous.

The border areas of our country may be North East or J&K, which are otherwise categorized as special category states suffer. In these states, Armed Forces

Special Power Act (AFSPA) has been promulgated and here Army is engaged in counter-insurgency operations under the Act. Under this Act, Army is given 'power to shoot even on suspicion'. Time Act also provides immunity to the Army from being tried without the prior permission of the Union Government.

I am always for the repeal of this AFSPA. This has come for the Act to go. I do very sincerely urge upon the Union Government; 'please repeal this Act for the sake of humanity'. Under this Act, the state of Manipur has seen many orphans, widows, parents who do not know whereabouts of their missing children.

In the above last few paragraphs, I have tried, in my humble way, to enumerate some compulsions of the past and present in respect of my troubled state of Manipur which has otherwise been a peaceful state. In order to make an attempt to solve the vexed issues of the state of Manipur, I do urge upon the Union Government to immediately ponder over it and come out with some sort of white paper or clarification on the history of Manipur so that a re-conciliatory approach could be attempted and found in the best interest of the Nation and for the good of all concerned.

To facilitate the above proposition, proper education of our children and sustained economic development has to be the most important areas where the Union Government can help the States. Proper Education can change for a better tomorrow.

Finally, UPA II is fully committed to inclusive growth; is committed to the cause of common people; and is committed to the equitable development of all the states.

Under the able leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri P. Chidambaram, we are confident that we will be able to overcome all problems including financial problems and become an economic super power.

I fully and wholeheartedly support the General Budget 2013-14.

\*SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): The Indian Economy is challenging, but with the increasing growth rate, we can come up high on the path. As

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

mentioned by the Finance Minister, only China and Indonesia are growing faster than India in 2012-13. And in 2013-14, if we grow at the rate projected by many forecasters, only China will grow faster than India.

Achieving the growth rate at over 8 per cent between 2004 and 2008 and again in 2009-10 and 2010-11, is one of the biggest achievements of the UPA Government. Even during the global slowdown, India has emerged as a faster growing country in the world.

The Finance Minister has mentioned the figure that the total expenditure during the 12th Five Year Plan, which began in 2012-13, is fixed at Rs. 14,90,925 crores.

Due to the slowdown and the austerity measures, the revised estimate is Rs. 14,30,825 crores or 96 per cent of the budget estimate. It is a welcome step that all flagship programmes of the Government have been fully and adequately funded. The Finance Minister has provided sufficient funds to each Ministry or Department consistent with their capacity to spend the funds.

I thank the Finance Minister for focusing his budget 2013-14, to create opportunities for our youth to acquire good education and skills that will get them decent jobs or self-employment, that will bring them adequate income that will enable them to live with their families in a safe and secure environment.

The Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 37,330 crores to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. He has provided Rs. 4,727 crores for medical, education, training and research. I think there should be more allocation of funds in this field. More and more medical colleges, medical education should be encouraged in smaller places of the different states of our country, so that the poor people living in the rural and remote areas can get better health services.

The National Programme for the health care of elderly is being implemented in 100 selected districts of 21 states. I appeal to the Government that this programme should be extended to more districts of the existing states as well as this programme should also be implemented in all the remaining states. Hence, more funds should be allocated for this programme.

I thank the Finance Minister for proposing to provide Rs. 1,069 crores for the Department of AYUSH. More and more AIIMS like institutions should come up in some more states of our country. Setting up of AIIMS like institutions in some states is a very good and commendable task by our UPA Government.

In his budget speech, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed to provide Rs. 27,258 crores for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2013-14. I think it should be enhanced a little keeping in view its success and growth in vast areas.

It is a welcome step taken by the Finance Minister to allocate Rs. 5,284 crores to the various Ministries for the scholarships to be given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities and Girl Children in 2013-14.

Adequate funds must be provided for programmes, that benefit women, children and the minorities. As per the Finance Minister, the gender budget has Rs. 97,134 crores and the child budget has Rs. 77,236 crores in 2013-14.

More and more funds and new schemes should be designed for young women who are facing gender discrimination everywhere.

There is an allocation of Rs. 3,511 crores to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. I urge that there should be an increase in allocation of funds to this Ministry.

I welcome the proposal of allocation to the Department of Disability Affairs.

The allocation for the mid-day meal scheme should be enhanced a little more and there should be a monitoring cell or unit for this scheme specifically.

For water and sanitation, the allocation should be more than the proposed allocation, so that each villager can get pure and proper drinking water and sanitation.

The objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been substantially fulfilled in several states. I welcome the new programme of PMGSY-II.

Under JNNURM, the urban transport is rightly focused. For hill states, the proposal to purchase buses is a welcome step.

The announcement of setting up of "Women Banks" is highly appreciated by people at large. This initiative by our Government is a commendable task. I congratulate the Finance Minister for this proposal. I hope more and more women, particularly living in the rural areas will be benefited by this programme.

Last but not the least, the Agriculture Sector, the most important sector of our country as well as in the humans life, is properly judged by our Hon'ble Finance Minister. He has proposed to allocate Rs. 27,049 crores to the Ministry of Agriculture. But I would like to request that the agricultural credit target should be further increased and should be more than the proposed target of Rs. Seven hundred thousand crores. Because, as it is rightly mentioned by the Finance Minister that agricultural credit is the driver of agricultural production.

Overall, it is a balanced budget presented by our Finance Minister for the financial year 2013-14. I once again congratulate him for this budget and also request him to consider my suggestions and requests.

\*SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): I would take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and the Minister for presenting a balanced and perceptive budget. However, it is known to everyone that the global economic recession slowed our economy too after 2010-11. In the current budget, the Finance Minister has made an attempt to keep the fiscal deficit below 5.3% of the GDP. In the budget for 2013-14, the total expenditure is fixed as Rs. 16,65,297 crore as against revised estimate of Rs. 14,30,825 crore in the previous year. The plan expenditure in 2013-14 will be 29.4% more than the revised estimate of the previous year. It is also to be noted that all the flagship programmes have been adequately funded.

The Hon. Minister has given top priority for education in the Budget and allotted Rs. 65,867 crore for the Ministry of Human Resource Development which is 17% more than the revised estimate of the previous year.

Allowing an IIT to Kerala is a long pending request. The hon. Prime Minister has already assured the establishment of IIT in Kerala during the visit to Kerala. However, the same has not found place in the Budget. Hence, I expect that the announcement of IIT for Kerala will be made by the hon. Minister in the reply speech itself.

Even though, the state is far ahead in basic education standards with 100% of literacy, schools in the state face many insufficiencies including buildings and other infrastructure. Hence, I request to allot sufficient funds for developing sufficient infrastructure in school level education in Kerala. Besides, mid-day meal scheme to which Rs. 13,215 crore has been allotted may be extended to more students in the higher classes.

'Kudumbasree' is a women oriented, community based self help groups, a mission of Government of Kerala. These self help groups of Kudumbasree have been undertaking several entrepreneurial and other wide range of activities successfully. I request that the activities connected with National Rural Literacy Mission (NRLM) may be entrusted with Kudumbasree in Kerala.

It is appreciated that the hon. Minister has allocated Rs. 37,330 crore for Health and Family Welfare of which the combined National Health Mission will get Rs. 21,239 crore which shows an increase of 24.3% over the revised estimate. Government hospitals, primary health centers etc. in Kerala to which the poor people approach for their health care needs faces many problems including insufficient buildings and equipments. I request to allot more funds for the development of Government hospitals and primary health centers in Kerala.

For AYUSH it is seen that an amount of Rs. 1069 crores has been allocated. In this context, I would like to inform that for the UNANI centre which is functioning for many years at Edathala, Aluva in my constituency Chalaky is facing the lack of many infrastructural facilities. I request that sufficient fund may be allotted to the Unani Centre at Edathala.

In Kerala, Anganvadies are functioning in an excellent manner. However, basic facilities like buildings are insufficient and at present most of them are functioning in rented or temporary buildings. Hence, more fund may be allotted to Kerala for constructing own buildings to every Anganvadies.

An amount of Rs. 14,873 crore has been allotted for JNNRUM project. I request that sufficient fund may be allotted to corporations, Municipalities and other Local Self Government institutions to tackle the problem of the management of solid waste. Projects such as biogas plants, power generation may be funded out of this

project. Besides, sufficient fund may be allotted for the establishment of CNG plant in Kerala, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1500 crores for solving the hike in Diesel to State Transport Corporation and also to reduce pollution.

Kerala has a number of Public Sector Enterprises like FACT, HMT, TCC, HOC, HIL, etc. However, most of these industries are now in a sinking stage primarily due to hike in fuel and raw materials and also due to dumping of some products from abroad. These industries are the backbone of Kerala and hence sufficient packages may be announced for saving them from shutting down.

[Translation]

\*SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV (Rajnandgaon): I oppose this directionless and meaningless budget. This budget is the 10th budget of UPAs competent economist Prime Minister's tenure and during these ten year the pathetic condition of the economy is the evidence that all the economic policies of UPA has been totally a failure. The economic burden over the people in the name of discontinuing the subsidy, this Government, has failed to keep the fiscal deficit and current account deficit within the fixed limit. In the estimates of this year the growth rate of 5.5 percent and the financial loss of 4.8 percent finishes all the possibilities of actual growth. In the budget the increase in the employment opportunities and the agricultural needs of the earning of 70 percent of the population depending on it and the weaker section of the society has been completely ignored.

I will first of all talk about MGNREGA. Allocation of funds under it was limited at Rs. 40,000 crores in last years. The allocation has been less on the basis of inflation, but the loss of the present year has been made Rs. 33000 crores which is almost half in view of the price rise of two years and the daily wage rates, whereas, contrary to it the Government has fixed the target of 150 days instead of 100 days in naxalites affected districts and on that basis this allocation is only a big fraud. One another fraud of UPA Government is the allocation made for Food Security Act.

The Committees of the Government itself has stated that one lakh crore rupees per annum are required for

the implementation of Food Security Act in the entire country in place of it the allocation of only Rs. 10,000 crores is like a drop in the ocean.

Not only this, instead of giving food at cheap rates to the poors, giving him cash subsidy means he will have to buy foodgrains at market rate. Today the prices of foodgrains in the open market are under control due to the PDP arrangement of Fair prices for the grains. If this system is abolished the control over prices in the open market will come to an end, which will be a loss for the poor people. Many great things have been said about women in this Budget, but if so look carefully in it, these all are show off. Nirbhaya fund of Rs. 1000 crore for safety or the setting up of women Banks, all these provisions are inadequate. For the present there is need for improvement of law and order situation in the country with regard to the measures relating to the safety of women. In the country the number of police personnel's after every 1000 persons and the number of women police among this is at the lowest level of the whole world.

The condition of courts is also no different. They are neither having 1157 infrastructure, nor proper building which are required for speedy justice. However, if the Central Government wants to do something in this regard, it should make additional allotment for improving the condition in these state matters. Allocation of Rs. 100 crore for employment and declaration of skill development are another insignificant measures.

I would like to inform that the BJP Government of Gujarat has provided an amount of Rs. 800 crore for skill development in its budget while the Centre has provided Rs. 1000 crore only for this purpose in its budget for the entire country. The way the Central Government has levied 10 per cent surcharge, it gives a clear message that investment will decline in coming years which will directly affect the number of employment opportunities, that is to say the budget will ultimately be proved to be that of one which will bring down the employment opportunities. It is not clear as to how many young people will be provided employment during the year. Amidst suicides by farmers and drought conditions in many areas the budget does not provide any such provision which may help in improving the condition of farmers. The criterion adopted in respect of granting special status to States is also discriminating. On the one side the

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government wants to tackle Naxal movement through development, on the other hand it is not prepared to accord status of special States to the State affected by Naxalism. Chhattisgarh is the State which is badly affected by Naxalism. They should be immediately accorded special State status while providing them more funds for development.

The Government of the country wishes to attain 8 per cent growth rate. However, amidst the claims of attaining the targets inclusive growth makes its sincerity doubtful. Everybody knows its old way of working burdening the poor while benefitting the capitalists through corruption.

Providing permanent employment and giving share to the farmers have not been provided in the Land Acquisition Act while provision relating to extending 26 per cent profit to the local people is absent in the Minerals Act. Government is not at all interested in instruments like Lokpal Act or such other bills which can ensure clean administration. To sum up it can be said that all the policies of the UPA Government are anti people and far from realities.

\*SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU (Mahasamund): The Budget 2013-14 presented by the Union Finance Minister Shri P.C. Chidambaram is disappointing and anti people. Common people no longer anxious about the budget as the Central Government has developed a habit of taking hard decisions in respect of common man much earlier the Budget. The balance sheet of the Government has been reduced to be a mere document. The Government has ceased to have control over the prices of petroleum products while giving a free hand to the oil companies to regulate the prices of diesel and LPG. Consequently, it has also been declared that diesel price will be revised every month. The number of rationed cylinders has been reduced to 6 from 12 and after the pressure built by the people it has been made 9 cylinders. Rail fares and freight have been increased even before the budget with a view to avoid criticism on the budget day.

Everyone wants freedom from the hyper inflation. However, no provision has been made in the Budget to tame the inflation. Government has failed to control corruption while scams are surfacing one after the other. Government has closed its eyes on the issue of black money stacked abroad. The farmer wants fair price for

his crops, cost of production to come down, irrigation facilities to increase while the Government did not bother to increase the procurement prices of the crops. It did not bother to increase the irrigated acreage. The loan waiver scheme went down the drain due to corruption.

Country is faced with problem like rising prices, unemployment, corruption, increased deficit of exchequer, inflation etc. However, no effective measure was taken in the present budget in this direction.

Government is forced to seek loan from foreign bank and Reserve Bank due to exchequer deficit while investment is going down as a result of rise in interest rate. The growth rate has almost come down to zero in the sector of industrial development. Now the Finance Minister is almost helpless to do anything tangible through the budget.

However, one thing is clear and that is how to keep the common people's during the election years. Government have already started offering cash subsidy wherein subsidy is to be transferred directly to the bank account beneficiaries upon furnishing Aadhaar number. However, there will be many difficulties in this. Most of the beneficiaries do not have bank accounts. It is feared that the scheme would not able to sustain and would die out before reaching the implementation stage.

I would like to make following demands/suggestions through this budget:

1. Last year nine districts were constituted in Chhattisgarh among which Garaband Sukuma, Kaundra Gaon, Balrampur and Surajpur which happen to be the most backward districts should and allotment for them may be made accordingly.
2. The newly constituted districts of Chhattisgarh may be included in IAP scheme and allotment may be made accordingly.
3. Chhatus should also be included among the recipients of allotment under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.
4. Chhattisgarh is grappling with the problem of Naxalism. Let the Central Government bear the complete expenses on deployment of Central Para Military forces for elimination of Naxals.



5. Central contribution should be increased to help modernised police force.
6. The Raipur to Dhamtari road in Chhattisgarh which 81 km long may be converted into four lanes.
7. Daily consumables and food items may be made tax free.
8. Old age pension may be increased to make it at least Rs. 2000/-.
9. The number of rational LPG cylinders should be increased at least 12 from existing 9 cylinders.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): Mr. Chairman Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget. The budget presented by the Finance Minister is very nice but when we go into its details we will find as to what is in it. All of you know that naxalite activities have been increasing continuously. I would like to dwell only on one or two points. In 1970 Planning Commission had made a provision of tribal sub-plan for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose population is 8.2 percent as per the 2001 census. Accordingly for the tribal sub-plan, merely 3.9 percent has been allocated in 2010-11, which has deprived them of Rs. 18004 crore and in the year 2013-14, they have been deprived of Rs. 10000 crore. So if we see it in its totality for these four years, they have been deprived of more than 50,000 crore under the tribal sub-plan.

Sir, under the Scheduled Castes sub-plan, the share of the Scheduled Castes should have been 16 percent. If we see it in this budget, Rs. 41,561 crore have been allocated for them which makes a share of 9.72 percent. The allocations in the previous years were lesser than the current years allocations. So during the last four years, they had been deprived of Rs. 25000 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 23,000 crore in 2011-12, Rs. 26,000 crore in 2012-13 and Rs. 26000 crore in 2013-14, thus making a total of more than 1 lakh crore. Therefore on the whole, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been deprived of Rs. 1 lakh 52000 crore. Who is getting the benefit of it, whether Naxalites have been getting its benefit? So you have to take an integrated action plan. If actually see, you have to make allocations in your budget for the 84 naxalite affected areas.

Sir, there is no minimum support price for the minor forest products. Most of the Adivasis are dependent on these products. The Hague Committee had suggested that a provision of Rs. 2000 crore should be made in the 11th Five year plan but the 12th Finance Commission has made a provision of only Rs. 2000 crore. Therefore, the problems have been increasing. The tribal students get a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 120 by way of Pre-matric Scholarship. Therefore the tribal's are in a miserable condition. Hostellers get only Rs 25 per day. In the present times of increasing prices of daily commodities, this amount is not sufficient to purchase anything. During the left Government regime in West Bengal every tribal was being given an old age pension of Rs. 1000 while at the present price level, they are not getting anything. Merely Rs. 200 have been provided for pension which has now been increased to Rs. 300. What will it do? It is a very miserable condition. We shall have to take care of it. The budget allocations for rural development under MGNREGA are very low. Job cardholder's demand is Rs. 5 crore but in the budget, you have made a provision of Rs. 33000 crore only for it. It is very less in comparison to the demand. In view of the minimum wage of Rs. 150 and with a minimum of 100 work days, a total allocation of atleast Rs. 75000 crore should have been made while only Rs. 33000 crore have been provided which is very less. Under Indira Awas Yojana atleast an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh should have been made but even by way of an increased allocations, you are giving Rs. 75000. It is also very less. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, nothing is being done properly. Therefore, even that amount is insufficient  
...(Interruptions)

Condition of health services is also very pitiable. There is a meagre provision of the infrastructure of the state and district hospitals. Infant mortality should be brought down and remuneration of the Asha Health Workers should be increased.

Mr. Chairman Sir, with these words, I would like to thank you and conclude.

\*SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY (Barmer): This budget which has been presented in the common men's interests keeping in view the requirements of all the sections of the society, will further speed up the momentum of rural development.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Agriculture and cattle breeding are the backbone of country is economy. Almost in every state including Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh the main source of income for 70 to 90 percent of our rural population is agriculture. The Government is promoting loan facility for farmers at a cheaper rate of interest. It is giving a big support to them. The demand of our area for inclusion of cold wave and frost in the list of natural calamities has been accepted by the Government. I am grateful for that. I urge upon the Government to provide relief to the farmers of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of my parliamentary constituency on the basis of crop cutting instead of weather under Crop Insurance Scheme. Announcement regarding formulation of National Livestock is a welcome step.

As a comprehensive objective of the budget for the year 2013-14, promotion of education and skill has been laid down for the self-reliance of youth. It is the main demand and necessity of the present time. In Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of my parliamentary constituency, oil, gas and power units have been operating but the youth of my area lack the skill required for those units. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to keep in their mind the regional requirements before finalisation of the work plan for training programmes.

The Schemes are being implemented by our Government according to the requirements of the common man. The schemes like MGNREGA, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Scheme have become a boon for the rural people. Among the rural development Scheme, budget allocations have been increased 46 percent MGNREGA, PMGSY and Indira Awas Yojana which will further speed up the rural development works. I would like to say that through Indira Awas Yojana and Chief Minister initiated BPL Awas Yojana in Rajasthan, all the BPL families in Barmer district will be provided residential units by the next year.

I would like to thank the Prime Minister of UPA Government Shri Manmohan Singh ji and UPA President Smt. Sonia Gandhi that they launched the important Scheme like MGNREGA which has made the employment opportunities and resources available in the rural areas.

Public participation is necessary in rural development schemes. Tanke have been made in a large number in my Constituency. The private tanke made among these

have their utility due to their proper maintenance. The tanke made without public participation are not proving their worth. It is, therefore, necessary that schemes are formulated with public approval. I had requested earlier that the scheme for village should be formulated in the village. The scheme meant for village, block, district after getting suggestions according to the need and priority are received collectively from villagers in Gram Sabhas at village level.

I, through my private member Bill, had made the House aware about the desert area condition and problems, while making a demand of economic package in the House to make the people able who reside in desert state for socio-economic development like other parts of the country. The people of Barmer, Jaisalmer districts in my parliamentary constituency live in remote hamlets. Ninety two persons per square kilometre are living in Barmer. In such a condition, it is very difficult to provide education, health, electricity, water like necessary facilities to the last person. I would like to request that special package like North-East areas be announced to ensure development in desert area.

The Government has approved changes in the yardsticks for setting up health centers in the areas of special circumstances. Accordingly, additional budget for setting up health centres in rural areas and for construction of infrastructure for health centres should also be allocated. Many BPL families left deprived from electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme and at the same time thousands of new identified BPL families are also to be linked with electrification scheme. The Government is giving preference to drinking water schemes in my area. I am grateful to the UPA Chairperson, Hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh ji for getting the approval to link all villages of Barmer district in my parliamentary constituency to Indira Gandhi Canal Project and Narmada Canal Project. In the last, I support while giving thanks to Hon. Finance Minister.

\*SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): First of all, I congratulate the Finance Minister that he has presented his 8th General Budget and this is the last budget before the General Elections of 2014. The economic condition of the country is very bad today in the last eight-nine

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

years. This was the last Budget of this Government. The common man had great expectations from it. Today, people are facing high prices of food products. Price rise is at the peak. The people of the country had big expectations from 28th February. But this Budget proved to be very disappointing. I agree that the whole world is facing economic recession, but America and China have not reduced their defence Budget. But the fact is that the effect of recession of the world has been less in India. There has been a Budget tendency from the very beginning in our country. If we see within the country, a praiseworthy work has been done of making available food to common man in the Budget of Chhattisgarh state.

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the main occupation of 70 per cent people in the country. Besides, there is democracy in the country. Attention is paid to number force in a democracy. Rules policies are framed for them and the most neglected are the farmers and the agriculture in India. Maximum politics is done in the name of farmers. The agriculture sector in the country has made so worse that we are surprised after hearing any bad news. This year in the financial year of 2012-13, the growth rate of agriculture sector has been 1.8 per cent. This is the proof of worst condition of agriculture sector. The money expenditure in rural areas will increase by 46 per cent. This is good, but I want to take you to the year 2008. Chidambaram Sahab was the Finance Minister at that time. Then, he had announced to waive off the loans of farmers. But we all know that the Congress Party got the benefit of this announcement. Today CAG is raising question on it. Whether the farmers actually got the full amount of loan waived off and it reached the needy farmers. According to CAG, after the inspection of 90 thousand accounts between 2011 to 2012, 34 per cent farmers were not benefited. 13 per cent wrong person took the benefit. The farmers of my area repaid their loan on time, but the Government deceived them also. The Government of India had made a provision in the Budget of financial year 2011-12 to give 3 per cent interest subsidy to those farmers who repay their short term agricultural crop loan in time. As per rule, the Ministry of Finance had to release this subsidy amount through NABARD. As per the said announcement, the 3 per cent subsidy amount was to be received by the farmers on 01.04.2012. It has not been give to the farmers so far. The amount of interest subsidy on agricultural loan distributed by the Cooperative Banks comes out to

almost 103.00 crore rupees. This was to be released by the Government of India through NABARD, which has not been released so far even after completion of the financial year. It is very sad to say that it is a national shame that 70 farmers has to commit suicide every month in India. The farmers of Andhra Pradesh are selling their kidneys for loan. It is very unfortunate.

The second problem of agriculture sector is that agriculture holdings are reducing. It was 2.28 in 1970-71 which has remained 1.16 in 2010-11 after reducing. Farmers are not getting adequate price for their produce. Though it is true that minimum support price is declared. If the price is 1300 rupees, the intermediary purchases it for 700-800 rupees. The farmer after working for the whole day in the field is not getting so much as a domestic servant is getting for working one hour a day. The farmers are not getting adequate price for their hard work in this country. After working for 18 to 20 hours they are not getting due regard to their labour. Besides, farmers do not get seeds in time. Apart from the black marketing of fertilisers, urea, they have to face bad weather also, sometime draught and sometime hailstorms. The insurance of crops is to done in a proper way. The Government could not arrange irrigation for the fields of farmers even after 65 years of independence. The development of agriculture sector is not possible without irrigation facilities. But the Government is not giving priority to irrigation in their schemes. The plan of Atal Bihari Vajpayee of linking rivers has been put in the cold storage whereas the Hon. High Court has supported it.

Today, on the one hand, the farmers are not getting adequate price for their produce, on the other hand the common man is facing price rise. My suggestion is that two work can be done to give relief from price rise to the people. One, the Government should improve the supply system of fruits and vegetables and make the food items available to the consumers on lower price before they get wasted in the farmer's field. Second, the cash income should be increased in the economy, so that the farmers can take money on cheap interest rate and fight against the price rise. The Government could do the first work before the budget or in the budget, to do investment in the supply system, but the UPA Government says that this work will be done not by us but by the retail companies like Walmart, TESCO and Corfore.

It is not hidden from the Central Government that 66 per cent part of Rajasthan is a desert area. The water resources available in the country only per percent of it is in Rajasthan. It is insensitivity on the part of Central Government not to acknowledging this serious crisis. The Central Government is also aware of the fact that most of the blocks of the States have gone into dark zone and exploitation of water from there is a danger bell. Out of 01 lakh 22 thousand villages of the State 32 thousand villages are facing the drinking water problem. More than two thousand villages in Jalore-Sirohi district are with the water having floride more than its standard. For the people of the region, who were taking floride mix water for so many years, the Chief Minister of Gujarat Narendra Bhai Modi and the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Shrimati Vasundra Raje, with their efforts a Narmada project for about 600 crore cost was launched, which brought hope of getting clean water for drinking with a canal from the river was arose, but due to indifferent attitude of the present Government, this hope could not take the shape of reality. About seven year ago Narmada canal project was started at Sachor district but the water of Narmada far away from the reach of the people of that region. The FR Project of Narmada Canal was made in 2006-07 but the FR project could not make head way from Taitrol. Last year even after the acquisition of land the work of Narmada canal could not start due to callous attitude of the administration. The surplus water of this canal is released in the Luni river which causes flood in that area. The water which was to quench the thirst of the people is taking life of the people.

The Right to Education has been enforced but the poors and the villagers are not getting its benefits. For Private schools 25 per cent enrolment of poor students have been made mandatory. It has also provided that the student should be of the same ward. It can be true for the metro cities but the rural students are deprived from this facility. So the condition of same ward is required to be removed from the legislation of Right to Education, so that the rural students may enroll themselves in the private schools at Tehsil and district centers. The condition of Government Primary Schools is more worst. Many school have not their own buildings. The students are made to learn under the open sky. The Government has now changed the education system. Under it the student upto class 8th will not fail, as a result of it the tendency of learning among students will vanish. When such

students will go for further studies, they will naturally fail. It is a great conspiracy in the field of education. So, it is my demand that a special package be granted for Drinking water, Primary education and primary health center of Jalore-Sirohi districts.

[English]

\*SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The General Budget 2013-14 lacks the political will and the vision to cater the problems faced by the Indian Economy. While all the nations which were subject to the brunt of the global economic slow down, Indian economy was insulated to a certain extent due to the strong presence of the public sector. But our Finance Minister is over ambitious to disinvest, if not to dismantle the public sector. From a period of 9% rate of growth and 5% inflation, we are moving to a terrain of less than 5% of rate of growth and double digit inflation.

The decline in the household financial savings to a twenty year low is a serious concern. Given the growing instances of insider trading in the bourses, as well as the recent revelation of insurance misspelling costing the consumers to the tune of 1.3 trillion rupees, how do we expect the households to trust any financial products. The deregulatory environment mess in the financial system has pushed the households away from financial savings resulting in this situation. What remedy this budget has provided to the households? Last year the amount of revenue forgone was to the tune of rupees five lakh crores. This year, it has gone to six and quarter lakh crores. The large industrial houses and big corporate houses are snatching away this huge sum as incentives. The rich corporates with millions in their undistributed profits are refusing to invest. The small and medium enterprises are having no relief on the interest rate front. The Government should at least go for a big hike in capital expenditure, just like other countries in Asia are doing, lest the recessionary tendency in the economy gets worse.

Our trade deficit is increasing. What happened to the "incentives" received for exports? The Indians working abroad send home billions of dollars every year without any "incentives". Why our Government is still hesitant to solve the problems of the NRIs? Why the millions of

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Indians abroad are still denied of their political right to vote in the elections in India? The GOI is concerned about their money but not about their issues. It seems that the efforts of the Government in the form of tax concession to the corporates seems not have worked. On the other hand, it would be best, in case the Government goes in for upscaling the levels of capital formation in the economy by raising the capital expenditure; the apex of GDP ratio is far lower than the interest payment to GDP ratio.

This budget has no concrete proposals for the uplifting of the primary sector and the poor and oppressed. The stagnation in the agricultural sector has led to the stagnation in the industrial sector also. More public expenditure is needed in the primary sector. No PPPs are coming to save the farmers from committing suicide. Agricultural credit facilities at 4% per annum should be provided to all farmers including poultry, dairy, fisheries and horticulture. Unless and until sufficient technology transfer and the infrastructural facilities are provided no giant leap can be achieved in agriculture. The inflation of the consumer goods, especially the retail prices of cereals and pulses, fuel and energy, not to say about medicines; have become intolerable. This budget once more adds fuel to the fire and thereby throwing the common man from the frying pan to the burning fire.

The FM was silent on land reforms and it is almost impossible to achieve the end with a meager sum of rupees 300 crores. Whenever there is a bumper harvest the Government claims that it is due to their credit and whenever there is a crop failure the Government blames the rains. Even after 65 years of independence and 58 years of planning, are we still hiding behind the term "gamble with the monsoons"? I do not see any courage on the part of the FM when he expects that about 40% of the total investment during the 12th Five Year Plan would come from private sector. It is simply a wish without any basis? Out of the 11,42,520 schools we have 4,13,226 which don't have even a girl's toilet. 73,532 schools do not have safe drinking water facility and 1,61,947 schools don't have boy's toilets. The present norms of SSA, RMSA, etc. do not provide for allocation of funds for the construction of infrastructural facilities in aided schools. In my state Kerala, 60% of the total schools are in Government aided sector. The PMGSY has to be modified taking into account the geographical

as well as demographic features of each and every state. During the last three years my state, Kerala received only less than 1% of the total PMGSY funds; about Rs. 446 crores out of 53175 crores! Other centrally sponsored schemes are also undermining the very basic principles of federalism. Indian Union doesn't mean the Union Government alone. I hope I need not remind a senior lawyer of the nation who happened to be our FM that the Article 1 of the Constitution of India says that India shall be a Union of states. Why even the approach paper to the twelfth Five Year Plan could not be discussed in the Parliament even after one year of the Plan already lapsed.

"The poverty line" has become a cruel joke of the Government upon the people. Even while the number of poor is increasing, the Government is altering and if not manipulating, the poverty line to claim that the number above the APL is increasing. As per Tendulkar Committee Report March 19, 2012. Planning Commission released poverty estimates for 2009-10. Poverty line estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10. This is unacceptable as this is without any relation to the ground realities of the Indian families. This budget is the fourth one of the UPA-II. The food security of the nation is in peril. The unemployment is increasing, about 1.5 million vacancies are yet to be filled up under various GOI departments and PSUs.

There is no justification for the rise in the fuel prices. The largest chunk is taxes, levies, surcharges, etc. of the Government. Our petroleum sector is at the mercy of the private players. This is not doing its duty. It is creating the situation of state sponsored inflation. Hence I object the budget.

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): At the very outset, I extend my support to this year's Budget. This United Progressive Alliance Government II is about to complete 9 years under the able leadership of both Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi. We are hopeful of forming the UPA III Government too after the General Elections by merely highlighting as to what we did for the people of this country in different fronts.

No one can deny the fact that the United Progressive Alliance Government II has surpassed the performance

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

of UPA I Government by implementing various schemes and programmes aimed at the poor and needy.

Now, I would like to highlight a few of the good announcements made by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. There are several reasons for somewhat slow economic growth. One of the reasons, according to me, is bad weather which is a spoiler. The Opposition and media too started speculating on the eve of presentation of Budget and afterwards that general elections are looming on the Indian horizon.

I welcome SC/ST sub-plan. For the welfare of those people like our OBC people set up an OBC sub-plan to prove our concern to all sections across the country.

Under the present scenario, steering the Indian economy is a herculean task, which I think, our Finance Minister has done justice in a given situation. I can say without any hesitation that this year's Budget is a balanced budget, and he made efforts to reboot the economic growth.

Considerable funds have been earmarked for important projects and for different sectors. For example, Metro has received a sum of Rs. 7,701 crores for Phase III. I welcome it.

One feature which irks me is the burden on middle class. Middle class would be paying more. Instead rich should be asked to pay more as meals in air-conditioned restaurants, cell phones have become costlier. In this hike in prices, SUVs, cigarettes and cigars too became costlier.

Considered as superrich tax, 10% surcharge has been imposed on incomes over Rs. 10 crore per annum for fiscal 2013-14 invoking the spirit of Azim Premji.

Another redeeming feature of this Budget is that we, the women of this country, take pride in the announcement of the Finance Minister that Women's bank would be set up soon and a sum of Rs. 1,000 crore capital has been allocated as its corpus. We welcome this gesture on the part of the Finance Minister as well as the UPA II Government.

Another important announcement of setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund is welcomed by women of the country as it is concerning the safety of women. A sum of Rs. 1,000 crore has been allocated.

For those who wanted to own house, can now opt for housing loans up to Rs. 25 lakh. This is a welcome step. Luxury houses would cost more.

One important announcement made by the Finance Minister is that he would announce more measures while replying to the debate, which I think, would address many of the genuine issues expressed by the Members of Parliament, cutting across party affiliations.

Hon. Finance Minister has very generously allocated funds for education - education budget has gone up by 17%. Likewise, Ministry of Home Affairs budget has gone up by 18%; Defence by Rs. 2 lakh crores; Ministry of Women and Child Development has got a hike of 11.7 per cent and would now get Rs. 17,700 crore.

A lot of allocations have been made to extend benefits to poor, youth and women. I welcome it.

Now, I turn my attention to my parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram and Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh. About transportation, I would like to strongly urge upon the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister on two important issues. Firstly, there is an urgent need for allotment of new buses to APSRTC, an Andhra Pradesh run Transport Corporation, under JNNURM Scheme (Phase II). As you are aware, we have been requesting for approximately 800 new buses for 4 cities like Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh. Hence, I would request for allocation of more funds and more buses to APSRTC under JNNURM.

Secondly, APSRTC is facing financial burden to the tune of Rs. 715 crore per annum due to constant increase in diesel prices. There is an increase of Rs. 11.80 per litre. This is over and above retail consumer price. Hence, I would request the Government to review this aspect.

My parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram have a population of over 15 lakhs; if you put together the Vizianagaram district, it comes to 25 lakhs.

Now, I come to Self Help Groups (SHGs). There is a need to strengthen SHGs in Andhra Pradesh. I would take pride in informing the august House and the hon. Minister that Vizianagaram, though a backward district, in

Andhra Pradesh, has been certified by the World Bank as the first place in the world for repayment to SHGs. Here, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister who has announced a pilot project of Women's Bank, while welcoming it wholeheartedly, I would strongly urge him to locate Regional Women's Bank in Vizianagaram.

Then, I come to the setting up of a Central University for Women in Vizianagaram. There is no university for women in Vizianagaram. Andhra Pradesh comes first in imparting education in the country. There is already a PG Centre in Vizianagaram. Here, I would like to stress that land is already available and our Andhra Pradesh Government is ready to extend all possible assistance in this regard. Hence, this PG Centre may kindly be converted into a Central University for Women, as there is a strong demand from the people of my parliamentary constituency and Vizianagaram district people.

There is huge drop outs among girl child, particularly after 10th class. There is a need for self-sustainability in girl child. Girl child should be motivated further to take up vocational education.

There is a need and request for setting up of Greenfield airport, as Vizianagaram district covers almost 72 kms. of 293 kms. of coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. I hope the hon. Minister would consider this request for setting up jetties for welfare of fishermen brothers and for piloting Marine police.

There is an acute shortage of power in every part of the country and Andhra Pradesh is no exception. Here, I would like to suggest that the Government should give much needed fillip to the renewable energy projects, either under PPP mode or otherwise, as the same would help resolve the acute power situation in the country. The Government should take the advantage of large stretches of coastal belt which is lying idle and make announcement setting up of various renewable wind energy projects without any further delay.

This Budget has given a lot of emphasis on Renewable Energy. Efforts are on to reuse municipal solid waste to generate energy. We welcome it. An amount of Rs. 800 crore has been allocated for wind energy projects. Much more impetus and fillip is required to be given to renewable energy sources.

Powering 1,000 level crossings by solar power is an innovative measure. We fully appreciate the initiative of the Government. An amount of Rs. 19,113 crore in the 12th Plan is allocated. I hope it would help the Government to tide over the ever growing energy requirement of the country.

Another important demand of establishing of CDS canteen, which would address the concern of 25,000 Defence personnel families, which includes widows and senior citizens. Vizianagaram district covers Parvathipuram, Saluru, Cheepuripalli, Bobbili Municipality Limits. Vizianagaram limits are close to cities of Odisha like Sunabeda, Koraput and also close to Srikakulam district border. It is not out of place to mention here that these ex-servicemen who are mostly senior citizens and widows find considerable difficulty to reach Visakhapatnam CSD canteen, which is 3 or 4 hours away by bus from Vizianagaram.

Likewise, I would like to stress on demand of the District Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association, Vizianagaram Town, Andhra Pradesh who have been approaching me with memorandums and being their parliamentary representatives, it is my bounden duty to redress their genuine grievances. It is my bounden duty to take it up with the concerned authorities. Therefore, I would strongly urge the Government to establish CSD canteen facilities in Vizianagaram Town, Andhra Pradesh.

Likewise, there is another important grievance of Ex-Servicemen/widows/service personnel of Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh concerning my parliamentary constituency. About 25,000 Defence personnel families are facing problems due to non-availability of ECHS Poly Clinic facilities in Vizianagaram. Vizianagaram District covers Parvathipuram, Saluru, Cheepuripalli, Bobbili Municipality Limits.

Vizianagaram limits are close to cities of Odisha like Sunabeda, Koraput and also close to Srikakulam district border. Hence, I would plead with the Government that considering the hardship of Ex-servicemen who are mostly senior citizens and widows to reach Visakhapatnam ECHS polyclinic, a new ECHS polyclinic may be set up at Vizianagaram without any further delay.

There is an urgent need to set up more Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Vizianagaram district as the same would give much needed fillip to the agricultural sector in the region.

There is already a Scientific Research Centre located in Cheepurapalli Assembly Constituency of my parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram but it is required to be upgraded. Likewise, we have a college for animal husbandry and dairy in Garividi, Vizianagaram district. As land is already available, I would request the Government to upgrade this college to a major Veterinary College. Here, I would like to emphasise that our Andhra Pradesh Government would extend all types of assistance in setting up of such a Veterinary College in Vizianagaram.

I would like to stress on huge cattle population in Vizianagaram district. An astronomical 5 lakh litres of milk is produced here. We have agricultural based industries, dairy farming in plenty. Hence, by giving special attention, a Research Centre with state of art facilities be set up on priority basis.

Now, I come to minority population in my parliamentary constituency. Micro credit and schemes for further improving education needs to be given importance for the benefits of minorities from Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, etc. Special focus is required to improve the infrastructure in educational sector.

Another important aspect is that only one youth hostel has been planned in Vizianagaram. I don't think it has been constructed. With growing youth population and youth aiming for academic excellence and career option and employment opportunities flowing from different parts of the country in Vizianagaram district, there is an urgent need to construct more youth hostels in my parliamentary constituency.

Then, I come to small and marginal farmers, who depend on agricultural farms. We, in Vizianagaram, have more than 11,800 tanks and wells. Here, the main occupation is agriculture and horticulture and they also depend on rainfall. These small and marginal farmers use renewable energy. Hence, more water solar pumps should be allocated in my parliamentary constituency for small and marginal farmers. When Bihar and Rajasthan are getting allocations of more and more Water Solar Pumps from the Central Government, why should Andhra Pradesh and Vizianagaram district be deprived of such an allocation?

MGNREGA is benefiting everyone. It has come as a breathe of fresh air. Even opposition parties are

appreciating its utility. I would strongly urge the Finance Minister to also include agricultural works in MGNREGA so that small and marginal farmers benefit out of it.

I am appreciating our Government for showing concern about workers, helpers and teachers under ICDS, an honorary amount of Rs. 1,500 is provided. This was initiated by the UPA I Government. This amount should be increased to Rs. 2,500/- by considering the spiraling prices of essential commodities.

I would not hesitate to plead with the Government to allocate more salary to the workers under ASHA scheme.

I would also request the government to construct Working Women's Hostel in each of the 6 Assembly Constituency of my parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram.

About expansion of NH-5 to West Bengal. I would like to request that enough funds may be granted to expand NH-5 from Vizianagaram to (Rajapulova) via Nellimarala constituency and up to Etcherla constituency. Already land is available. Hence, I would urge the Government to integrate this considering the huge traffic on NH-5 up to four to six lanes.

With the Land Acquisition Bill, Women's Reservation Bill, Lokpal and Lokayukta Bills, Judicial Accountability Bill and other important Bills for passage in this Budget Session, I am hopeful that this Government would further serve the people of this country and comeback to power after the general elections, whenever they are held.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Coochbehar): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. My first demand is not to cut short the time and not to ring bell frequently, because discussion of General Budget take place once a year...(Interruptions) It is not correct. I come from village and is a farmer...(Interruptions) It is not correct from village and is a farmer...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you complete your speech within three minutes, I will not ring the bell. If you do not complete, then I will have to ring the bell.



[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: I will finish shortly but do not ring the bell frequently. It is my demand. There is too much to say on General Budget but I am a farmer, so I will talk about farmers. Sir, the Finance Minister himself has thanked the farmers that with their toil and hard work the production of crops in our country has increased. It has been only possible with the hard work of farmers. In our country 60-65 per cent people are farmers. Their development means the development of the country. We want development in the technical and engineering sectors, but first of all the farmers should be developed. The Finance Minister himself has said that we are ahead in the production of paddy, pulses, wheat and jute in the world. Then he referred the Minimum support price increase the crops of farmers of UPA Government. When the crop of the farmer in the market is sold at low price, then what is done by the Government of the Minister has said that we are top in the world in production of jute. We get foreign exchange in it. Yesterday during zero hour, I had said that the price of fertilisers in 2009-10 was Rs. 500 for 50 Kg bag and now in 2012-13 its prices had gone up to Rs. 1200 for a bag. The cost of a 50 kilo bag has increased to Rs. 1200 and what you have done for the cost of a quintal jute- Rs. 2200. The farmer when works in the field, works hard and pay fare for the transportation of crops. Then how much he has to pay for it, perhaps the Finance Minister is not aware of it. He notes down his speech from the facts given in papers. I demand that MSP for jute be Rs. 5000 per quintal. The MSP for wheat, paddy be raised. Today the prices are going up. You find out their rates at the new year and the present, I do not know about the growth of America and Europe. I am not an American nor an European.

The Finance Minister has said about the Green Revolution, he brought for the farmers. Bihar, Bengal, Jharkhand and Assam are in the east. In 2007, Hon. Priyaranjan Das Munshi announced in this House the Bhakhra-Nangal in Punjab, Nagarjun in Andhra Pradesh and Tista barrage in West Bengal and North Bengal as national project. Shri Priyaranjan Das Munshi announced this in this House on 7th August, 2007. Today he is not keeping good health. I pray for his wellness. There has been Green Revolution. The Finance Minister had made provision of thousands of crores of rupees in the Budget

but no extra amount has been allocated for the cess. So it is my demand for the green revolution of eastern India if you no desire.

Tista is a project which has been announced as national project in this House. Its cost is increasing rapidly, complete it at the earliest. The Finance Minister had said that we have moved forward in the production of milk in the world. The village population is 60 per cent. Milk stimulates our growth. The poor also need milk but the Finance Minister is aware that Animal Department is also linked with Agriculture. But the Budget of Animal Husbandry Department is only of three hundred crores of rupees. Is it the Budget of Agriculture? It is not the budget for Agriculture. It is the Budget of Director or Joint Secretary. So it is my demand that MSP for the growth of agriculture should be enhanced. Increase growth for the economic development of agriculture, power supply is not there but it is referred. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has been formed. There are five lakh villages in the country, but how many villages have been electrified till today?

Hence, it is my demand to increase the growth of marketing price, enhance support price and the work of Tista River, which has been declared as national project, its work may be completed at the earliest only then the green revolution in east India will be a success. It is my demand. I conclude my speech with a thanks to you.

[English]

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, *Vanakkam*. I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on General Budget for the year 2013-14. Not only the members of the ruling Congress party, but all the members cutting across party lines have appreciated the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting a budget without affecting the interests of the poor people. I heartily congratulate him for this wonderful job. Out of the total population of our country, one-fourth are people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Finance Minister, in his Budget speech said that the Budget has been prepared taking into consideration the interests of three sections of people, *i.e.* the women, youth and poor. When we say poor people, it is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

\*English Translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

who are still living in a poor condition. We are well aware of this fact. Crores of people are still living in poverty. There is no job and other facilities. They are involved in miserable works under pitiable condition for a minimum wage. Scavenging, making a living through reciting an instrument called *Parai*, burning of dead bodies, rearing cattle and other unimportant and petty jobs. Their living condition is very pathetic and disgraceful. These poor people are still living in huts in waste lands. In India, Crores of people are living in such a way that is very much demoralizing. The then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi constituted the sixth Planning Commission and envisaged plans like Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan. Under these plans, on the basis of population, the Government should allocate funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all departments. Smt. Indira Gandhi committed to the cause had taken initiative with special consideration and commitment for allocation of funds to the welfare of these people. Even after 30 years of this, the people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still living in the same condition without any improvement.

Smt. Sonia Gandhi is the Chairperson the National Advisory Council. Under the visionary leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the National Advisory Council submitted a Report in the year 2011 which *inter alia* states that the funds are to be allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on the population, and such funds should not be diverted to any other department, in any case. It was further recommended in the Report that a law should be formulated to ensure this.

Even after taking initiative by Smt. Indira Gandhi and stressed by Smt. Sonia Gandhi in this regard, at present only 9.7 percent of the total funds are allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a matter of serious concern and anguish. Ninety percent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes extend their full-fledged support to the Congress party throughout the country. Nobody can deny this. Even in States where people who are non-Dalits have started regional parties and voting for themselves. But still dalits and tribes are having strong trust in the Congress party, since the days of Mahatma Gandhi and Smt. Indira Gandhi and even now during the reign of Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been voting in favour

of Congress. If this Congress led government is not interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and allocate sufficient funds for the programmes meant for their development who else can take care of their interests. I wish to bring this to the notice of Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Particularly 16.2 percentage of Scheduled Castes and approximately 8 percent of Scheduled Tribes are living in this country. But still they are in a disgraceful condition asking for a patta for the small huts from the government. This is the most pitiable condition sir. There is no other community which is so poor like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are running from pillar to post submitting application for want of a 3 cent land patta for their living. In this situation, adequate funds have to be allocated to these people and it should also be ensured that those funds reach them positively. It is also applicable to the State governments but the State governments also do not allocate funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even if the funds are allocated, they are spending it under general category and being argued that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also come under the general category. Our Finance Minister, in his reply in December 2012, said that the State government have returned approximately an unspent amount of Rs. 10,000 Crore which were originally meant for the welfare of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition to that a survey in Gujarat says that the Government in that State has spent Rs. 5 Crore for organizing a function to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Swami Vivekananda and Rs. 170 Crore for building schools and other infrastructure. Thus diversion of funds meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to other departments and other categories of people is a gross injustice to them.

I urge the UPA government led by Smt. Sonia Gandhi to legislate a law so as to ensure the purposeful and proper funding of schemes meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It should also be ensured at all levels that such funds cannot be diverted at any cost.

This has already been recommended by the National Advisory Council headed by Smt. Sonia Gandhi and I have reiterated the same recommendation in this august House. Only when the interests of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes are taken into consideration, this foresighted vision can be implemented.

I once again urge the Union Government to take care of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this country.

\*Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The Union Budget of 2013-14 has no vision in itself as how to boost economy and also create jobs. The budget also fails to address problem of the farmers of the workers of the dalits and the minorities. The 2013-14 budget fails to address the major concerns of the people and economy in the current context. The Economic Survey underlines the fact of rising prices especially food inflation, widening current account deficit, low investment and savings and increasing dependence on foreign funds. The potential workforce in the waiting should be provided gainful employment that demands public investment in sectors such as in agriculture, small scale sector and rural development. The budget however lacks imagination to think beyond the neoliberal prescriptions and relied exclusively on reducing fiscal deficit by curbing expenditures and on unrealistic projections on revenue mobilization in the context of lower growth.

The Finance Minister has expressed concern about the fiscal deficit whose revised estimate is Rs.5,20,925 crore. But this is lower than the revenue forgone figure of Rs. 5,73,630 crore. This implies that the fiscal deficit is primarily caused by the sops given to the rich in terms of revenue foregone and the burden of meeting this deficit is passed on to the poor by means of cutting expenditures. The revised estimates for 2012-13 shows 4 per cent decline in total expenditure compared to budget estimates of 2012-13 which is indicative of a severe expenditure contraction. Given the overriding obsession expressed by the Finance Minister on keeping fiscal deficit at 4.8 per cent of GDP, the proposed rise in expenditure in the current year is not likely to materialize in actual terms.

It is also a matter of grave concern that the consumption expenditure which grew on an average of about 8 per cent in the last three years has only grown by 4 per cent this year as recorded in the economic survey. Despite such a contraction in consumption

expenditure there has not been any check on inflation. Total subsidies declined compared to last years revised estimate by about Rs. 26,571 crore. The rise in the subsidies in food in the context of much touted food security is only miniscule. The Finance Minister announced an additional allocation of Rs. 10,000 crore. Last year food subsidy was Rs. 5,000 crore less as reflected in revised estimates of 2012-13. Therefore, the budget actually proposes an increase of a mere Rs. 5,000 crore. There has been a sharp decline in petroleum subsidy by more than Rs. 30,000 crore compared to last year's revised estimate which would hugely burden people and cause further inflationary pressures. There has not been any additional allocation on MGNREGA compared to the previous year despite the fact of rising unemployment in the backdrop of an economic slowdown. The Government on the other hand proposes disinvestments of the public sector to the tune of Rs. 50,000 crore.

In social sectors, such as health and education the budget proposals are far from what was needed. As proportion to GDP the budgetary allocation this year in health is less than the allocation as proportion to GDP last year. Similarly in the case of education the allocation as proportion to GDP, budget estimate has declined compared to last years budget estimates. As far as rural development is concerned, figures show similar decline as proportion to GDP. In the tribal sub-plan the allocation is roughly short of Rs. 20,900 crore is compared to that mandated in the constitution as proportion to planned expenditure. The special component plan for SCs has more than 50 per cent (Rs. 47,000 crores) shortfall from the amount mandated by the Constitution.

So, the budget does not respond to the urgent needs of the people. Instead it has provided sops to corporates and criminally neglected the increasing public expenditure. This budget is anti-people, anti-poor and this budget is unable to address what was urgently require to get out of the situation of low growth, high inflation and higher unemployment. Hence, I object this budget proposal.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to call this Budget as anti-people, pro-corporate and pro-multinational corporation Budget. In this Budget, our Finance Minister has given lots of concessions and subventions to the multinationals and monopolists keeping our people suffering at lurch.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

There is visible fiscal savagery by curtailment of subsidies in the field of food, fertilizer and fuel, among others. To give fiscal stimulus, we have seen that concessions and rebates have been given to the tune of Rs. 5,70,000 crore whereas the fiscal deficit in the Budget is around Rs. 5,42,499 crore. What a prudent Budget it is presented to the nation?

Sir, for black-marketing and hoarding of essential commodities, there is no indication of stringent measures in the Budget. There are no strict words for unearthing black money and also to stop its generation. There are no steps shown to the nation to deal with tax evaders and tax defaulters. Instead, it has created some newer avenues like Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme for the service tax defaulters. He also deferred for three years the introduction of General Anti-Avoidance Rules. He has deferred it for three years. He feels some satisfaction by including direct cash transfer process for the subsidy schemes in his Budget speech. He knows fully well that there are inherent flaws in our system and the money cannot reach to the end users by creating direct cash transfer scheme. That has been thought of by the Rajasthan Government as a pilot project but failed. There is no infrastructure to deal with the cash transfer up to the village level.

Sir, I believe, he has tried to divert the people's attention and diffuse the protest of women on the rising crime against women, by creating a woman's bank and also a Nirbhaya Fund, which are ludicrous and by which crime against women cannot be stopped or reduced. He is sure to take out the Budget route like many other times. It has become a fashion in the present decadent, moribund and *bourgeois* parliamentary systems. It is to see that he may immediately revise his Budget proposals because he has given more grants to different areas but has not shown to the people as to how the revenue will come. Naturally, he will go for borrowing from the market, disinvest our profitable PSUs and by printing of notes it will create further inflation in the market and further price rise of our essential commodities.

There is no single word spelt out for our poor people and the have-nots who had expectations. They are under the pressure of soaring price rise, galloping unemployment, increasing job loss, rising starvation and also wrenching poverty. They have virtually no access to our healthcare

and elementary education. He has well-served the capitalist class by reading a well drafted blueprint for the monopolists and multi-national corporations. He has not done anything for rescuing our poor people. That requires a countrywide democratic movement to compel this Government to take up pro-poor people policies in his General Budget.

Sir, I come from a Constituency, Sundarbans, which is world heritage site. You know that in the year 2009 there was an Aila Cyclone and the entire Constituency of Sundarbans was razed like anything. I wanted a special package last year also for the infrastructural development of Sundarbans and to generate some sort of employment in that area.

I expected that our Finance Minister would do something for Sundarbans in this Budget. Sir, Sundarbans has one of the richest bio-diversities in the world. I want a Central Government Research Institute to protect our richest bio-diversity and the world famous Royal Bengal Tiger, etc.

Another point is this, Medical College of Kolkata is the oldest medical college of Asia, not only of India. I thought that the Finance Minister would announce it to be a Centre of Excellence and as a place of national importance and would give a special package in the Budget for this college.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to announce it as Centre of Excellence and give a special package for this college. It is the oldest medical college in the East.

\*SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): At a time when the recessionary trends are still looming large in the global economic scenario, the UPA Government at the centre has come out with its penultimate full-fledged Budget for the year 2013-14.

Hon. Finance Minister has maneuvered to explain the course to be adopted by our United Progressive Alliance government to revive investment activity and investor sentiment. He has also stated that this would be through suitable policy interventions.

Infrastructure development and the augmentation of agriculture as pointed out by our Finance Minister are to

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

be accorded priority. He has added that he is for sparing the industrial sector for now from being burdened with additional taxes. At the same time, Rs. 70,000 crore agricultural loan waiver is being announced. Continuance of Educational Cess and expansion of Service Tax ambit has also been spelt out. I would like to have a word of caution.

Some of the officers of some of our Nationalised banks are out to bring disrepute to this well intentioned move of the Government towards Agricultural Loan Waiver. Instead of ensuring that the really needy farmers are benefited out of this move, some greedy and corrupt officials seek money from farmers to show them the short-cut routes to become 'eligible' for availing themselves of the benefits of this loan waiver initiative. Absolutely eligible ones are ignored and left in the lurch if they do not cough up attention money. Farmers can get the attention of such banks and their agricultural needs would be attended to only when they come forward to grease the palms of some such officers. Hence, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to have a watchful eye on the goings on, so that this UPA government is not blamed in spite of a noble move.

When it comes to service tax, the spreading of its net must be prudent. Service tax on even small AC restaurants has shocked the public. More shocked are the Haj pilgrims over the service tax levied on their journey.

Their religious visit on a Haj cannot be equated with a luxurious pleasure trip to exotic places. In addition to it, a point that needs to be noted is that our government is not extending any travel service especially after the Haj pilgrims set foot on Saudi-Arabia. The moment they land there, the Haj pilgrims are attended to by the maulenes and not by our Indian officials. When somebody else offer the service, why do the Indian Government want the Haj pilgrims to pay a service tax for a service not rendered at all. It may also be noted that a normal air-fare of Rs. 23 thousand is inflated to Rs. 45 thousand when Haj season begins and the government claims to have paid 50% of it which again is a matter for introspection. Recently, Government of Tamil Nadu has announced a scheme for the 'Holy Land' visit meant for the Christians and the Government of Tamil Nadu pays Rs. 20 thousand to each Christian pilgrim. It must be

noted that when Tamil Nadu is getting a name, the Centre should not be found wanting. I urge upon the Finance Minister to look into this and ensure that the Muslim Haj pilgrim are not taxed.

In order to make all the centrally sponsored financial benefits reach unfailingly the beneficiaries, going into their accounts directly, the roll out of the Direct Benefits Transfer system is sought to be introduced. Soon this will cover wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and also subsidies of Food and LPG. It is heartening to note that this will at best be only a complementary to the Public Distribution System. We must ensure that PDS cards are not replaced with Aadhaar numbers.

Globalisation coupled with liberalized economy has brought about so much of geographical changes to such an extent that even small erstwhile country towns are becoming more of urbanized towns. The second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission will help maintain the momentum of development of urban infrastructure. It is a welcome measure to have set apart Rs. 1,000 crore as a separate fund for the capacity building efforts of Urban Local Bodies. We are happy to note that a million-house-target in the 12th Plan is to be extended to small and medium towns also under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme with the release of Rs. 66 crore would do well to students from the minority communities to take up higher studies. With this, the government is implementing 3 scholarship schemes to ensure the educational empowerment of minority communities. It is heartening to note that 30% of the funds in each scheme is earmarked for girl students and a total of about 55 lakhs of students have shared nearly Rs. 880 crore this financial year.

So much is done for education and more particularly vocational education, but still I would like to impress upon the Government that Educational Loans through the Nationalised Banks would still call for the attention of the government as the beneficiaries are still made to run from pillar to post with harrowing experience in their borrowing experience.

Over and above the targeted 15% of outlay flow, Rs. 1,71,960 crore worth of identified schemes have reached

and benefited the minority communities is good news. It is also a welcome information that about 40 lakh SC and ST students would soon become beneficiaries of a centrally sponsored scholarship scheme for students belonging to these communities studying in classes IX and X.

Health care comes now in the form of hospitalization facility under insurance scheme to benefit construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers and other categories. Health infrastructure is also being enhanced to meet the additional requirement with added strength of personnel under National Rural Health Mission.

The plan to create 100 million jobs by the next decade is ambitious yet achievable, increasing the share of manufacturing to 25% of Gross Domestic Product. The power starved southern states especially Tamil Nadu must get a better deal. State of art transmission lines to distribute power obtained from power grids that have vast unutilized potential and excess of production must be made available to meet the demands and requirements of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to go in for this as it will only augment national productivity.

Our intention to accord the highest priority to relations with our immediate neighbours is understandable. That is why, in our Union Budget, we have set apart funds for relief and rehabilitation measures for the Sri Lankan Tamils worst hit by the internal strifes there in that island nation. The internally displaced people, it is said are still in various camps. We need to understand the ground realities in our extending humanitarian assistance, especially in Sri Lanka where the streaks of despotism shows its ugly off and on. Even after 4 years of 'their victory', the victors are yet to mellow down to render justice to the vanquished.

What happened to all the money we have given to that government all these years for rehabilitation and re-settlement? Is there a monitoring or verification mechanism to oversee the normalcy process? How our money is being spent by the Sri Lankan Government or its agencies must also be watched. It must really benefit the needy Tamils. India must ensure that in our own interest we must help Tamils there to get equal status and equal rights. Tamils of that country must live in honour and that aspiration was there with our martyred leader, our beloved Shri Rajiv Gandhi Ji throughout. With this fervent appeal let me conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of present global economic scenario is before us. Despite all these things, India stands at third place regarding economic development among big countries of the world. It definitely shows the firmness of Indian economy and is constant evidence of better management.

The unprecedented provisions which have been made by hon. Finance Minister for the deprived and needy sections of the society in this budget in view of crises in Indian economy along with the whole world, I express my thanks for him. Treating the right to food security in the category of fundamental right such as education and health in the days of price rise arising out of global recess the provision of ten thousand crore rupees which has been made separately from general provision for food subsidy in this Budget is an evidence of the commitment of UPA Government towards common man.

While implementing Food Security Bill effectively after passing it at the earliest, we will guarantee to the common deprived citizens for both ends meet above all the concerns. It will definitely be a biggest step among the steps taken for the common man in the history of India.

18.31 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I welcome for allocating 27,094 crore rupees for Ministry of Agriculture increasing by 22 per cent against revised estimates for the current year. At the same time, increasing agricultural loan to seven lakh crore rupees and continuation of interest waving scheme further will definitely be helpful for the foodgrain provider farmers of the country facing challenge all the time.

I am grateful for removing hindrances in infrastructure sector and decision to build three thousand kilometers road in the first quarter of 2013-14. I believe that allocating 46 per cent excess amount for development of rural infrastructure, the rural infrastructure development will be accelerated.

The welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and children has been given priority in Budget allocation by the hon. Finance Minister. 41,561 crore

rupees for Scheduled Caste, 24,598 crore rupees for Scheduled Tribes, 97,13 crore rupees for women.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: And allocation of 72,236 crore rupees for child development shows this commitment. At the same time allocating 3511 crore rupees, about 60 per cent excess against the Revised Estimates for Ministry of Minority Affairs for minority people the schemes will be implemented in a better way.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Education and health sector is being given constant priority in the U.P.A. Government and further for allocation of 21,239 crore rupees for proposed urban health mission and 27,258 crore rupees for implementation of Right to Education Act. I express my heartily thanks for hon. Finance Minister...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your point has been completed, now conclude.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Madam, one minute more, I am son of farmer and this Budget relates to farmers, therefore, I should be given one minute more.

In the last, I would only like to say that in the mid of all the challenges and ground realities having full concern of the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, minorities and deprived sections and with serious efforts of making balance with the pace of urban, village, agricultural, rural development and economy this Budget presented by hon. Chidambaram Sahab will be result oriented, it is my belief.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now sit down, one minute is over.

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Madam, I will conclude in one minute. I thank a lot to hon. Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia ji for giving me opportunity to speak on budget. I think this Budget seems a good budget for all but the persons who oppose it, they oppose merely halfheartedly! conclude with a couplet for them:

“Kaun Yad Rakhta Hai, Syah Waqt Ke Sathiyon Ko,  
Subah Hote hi, Chiragon Ko Bujha Dete Hain.”

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I support the Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2013-14. After reassuming the charge, our hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram has presented a balanced and growth oriented budget. Despite adverse global economic scenario and its impact of Indian economy, he takes all out effort to bring back our economy into the right path which was in doldrums. Our exports and imports amounts to 43 percent of GDP and two-way external sector transactions have risen to 108 percent of GDP. Steps to accelerate the GDP growth from 5% this year to around 6.5% during next year is a bold initiative.

Coming to agriculture, we have attained self-sufficiency in agricultural production. In 2012-13, total foodgrain production will be 250 million tonnes surpassing the estimates. The move of the Government for significant increase in the MSP for every agricultural produce will further motivate the farmers to strive hard for increasing the productivity and the higher allocation of Rs. 27,049 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture *i.e.* an increase of 22% over the RE of current year is a welcome step. The recent decision to clear export of 5 million tonne wheat from government warehouse through private traders is a welcome step. The proposal is targeted to clear the huge wheat stock in the country ahead of the new harvest season. Increased credit to agriculture at 7 lakh crore which is above 1.25 lakh crore from BE will help the farmers and increase agricultural production. Continuation of interest subvention scheme and loan through private sector scheduled commercial banks, credit guarantee fund for farmer producer organization (FPOs), setting up of National Institute of Biotic Stress Management for agriculture research and training will greatly help the farmers. However, many times banks are not coming forward in giving liberal credit to them. They are running from pillar to post in getting their loans. Fertilizers should be made available adequately to the farmers at affordable prices. In the event of crop failure due to natural calamities and other unforeseen causes, farmers committed suicides in the past. UPA Government's effort in waiving of farm loans was never before in the Indian history and hailed by all. However, the vegetable growers are not getting their due share. Because of inadequate transport, lack of cold storage facilities, financial and other

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

constraints, they are facing lot of difficulties in storing their harvested fruits and vegetables. More cold storage facilities are to be made available in the country in order to store the perishable food items.

In this regard, I would like to submit that in my Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu—Kalakadu, Valliyur, Ambasamudram, Alangulam and Nanguneri areas are fully agriculture oriented. Huge numbers of people there are engaged in farming and their main cultivation is paddy, sugarcane, banana plantation, vegetables, etc. However, their crops are frequently damaged by 'whirlwinds'. Due to which they are incurring heavy losses in overnight and are driven to debt trap. Though the Government is providing compensation to farmers for crop losses due to flood, drought, tsunami, compensation for whirlwind is not considered so far in spite of repeated reminders. This is also a kind of natural calamity, difficult to predict, unforeseen and the farmers are deserving compensation for such losses.

Therefore, I urge upon Hon. Minister to consider 'whirlwind' as a national calamity and provide adequate compensation to the affected farmers who have incurred heavy losses throughout the country because of whirlwind.

Food inflation which has remained as a cause of concern to the Government has started receding. Price of essential commodities including fruits and vegetables has come down.

Bringing Green revolution to eastern India with an allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore in 2013-14 will boost agri production and create more job opportunities in the region. The proposal of setting up of Indian Institute of Biotechnology at Ranchi, enhanced allocation to Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission will augment our growth in this sector. A provision of Rs. 307 crore to National Livestock Mission will help in protecting our livestock. Livestock are indispensable to human being. Without the existence of livestock, it will be difficult to the mankind to survive and it helps us in many ways by way of providing milk, meat, fur, etc.

Higher allocation to drinking water and sanitation and for rural development is essentially required. Many parts of the country are facing lot of difficulties for drinking water particularly in summer months. Government should persuade State Governments to promote rain water

harvesting. Financial assistance should be given to the households to get their houses for harvesting the system of rain water and its implementation and usage should be continuously monitored by the local authorities. This will improve the ground water level and reduce its dependence. The proposal of carving out of PMGSY-II and allocation of funds will help the states. I urge upon hon. Finance Minister to allocate adequate funds to the state of Tamil Nadu for this project.

As regards Defence Sector, 14% additional allocation will improve our defence preparedness. Further, our defence production units should be modernized and dependence on imports should be reduced. Defence production units viz. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited and Goa Shipyard Limited are doing well. Steps should be taken to further improve the productivity and exports of all the defence production units.

As regards Health, we are spending huge amount of money in this sector. Besides allopathic, we should develop our traditional system of medicines viz. Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH). In this connection, I would like to submit that Palayamkottai Government Siddha Medical College is functioning in my Tirunelveli Lok Sabha Constituency/District and it is one of the reputed colleges in the country imparting quality siddha education. Large number of students from within the country are studying in this college. It requires more financial assistance and infrastructural support. I take this occasion to urge upon Hon. Shri Chidambaram Ji to allocate adequate funds for this college. The proposal for setting up of 6-AIIMS like institutions is unduly getting delayed. Allocation of Rs. 1,650 crore will speed up its process and I take this opportunity in demanding an AIIMS like hospital in Tirunelveli district which will greatly help to the people of the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

As regards education, there is a general feeling that the allocation for 2013-14 is not adequate. Government is giving due thrust to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Tamil Nadu remained as a pioneer in the scheme since the period of Late K. Kamaraj, Former Chief Minister. The Centre should ensure that the funds are properly utilized by the States and more quality food should be provided to the children. With the implementation of the scheme throughout the country during the regime of Late Narasimharao ji, school drop out rate has drastically



reduced and enrollment has increased. The increased allocation for scholarship to students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and girl children will prove their educational standards. Besides economically weaker sections among general categories should be identified and the benefits may be extended to them also.

Regarding Highways, target for construction of highways on day-to-day basis need to be increased. Issues like land acquisition, environmental clearance, leaving of contractors half the way delay the process of construction. Steps must be taken to overcome the hurdles and targets must be achieved.

As regards Shipping, I compliment our Shipping Minister, Shri G.K. Vasan for taking new initiatives in this sector. Establishment of major ports in Sagar, West Bengal and in Andhra Pradesh to add 100 million tonnes of capacity and development of new outer harbor in the VOC port at Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu through PPP at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,500 crore are in the positive direction towards improvement of port sector.

As regards, power sector, State Electricity Boards are in a bad financial shape. Transmission and distribution losses and power thefts should be curtailed and more coal should be made available to the power projects. The ongoing/new power projects and commissioning of Kudankulam power projects should be expedited. Tamil Nadu is starving for power and powers cuts are ranging from 3 to 16 hours daily and the people are living in dark. The efforts taken by the State Government to improve the power situation has not yielded results. Industries have cut their production and employment opportunities are reduced. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate more power to Tamil Nadu from the Central Pool to save the State from acute power crisis. As there is only little scope left with generation of more power from hydro energy due to inadequate water resources in the State because of ongoing inter-state river water disputes, I demand from the Union Government that adequate financial and other assistance to the State may be provided to promote wind and solar energy.

The proposal regarding extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to rickshaw pullers, auto-rickshaw and taxi drivers, sanitation workers, rag pickers and mine workers shows our government's genuine concern to the under privileged and unorganized sector workers.

As regards banking, Indian banks are performing well and we had bravely overcome even the period of recession when banks world-wide collapsed. However, Non Performing Assets (NPA) of banks is a growing concern. More efforts should be made to recover all outstanding dues. The proposal to have ATMs in all the branches of public sector banks by 31.3.2014 is a welcome step and it will greatly help the villagers who are deprived of the facility at many places. Allocation of 6,000 crore to Rural Housing Fund in 2013-2014 will promote rural housing.

The proposal regarding setting up of country's first Women's Bank as a public sector bank is widely welcomed by all sections of the people particularly women. As women are at the head of many banks today including two public sector banks, there is no bank that exclusive serves women so far. With the setting up of such banks, women do feel comfortable in discussing their problems with the bankers when they sit across the counter. The proposed bank will lend mostly to women and women-run businesses, women SHGs and improve their livelihood and predominantly employ women.

However, the bank employees are fighting for their long pending demands and quite often they resort to bandhs in order to fulfil the promises made to them. This results in loss of crores of rupees to the exchequer. They are demanding long pending wage revision, compassionate appointments, etc. The work of the banks have increased manifold over the years and the shortage of staff has compounded the problem. I myself was a bank employee can very well understand their genuine problems. I urge upon our hon. Finance Minister to give a patient hearing to their genuine grievances and try to solve them, besides all vacant posts in banks may be filled up in a time-bound manner.

Further, allowing the women to bring duty free gold jewellery worth upto Rs. 1 lakh into the country, provision to set up Rs. 1,000 crore Nirbhaya Fund, working capital and term loans at concessional interest of 6% to women handloom weavers which will benefit 1,50,000 individual weavers and 1,800 primary cooperative societies, training to young women in different skills through National Skill Development Corporation are major milestones in empowerment of women in the country.

Government's proposal to set up a private FM radio service for all cities having a population of more than

1,00,000 is hailed because many of the cities/towns having a population of even 2-5 lakhs does not have an FM station. The setting up of FM stations with a population of one lakh will cover even the nearby villages, provides valuable information, knowledge and become a source of entertainment. This proposal needs to be expeditiously implemented.

Devolution of powers is the mantra of Congress Party. We have passed landmark legislation regarding vesting of Panchayats with more powers.

As regards home buyers, an additional interest deduction of Rs. 1 lakhs in the first year, over and above the existing Rs. 1.5 lakh benefit will help the first-time home buyers availing of a loan upto Rs. 25 lakh and it will encourage those who are not any house of their own and boost real estate sector. Postal network in the country is facing stiff challenge from private couriers and the revenue from postal department got reduced over the years. However, expansion of allied activities in the postal department greatly helps in augmenting its revenues and much more needs to be done.

As regards disinvestments during the year, government disinvested few profit making PSUs in order to mop up more revenues. However, in some cases disinvestments were vehemently opposed by working class. Government should take efforts to protect the interests of the employees in the case of disinvestments and there should not be any retrenchment besides loss making PSUs should be given chances for its revival.

Near doubling of allocation of funds under JNNURM is a welcome step. Many of the State Road Transport Corporations are lying a bad financial condition. Due to frequent hike in fuel and input costs, they are not in a position to expand their fleet and pay the salary of the employees. Hence, I urge Chidambaram Ji to allocate adequate sum to all STCs in order to improve their power to purchase new fleets.

More allocation of funds to metros, particularly Rs. 2,123 crore to Chennai Metro Rail Corporation (CMRC) as against Rs. 1,648 crore will accelerate the process of the construction of CMRC and the day is not far away when travel by CMRC will be reality.

As regards Income Tax, the salaried class eagerly expects tax rebate upto Rs. 3 lakhs as against Rs. 2

lakh at present and there was a great resentment among them. Only a tax credit of Rs. 2,000 to every person with total income of 2 lakh to 5 lakh is a great disappointment. I urge upon Shri Chidambaram Ji that the tax credit may be increased to Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 as proposed.

Another important point is that the small biscuit manufacturers in the country are facing serious challenges. Their input costs viz. raw material, packing materials, electricity, labour and freight charges increased over the years and they are not able to compete with giant manufacturers. Further, their business would be much lesser and their spending on advertisement, sales promotion is also less. Presently, the sale price if exceeds Rs. 100/- per kg, Central Excise Duty @6% Adv. is to be paid availing 30% abatement. 'Nil' rate of duty is provided with reference to price of the biscuits only and not with reference to the status of biscuit manufacturers. As biscuits are covered under MRP Act and whose sale price does not exceed Rs. 100/- per kg. attract 'Nil' rate of duty.

Therefore, the small manufacturers of biscuits have long been requesting the Government to enhance the ceiling price of availing "Nil" rate of duty from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- kg. in view of increasing cost of manufacturing. I, therefore, urge upon hon. Finance Minister to kindly hear their genuine grievances and raise the ceiling.

Manufacturers of match boxes have since long been demanding duty concessions to their below mentioned grievances:-

- (i) Partially mechanized - Along with frame filling and chemical dipping, packing and labeling may be included;
- (ii) No increase in Excise duty for safety matches;
- (iii) Excise Duty may be exempted for partially mechanized;
- (iv) Total Excise Duty exemption for safety matches may also be accepted; and
- (v) Customs Duty may be exempted for imported match splints and its soft wood.

The fishermen community people are having a prolonged demand to form and provide separate Ministry.

Since the Ministry consists of Agriculture department, too much importance is being provided to the Fishermen community. The fisherman community people are having lot of problems and hurdles. The pisciculture bring more revenue to the Government exchequer. In order to improve the condition of fishermen community all over India, it needs a separate Ministry and the Ministry may be allocated adequate funds. It will earn further export revenue, if we concentrate more on this fishing industry. The labour department has recommended minimum pension for organized sector, namely, Beedi workers, weavers, textile mill workers. Due to some grievances, they require minimum of Rs. 3,000/- as their pension. If we give at least Rs. 1000/- more, it will be a great relief to them to maintain their family. So, I urge upon Mr. Finance Minister to sanction the required amount demanded by them and handover the adequate money for allotting the same to pensioners. This will cost only Rs. 1000 crore every year to meet out the expenses which is incurred due to this.

\*DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): I wish to express my views on the first budget presented by the UPA II and through this budget speech would like to once again applaud the UPA Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi for giving direction to the UPA Government to keep the economy in stable mode, take care of the poorer sections of people and taking the country on the growth path so that the issues of unemployment and poverty are taken care off.

In my first budget speech, I had mentioned that despite a severe recession in the world, India was able to tide over the crises by continuing to maintain a GDP growth rate of 6.8 percent, in 2012-13, the GDP growth rates across the countries in the world was less than 3 percent. However, due to prudent governance and financial management, the UPA government was able to achieve a GDP growth rate of 5.9 percent (second highest in the world after China at 8.2), control fiscal deficit to 5.1 percent and control current account deficit to 4 percent despite exports getting affected due to slowdown in Europe and America and also due to the import of high fuel and high coal imports of 100 million tonnes to tide over the power shortage in the country.

This will be a landmark policy and is expected to have a dramatic impact. Removing middlemen and ensuring that the purchasing power reaches the Aam

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Aadmi directly into his bank account in the form of hard cash is going to have a phenomenal effect on the morale. I am sure this will mark a tremendous transformation in our economy.

Despite, these constraints, the government ensured that the flagship pro poor programmes like MGNREGA, IAY, etc. were implemented successfully so that the poor do not get affected by the slower GDP growth rates. Higher allocations to PMGSY and sixteen percent increase to drinking water will help in improving the condition of the rural people.

The government balanced the budget by giving proper allocations to education, health and rural development and tried to protect the middle class by not increasing the taxes. The Finance Minister has given good allocation of 10,000 crores to the proposed food security bill and adequate allocation for the women and the skill development sector.

Under the directions of the UPA Chairperson, the Finance Minister has increased the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe sub-plan to around 65,000 crores and has made this non-divertible which is a significant step towards taking care of the needs of the weaker sections. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister that in order to make the Government's announcement of purchases upto 4 percent from SC and ST entrepreneurs, he should allocate Rs. 200 crores from the sub-plan towards a dalit venture capital fund which will help dalit entrepreneurs to set up industries. Economic stability reduces the discrimination on caste basis and this will be a land mark decision for the UPA-II Government.

The country produced over 250 million tonnes of foodgrains and the agriculture sector is most happy with UPA government doubling the MSP price to the farmers. The Finance Minister has increased credit to Rs. 700000 crores in the agricultural sector so that farmers have more cash to produce more. To tide over food inflation, we need to produce more foodgrains.

My district of Karimnagar in Telangana region has produced the highest amount of foodgrains and this is possible due to better irrigation facilities. The Finance Minister should have made some allocations to the interlinking of rivers which would have encouraged the agriculture sector and provided more employment opportunities in the rural side.

Pranahita Chevella is an important project in the Telangana region and is poised to irrigate 16 lac acres. I strongly recommend that this be declared a national project.

About 70 percent of India's population will around 30 years during the next 12 year plan. Government has initiated several steps to create educational, skill development and employment opportunities for the youth. It is refreshing to have young visionary leader in Rahul Gandhi who has brought in positive reforms in the area of his responsibility and has given the youth an opportunity to come into the mainstream in leading the country, I am sure that this country has a very bright future under this leadership in the near future.

Telangana is the backward region of Andhra Pradesh and there is an aspiration for formation of a new state of Telangana. We welcome the allocation of a part in Andhra. New gas finds and a new capital for Andhra in case of demerger will help both states to grow and reach the top five states in the country.

I take this opportunity in congratulating the UPA Chairperson, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for presenting a good budget which will take this country forward to reach the top five economies in the world.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajendra Agrawal ji, you have to be very brief.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam Speaker, this Budget is of a helpless Finance Minister of the Government surrounded with the scams.

During the last two days GDP has been discussed, growth has been discussed, recess has been discussed. I don't want to say anything on that, I want to say only that we had given 8.4 per cent growth to them, today they have 4.8 per cent growth. I would say in this way that we had provided them a sheet of about 8.5 feet long, that has been reduced by them to five feet through cutting it. Hon. Finance Minister is a tall person. His body could have been covered with eight and half feet long sheet. I think he is unable to cover his body with less than five feet sheet. This is his helplessness. I am very surprised over it that our hon. Prime Minister, well

qualified economist had taught us calculation of average. I would not have made comment, but it is a very old saying, "Hisab Jyon Ka Tyon Aur Kunba Duba Kyon?" I would like to say that "Kunba" (family) is drowning, save it, don't tell us figures. To get one or two inch for us from this small sheet, I would like to put forth one or two points as a representative of our area.

Madam, Meerut comes under NCR. NCRPB was formed 26 years back from today. National Capital Region Planning Board was formed by Parliament but the part of Uttar Pradesh which comes under it, is far away from development, State Government says that it is neither responsibility, nor its priority. Board says that it does not have this right. I would only like to say that hon. Finance Minister should take direct responsibility of this area, some special package should be provided for it. Development should be made there so that the objective of the formation of NCRPB could be met.

I would like to mention a small point about the farmers. He is given credit card for facility and transparency but he feels difficulties there in. I have such many examples. Recently, the waiving of loan has got revealed from the CAG Report, I would only like to say that I have information and the hon. Finance Minister will also certainly take its notice regarding audits that the banks which have advances of less than twenty crore rupees are being excluded from auditing. I think, if this is done, then the difficulties of farmers and carelessness and irregularities in the banks will increase. He should reconsider this issue.

Madam Speaker, I am in IT Standing Committee. If leakage is stopped the profit increase and there is income also.

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is over, please conclude now.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Madam Speaker, I will conclude in one minute only. In the year 2011-12 I wrote five letters regarding that department. I got received only one reply from the Hon'ble Prime Minister that received your letter, looking into the matter. I do not know what happened to that.

Madam, I would like to say one small thing about the hardware area of IT and say that our performance is

very poor. Hon'ble Finance Minister is not attentive to this area. Foreign make, particularly from China there is monopoly the goods coming from there. This is not good in view of security. Please announce this as priority sector and invest in it.

In the end I would like to say that please see towards your own and do not look to outside world. The American model is increasing unemployment. You try to increase the opportunities of employment, you will definitely get success.

\*SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): I oppose the less budgetary provisions made by Hon'ble Finance Minister for Agriculture Ministry. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, improvement in the ways of harvesting in the fields, agriculture procedure industry.

Today, every citizen of the country is struggling with corruption, unemployment and poverty. Everyone is trying hard to get rid of all these problems. It was expected that Government will solve all these problems in the Budget but instead of reducing those they have enhanced those.

It was expected that Hon'ble Finance Minister will give attention to agriculture sector and will provide enough funds to enhance growth rate of this sector which was still upto now but no new scheme and package has been give for agriculture. The Budget provided for Agriculture Ministry is not enough for famine like conditions at present.

There is about 2,00,000 hectares of area of agro waste is available for large scale banana, cotton etc. crops in Maharashtra including my constituency. If the agro-waste is utilised and co-generation units are set up then at least 30-40 megawatt green energy can be produced. Alongwith that large scale resources of employment can also be created in rural areas. These agro wastes can be utilised for producing brickweights, plates also as fuel for boilers. This agro waste energy industry will increase the resources of employment on large scale for rural areas. Hon'ble Finance Minister has made a reference in the Budget for generating energy through bio-mass but there is a need to make a special policy and there is a need to provide grant for bio-mass

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

based energy generation industry by the Government. In addition to that if Institutions of Cooperative Sectors come forward for this then those Cooperative Institutions should be provided loans and grants.

The farmers are already helpless due to inflation. The continuous cut in grants for chemical fertilisers is making the condition of farmers more worse.

The grants for chemical fertilisers should immediately be increased.

The Grant should be provided for all liquid bio-fertiliser which is alternative to chemical fertiliser. This will reduce the import of chemical fertilisers.

Today, it was most necessary to increase the subsidized agricultural loan from 3 lakh rupees to 7 lakh rupees given to farmers under KCC due to price-rise but Hon'ble Finance Minister has disappointed the farmers of whole country.

A big part of Maharashtra and country is facing famine. Even then no new steps, schemes have been brought for irrigation. The total expenditure of Water Resources Ministry is only 2076 crore rupees. In comparison to irrigation projects of whole country this provision is negligible. The scheme implemented by Water Resources Ministry which is most successful and beneficial scheme and for that no special budget provision has been made in the budget.

No relaxation has been provided in the demand for increasing the limit of 5,00,000 rupees in the income tax.

No provision has been made for facing famine conditions.

We can solve our problems of floods and famines through River linking Projects but Hon'ble Finance Minister has not even mentioned about River Linking Project in the Budget.

No effective steps have been taken for industrial growth.

Loans are provided for new resources to unemployed persons through "Pradhan Srijan Yojana" but due to incomplete budgetary provisions thousands of unemployed are not getting benefit under this scheme.

The 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' of Rural Development Ministry is an important and successful scheme but the Budget provisions are not adequate for this. There is a need to increase the budgetary provision.

Maharashtra has demanded 7500 crore rupees to fight with famine but only 1200 crore rupees. Due to recent hailstorm in district Jalgaon the crops of banana, onion, paddy etc. have suffered a loss of 200 crore rupees.

There is an essential need of at least 3000 crore rupees for the Budget for National Micro Irrigation Mission in view of demand of micro irrigation, so that each farmer could be given grant under National Micro Irrigation Mission.

[English]

\*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Delhi is the focus of the socio-economic and political life of India. A symbol of ancient values and present aspirations, the capital of the largest democracy that is assuming increasing eminence among the great cities of the world. For the fruits of modernization and liberal economic reform to reach the inhabitants of Delhi equally, the inhabitants of this city should be able to live in safe, convenient and developed surroundings commensurate with the basic civic requirements of the citizens.

The quality of life in any human settlement very much depends on the level of availability, accessibility and quality of basic civic infrastructure it provides. A city belonging to this age should not be seen as having been modernized in parts but developed as a whole. The thrust of development should be an attitude for reasonable and uniform improvement in the quality of life of all Delhities, whichever part of region of Delhi they may be living in.

Yet the fact is that there are areas and parts of NCT of Delhi like any constituency of North East Delhi (a recently created revenue districts) that stand out for the stark contrast and disparity in their development index as compared to the rest of Delhi, even other less developed cities of India. It is in the stated context of this development disparity and the extra-ordinary political will and steps required to remedy it that I venture to bring to move this House for a special one time grant under the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

budgetary allocations of the current year to address the deficiencies and huge shortfall of infrastructure.

A recent survey found that while Delhi is the most densely populated state in the country within the state itself, the North-East revenue district of Delhi which forms my parliamentary constituency is the most populated district. Government's own surveys, including the one done by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, have also established the fact that this is one of the most backward and under-developed regions of the country despite being located in the capital of the country.

In spite of being part of the NCT of Delhi, it lags far behind in terms of basic civic development indicators of water, education, sanitation, electricity supply, health, roads and bridges besides inadequacies in a whole range of other necessary amenities required to sustain its 2001 census population of 18 lakhs, (now touching two million people) the highest population density for any district in Delhi.

The highest density of population necessitates need for urgent augmentation in areas of water, power, sewerage, drainage, education and health. For instance out of the total water distribution of 800 mgd, North-East Delhi gets only 40 mgd as opposed to the government norm of 80 gallons per capita per day, translating into an actual requirement of 150 mgd per day.

There are two hundred and fifty unauthorized colonies, 50 JJ clusters and 50 villages that have severe crunch of even the basic minimum civic facilities to sustain a life of minimum acceptable quality. There are no Kendriya Vidyalayas or matching health facilities in this constituency despite the population pressures.

Take the example of bridges. Whereas, seven bridges have come up across the right side of the ITO bridge from New Delhi to cope with the traffic pressure only one such bridge has been built on the left side years back making life that much more difficult for the people living on the left side of ITO bridge.

The lakhs of disadvantaged masses of this area that mostly comprise of the service and labour class sect of society are also deprived of their fair share of the convenience of adequate and well-located transport including laying out of metro lines.

Whereas, many adjacent metro lines have been rolled out for areas having far lesser population pressures between Seelampur and Kanlindi Kunj across the Yamuna-no connecting line has been laid out from Yamuna Vihar to Mukundpur that would cater to this particular area having gigantic levels of population. Direct and more metro lines traversing the Yamuna between Yamuna Vihar and Mukundpur would give the people of this constituency direct access to five important trade and industrial nerve centers like Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar, Jahangirpuri industrial area, Nerela Mandi, Bawana industrial area, Azadpur Mandi, and in the process generate huge employment and considerable livelihood opportunities for them. Unfortunately that vital social and economic aspect also has been neglected for unjustifiable reasons.

The silent suffering of the people of North-East Delhi can only be seen to be believed. The magnitude of the development deficit and the resource mobilization required for focused multi-sectoral development in these critical areas might put the task of remedying the situation well beyond the reach of the state government within its limited resources. I, therefore, implore upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to kindly set up and allocate a special budgetary allocation addressing the burning local demands and issues in order to address the deficiencies and build an infrastructure capable of sustaining a decent quality of life for the relatively underprivileged twenty lakh inhabitants of North-East Delhi.

Immediate action and a special fiscal arrangement for the adequate provision of the said physical infrastructure shortages facing North-East Delhi is a very serious issue of utmost public concern and it cannot be over emphasized if the genuine grievances and aspirations of its inhabitants are to be assuaged. In view of the explained unique position of Delhi as the National capital, its distinct history, yet the present day disparity that mars its equitable development, the neglected regions of the city like the North-East revenue district needs to be urgently equipped with basic amenities to enable its people face the contemporary challenges.

I, therefore, seek the kind intervention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to sanction a corpus of 1000 crores during the current fiscal year to remit the utmost paucity and deficiency that mars the quality of life in this vital part of the NCT of Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Madam, I would specifically like to raise some points which pertain only to my area Ladakh. First of all I am grateful to the Hon. Finance Minister that he has done a lot for the connectivity of Ladakh during the last two years, which remains cut off from the rest of the world for six months of a year. It has never happened before in the history. For this we the people of Ladakh, J&K Government and myself are very grateful.

First of all I would like to tell you that there was mention of connectivity of Ladakh in the Presidential Address also, especially about Zozila tunnel, which will connect that part with the remaining parts of the country throughout the year. 6.5 kms out of this has already been approved and the foundation stone has been laid and the remaining 13 kms have also been approved.

Secondly, in the Rail Budget which has been presented this year, work relating to laying of Bilaspur, Manali Leh rail line has been included in the National Project and the work on this is also going to start. In addition to this, survey work with regard to Srinagar, Kargil and Leh has also been approved. Survey will also be conducted there. Not only this for the cold desert, having extreme climate the Finance Minister has provided 226 crore rupees for transmission line in the General Budget of this year. This will contribute a revolution in the field of electricity in the whole Ladakh and for the first time in history it will be linked to the National grid. From connectivity point of view, whatever apprehension we had till today. There was a danger to the whole country, all party leaders, defence experts and we people living in border areas.

We were always criticized in the matter of laying rail lines, big projects, big roads, airports and tunnels that we lag behind China and Pakistan on the other side of border. But with the starting of these projects by the UPA Government, all those dangers and the apprehensions have been addressed to and we shall become self-sufficient in every respect, connectivity for defence purpose and connecting the region with the country.

In the last I would request that whatever funds have been allocated keeping in view the climate conditions of Ladakh, may kindly be released on time, because for six

month that region remains completely frozen.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude, now time is over.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: All developmental activities come to standstill. The projects which complete in three years in the plains, it takes six years to complete there and the projects which complete in six years in the plains, it takes twelve years to complete there. Therefore, if approved funds are not released on time, it will take a lot of time to complete them. With these words, I am thankful to UPA Government, Sonia Gandhiji and the Finance Minister etc. for connecting Ladakh with the main land for the first time in history. These steps are worth praise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Bwiswmuthiaryji, be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Please give me ten minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the General Budget for the year 2013-14. I support and respect the announcements of policies made by the Hon. Finance Minister for various advance places and States of India. But I am constrained to say one thing that the extent of amount needed for our Bodoland autonomous packet has not been allotted in this Budget. You would be astonished to learn that a meagre amount of Rs. 60 crores has been allotted. Our Bodoland Autonomous body was created in 2003 under 6th schedule of the Constitution of India. That area has a total population of 30 lakhs. This year an amount of Rs. 60 crores has been given for a population of 30 lakhs. If this 60 crores is divided in the population of 30 lakhs each person will get Rs. 200. How this Bodoland area can make progress with these 200 rupees? You think about it. It is a matter of shame.

[English]

It is a matter of great shame on the part of India. What kind of crime has been committed by the people of

Bodoland area. Why they should be deprived of what is due to them?

[Translation]

There are many such small States in India which have population of five lakhs or six lakhs, but even having a population of five lakhs or six lakhs, these States get five thousand crores or four thousand crores and some get seven thousand crores. Why this injustice?

[English]

I would like to know from the Government, through you, Madam, what kind of proactive positive policy decision is going to be taken by the Government of India to address this kind of injustice.

[Translation]

It needs clean heart for it that is not there you cannot honour, love and affection for us.

[English]

Then, I want to know from you as to how you are going to tackle the militancy and the insurgency, which is mounting in the entire North-Eastern India. Have you observed the dreadful situation, which took place in the months of July and August, 2012 within Bodoland and in Dhubri district in Assam? There was a dangerous kind of fighting. Ethnic clash took place between the indigenous Bodo tribal people and the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. Not less than 100 people died.

[Translation]

At last 100 people have died while the houses of several thousand lakh people have perished. While only one family has been awarded Rs. 50 thousand. Can a house be built in Rs. 50 thousand? ...(Interruptions) Property ranging between Rs. two lakh to Rs. 20 lakh even more than that got destroyed. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: That is why it would like to make a request through you.



Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Finance Minister, Hon. Minister of Agriculture and other big shots are sitting here. A minimum of Rs. 1000 crore direct fund should be provided to Bodoland every year for the development and progress of this area.

[English]

Over and above, I would like to place through you some of my long pending demands. At least one Central University, one Central Agricultural University, one IIT, one IIM, one AIIMS-like Institute, minimum ten number of polytechnic institutes, minimum ten number of ITIs is, ten number of model schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and one National Institute of Textile and Fashion Technology should be set up within Bodoland.

[Translation]

All these things are extremely given to us.  
...(Interruptions) We should have an Airport urgently.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:  
Last but not least, I would like to appeal the Government of India to take appropriate steps to help create the much long-awaited separate State of Telangana, the much long-awaited separate State of Bodoland and some more new States in India so as to accord equitable justice to all those indigenous tribal people of this great country, India, without any furthermore delay. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Your time is up. Thank you so much. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very very much.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

\*SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): I would like to compliment the Minister for not succumbing to the temptation of presenting a populist budget-keeping in mind that we are leading up to the general elections in 2014 and there are several state elections slated this year. Instead, the Finance Minister has chosen to focus on the task at hand and address the various needs in a holistic manner.

A very large part of our population lives in the rural areas. Therefore, agriculture and the welfare of the farmer is of utmost importance. It is gratifying to know that the amount of farm credit target has been increased by 22% to 7 lakh crore and the interest subvention on agricultural credit has been extended to scheduled private banks also. Public sector banks were already getting it. A 3% interest subvention is given to farmers who pay back loans on time.

In addition, allocation of 5000 crore to NABARD to facilitate setting up of godowns will also be very beneficial. One truly hopes that this will enable godowns to come up in gram panchayats, as post harvest losses and other storage problems are very serious issues which hamper and handicap the farmers.

Further, 5000 crore has been provided for the crop diversification programme. This is very important as the water table in many areas has been decreasing alarmingly, including in the Hadoti region where my constituency lies, and different cropping patterns and diversification needs to be looked at seriously.

Also very welcome is the announcement of PMGSY 2, given that the objectives of the PMGSY have been substantially achieved in many states. The states that want to do further work would get funds allocated out of PMGSY 2 funds. This will certainly benefit my state of Rajasthan.

While we are primarily a rural country, urban development issues too are critical. It is estimated that by 2050 about 50% of our population will live in urban areas. The 12th Five Year Plan identifies urbanization as a strategy for achieving faster and more inclusive growth

for our country. As of now, 22% of urban transport in India is public transport. For environmentally cleaner cities and more effective transportation this needs to be improved. The Budget allocates 14883 crore (which is 50% higher than the previous budget) to the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for purchase of buses.

In addition, integrated development of cities is another way for better development. India produces the 6th largest quantity of urban solid waste and contributes 57% of waste produced in the South Asia region. The Finance Minister has stated in his budget speech that the waste to energy initiative of municipalities will be supported through viability gap funding, low cost capital and other means.

In order to grow in manufacturing and industry and also to provide a better supply of electricity to our population, urban and rural, we need to better supplement the traditional methods of power generation. Traditional sources of energy on which our country depends heavily such as coal (22%) and crude oil (78%) generation are imported in large quantities and are expensive to say the least. Renewable energy sources have appeared as a major hope for power generation in the future.

The Finance Minister has mentioned that funds from the National Clean Energy Fund, which has been created from a cess on coal will be transferred to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. This would help to defray the costs of renewable energy projects.

The Budget also revives generation based incentives in the wind energy sector. This had been stopped last year. It would encourage energy generation rather than simple capacity addition.

However, it is felt that the budget allocation for the renewable energy sector was not as much as it should have been. The Estimates Committee in its report had stated and recommended that the budgetary allocations for the sector should be atleast 1% of the total budget. However, currently, it is only 0.092%. It is an improvement on the previous years budgetary allocation of 0.081% but still less than what is required.

An important part of infrastructure development is highways and road transport. In 2012-13, the healthy

growth in awarding of national highway projects had slowed down. The Finance Minister has allowed once again the issuing of tax free infrastructure bonds to a total limit of Rs. 50,000 crore. This is expected to provide funds of NHAI to complete national highway projects. The Ministry of Road Transport plans to award more projects in the EPC mode. In my constituency of Kota-Bundi, we are looking forward to the completion of the bridge on the Chambal river, which is part of the east west corridor of the Golden Quadrilateral. This had been delayed due to the collapse of the bridge while under construction in 2009. The work was restarted after ascertaining the causes of the bridge collapse.

A very welcome step is in the allocation of 96 crores for interest subvention for the handloom sector, which will benefit 1,50,000 weavers and 1800 handloom cooperatives. In my constituency of Kota-Bundi, the weavers of the Kota doria cloth and sarees are famous all over the country, and indeed the world over. They too stand to benefit. The integrated handloom development scheme and the revival, reform and restructuring package for weavers has benefited weavers all over the country, including the Kota doria weavers.

In all, I would like to complement the Finance Minister of a well structured and thought out budget in difficult circumstances.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): This Budget 2013-14 presented by the Union Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram is not friendly to 121 crore people of the country which include the common man, farmer, salaried class, labourer, youth and the poor. They were expecting some very good initiative from the Finance Minister. Today the common man is facing a lot of difficulties due to rising prices. It has become difficult for him to lead a normal life. This Budget has dampened the spirits of all the sections of society. The prices of diesel and petrol have been subjected to steep hike as a result of which everything in the market has become dear.

Common man cannot be satisfied by entrapping him into the jugglery of figures. Due to the rising prices poor man is not able to get ever two square meals. Government had declared in its manifesto before elections

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

that inflation would be controlled within 100 days of our coming in power. However, it is continuing unabated. You compare it with that of the situation that existed at the time of NDA. You will find that inflation was under control development of the country was also there. During the rule of Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Government took over the work of linking rivers along with linking rural areas by roads. This Budget has no provision for linking rivers. This result in many areas remaining dry while some other get affected by floods. Consequently Government have to shell out crores of rupees to fight the drought conditions when it has to spent crores of rupees on the flood affected people also. If linking of rivers would have taken up, it would have saved crores of rupees of the Government from being spent in rehabilitation work. This Budget discriminates against the State Government ruled by Opposition. No special provision has been made for Chambal area, it is clear. I oppose this.

[English]

\*SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): At the outset, let me congratulate the Hon'ble FM for presenting a responsible budget as you promised. The weather outside is turbulent but the Finance Minister has stuck to prudence, restraint and patience.

Given the challenges facing our economy, the Finance Minister has done a commendable job. The Union Budget for 2013-14 aims at higher growth rate leading to inclusive and sustainable development as mool mantra. He has put women, youth and the poor at the centre stage.

India needs to create jobs for our growing labour force to the extent of about 10 million persons every year. To do that, we need to accelerate the tempo of our growth. An allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore for skill development of ten lakh youth to enhance their employability and productivity is a right step in this regard.

Even when taking tough measures to steady the macroeconomic fundamentals, Finance Minister has been magnanimous in spending for making the life of poor more comfortable. Plan expenditure placed at Rs. 5,55,322 crore. It is 33.3 percent of the total expenditure while non plan expenditure is estimated at Rs. 11,09,975 crore. The plan expenditure in 2013-14 will be 29.4 percent more than the RE of the current year *i.e.* 2012-13. There

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

is substantial rise in allocation to the social sector. Allocation for rural development raised by 46 percent to Rs. 80,194 crore. Rs. 10,000 crore earmarked for National Food Security towards the incremental cost. Education gets Rs. 65,867 crore, an increase of 17 percent over RE for 2012-13. ICDS gets Rs. 17,700 crore. This is 11.7 percent more than the current year.

Finance Minister was trying fix many issues with a single shot. For instance, there is a proposal to give an additional deduction of interest of Rs. 1 lakh to a person taking a loan for his first home from a bank or a housing finance corporation upto Rs. 25 lakh during the period 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014. This will promote home-ownership and give a fillip to a number of industries like steel, cement, brick, wood, glass, etc. besides jobs to thousands of construction workers.

There is need to review the existing formula to fix the import duty on rubber. The government should scale up the import duty from the current practice of charging 20 per cent of domestic price (or Rs. 20 a kg, whichever is lower) to 40 per cent of domestic price (or Rs. 40 a kg, whichever is lower). This is warranted as domestic rubber prices had been free-falling for over a year. The duty hike is expected to encourage tyre-makers and other rubber-goods manufacturers from sourcing their supplies from domestic sources.

I appreciate the measures announced by the hon. FM to give some solace to the coconut farmers. However, given the plight of the domestic coconut farmers more measures are necessary. Government should consider measures to increase the domestic demand of coconut products especially coconut oil. Government may increase the import duty on crude palm and soybean oil imports from the present 2.5% to 10% and the tariff on purchases of refined cooking oils to 15%.

The rollout of the Direct Benefits Transfer system is a revolutionary step. This would enable Government sponsored benefits such as scholarships, pensions and maternity benefits to flow directly into the accounts of beneficiaries, who can access them using their Aadhaar number. I would urge the FM to increase the allocation for aadhaar. The leakages can be substantially eliminated. And this will put more money in the hands of the poor and the marginalized.

The Finance Minister has laid out a roadmap. If India needs an 8 percent growth rate, growth which is at the same time inclusive and sustainable, we have to convert these challenges into opportunities to accelerate the tempo of growth, to make it more inclusive, to make it more sustainable. This country must not lose any time. It must get its act together to accelerate the tempo of economic growth, sustainable growth, equitable growth.

\*SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): The Budget 2013-14, is not populist. It is certainly political. The FM did not unveil any plan to revive economy, agriculture and businesses. The allocation for their flagship programmes is also meager. Farmers are crying and dying and there is nothing to raise their remunerative price. There is no talk of checking inflation and on how Finance Minister will mobilize resources.

The Finance Minister has expressed concern about the fiscal deficit whose revised estimate is Rs. 5,20,925 crore. But this is lower than the revenue forgone figure of Rs. 5,70,630 crore. This implies that the fiscal deficit is primarily caused by the sops given to the rich in terms of revenue foregone and the burden of meeting this deficit is passed on to the poor by means of cutting expenditures.

While doing a shade better than the targeted fiscal deficit of 5.3 per cent of GDP at 5.2 per cent for the current fiscal, Finance Minister has stuck to his target of 4.8 per cent of GDP for 2013-14, even while stepping up defence allocation by 14 per cent over the revised estimates in the current fiscal. Similar hikes have been proposed in various sectors. Although it is clear that he managed to create a cushion through compression in spending during the current financial year, expenditure under several key heads, including roads and rural housing actually fell in the current fiscal compared to the previous year.

As for Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the government is facilitating larger foreign inflows especially in sectors that have an FDI cap. Foreign investors may not have got their entire wish list. The much-anticipated announcement to expand the role of FIIs in the debt market did not materialize. But the package for them looks very

impressive when contrasted with what is available for domestic investors, especially the retail ones.

There has been once again a proposal to simplify the procedures for small and medium enterprises to access their dedicated exchange. More significant, in the context of infrastructure funding, is the proposal to start a dedicated debt segment in the stock exchanges. The facilities being accorded to foreign capital can be justified in the current macroeconomic context of the widening current account deficit. Yet the economy needs domestic investors too, not just the large ones but retail investors, who should ideally be the backbone of any well developed capital market. The ambitious disinvestments target next year of Rs. 40,000 crore, brooks no delay in enhancing the retail participation in the markets.

However, given the challenges that he faced by way of low growth, high inflation, the widening fiscal and current account deficits coupled with lower than targeted revenue collection during 2012-13, Finance Minister has disappointed taxpayers looking for some major breaks. But he did provide a tax break of Rs. 2,000 to individual tax payers with taxable income of up to Rs. 5 lakh. This itself is estimated to benefit 1.8 crore tax payers and work out to a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 3,600 crore. Likewise, first time buyers of affordable homes will get an additional deduction of interest of Rs. 1 lakh for home loans up to Rs. 25 lakh, which will be over and above the current Rs. 1.5 lakh deduction allowed for self-occupied dwellings.

I earnestly request the government to take steps in the Budget to boost investments as economic growth has slowed. Government should initiate measures that can help in revival of growth momentum of the economy at the earliest.

The recent reform measures have, no doubt, rekindled business confidence but much more needs to be done to provide a filip to the investment cycle in the present milieu of uncertain domestic and global economic environment.

At a time when new investments have reduced to nearly half of the last year level, raising depreciation rate will incentivise industry to make fresh investments.

Software and allied services industries have asked for rationalization of taxes to reduce the amount of

litigation, which only vitiates the business environment. Therefore, I urge the government to streamline the tax mechanism. I also request the Government to adopt entrepreneurship mission to encourage more entrepreneurship which in turn will create more jobs and investments.

Besides, there is need to set aside money for IT spending, particularly in the area of healthcare and education where technology can make a big difference. The industry associations are also looking at reforms in special economic zone in the area of land acquisition.

[Translation]

\*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Not only the country but the entire world was anxiously watching the Budget. The reason was that everybody wanted the answer to the question. Whether Indian economy will be able to face the challenges successfully or not. However, the Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister fails to give a pointed reply to this question. This has happened when the ground work to facing the economic challenges had already been undertaken.

It seems that this thing happened as a result of election worries. Sufficient grounds are available to prove that hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister could not demonstrate the will power that was expected of them. This situation suggests how political compulsion affect the country's economy.

The Congress ruled Central Government may have numerous arguments to justify the Budget. However, the economists will hardly agree with them.

Share market did not find this Budget friendly is not surprising enough. No doubt the reaction of share market is not enough, but it does give some indication. Hon. Minister of Finance did try to satisfy investors and international rating agencies along with common man, however but he does not seem to have been successful in that.

The rosy picture of future drawn by the Hon. Minister of Finance that cannot be trusted because. The economic

condition is much more worrisome. Till recently it was expected that the growth rate will be around 5 per cent that is what the Indian economy's minimum point. However, the pre-budget figures issued by the Central statistical department indicates that the growth rate for the last quarter went down to four and a half percent.

This makes it clear that there is sizeable difference in the situation that exist and that which drawn out on the basis of figures. Efforts made to strike a balance produced a budget which can makes it difficult to meet both the objections of the Central Government. Whether this Budget would be able to attract common man as also the shaky economy, will get any support from this, is a matter which raises doubt.

The Finance Minister himself confronted such questions through this Budget which will continue to chase him. The biggest question is that whether an opportunity has been wasted? It is very hard to say for someone that whether those economic changes will be dealt with in future which have become matter of concern. Whether it is financial and fiscal deficit or cold response of investors or declining value of rupee, these are the challenges in front of us.

Our economy is confronting the challenge of great economic stability. High price rise has increased the deficit. The difference of current account is also increasing continuously. The rate of GDP is declining and we are facing danger of decreasing of India's rating.

The danger of imbalance by increase in demand and supply rises due to speeding up of growth rate on the basis of increase in expenditure. It is clear that this will increase the price rise and the already increased fiscal deficit will increase speedily. Curtailment in subsidy will affect the future of the Government. Increase in income through reconstruction of tax-structure will negatively affect the atmosphere of investment. The fiscal deficit will increase further by promoting savings on the basis of increased interest on other profits and the more important aspect is this that if lower growth rate is not dealt with within time and opportunities of employment are not increased, the present and future both will be converted into demographical destruction instead of demographical profit.

The farmers of the country, specially of Maharashtra state are in very pitiable condition. They are struggling

with economic slowdown. They are committing suicides. They are not getting drinking water. There is famine like situation in Maharashtra due to shortage of water. There was need to make special provisions in the Budget. It could not be done, it is injustice to Maharashtra.

The 'Shirdi' of Sai Baba in Shirdi in Shirdi Parliamentary Constituency in Ahmadnagar of Maharashtra state has become a sacred pilgrimage site and pilgrims visit this place not only from various states of the country but from foreign country also. The number of pilgrims visiting Shirdi is increasing day-by-day and the poor-rich visiting this place are benefitted in one way or other. The small village of Shirdi has got special importance of sacred pilgrim city after Sai Baba came to Shirdi. The sacred pilgrim place of Shirdi is a major and important place for the followers of Sai Baba not in the country but in foreign also.

A large number of pilgrim come to the August Muni temple in Akola Talluka, Kachheshwar temple in Kopergaon Talluka, Mahanubhav Chakradhar Swami Sthal of Punjabi community in Domegaon in Shrivampur Talluka, Changdev Maharaj Temple in Dakshin Kashi (Puntambe) in Rahata Talluka, 'Samadhi' of famous South Indian Sant Chidambaram Swamiji in Babalgaon of Baijapur Talluka, Shani Singnapur and Sant Gyaneshwar Temple in Newada Talluka etc. and many famous places in Shirdi Parliamentary Constituency.

Provisions should have been made to develop Shirdi Parliamentary constituency as pilgrimage city and Central tourist center keeping in view the sacred importance of Shirdi of Maharashtra State, which was not done. Provisions should be made in this Budget.

Beedi and tobacco industry is primarily rural labour based industry, which provides employment to about 70 lakh workers of many States including Maharashtra. Most of the beedi and tobacco workers belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and other backward classes and they are home based workers.

There is a large number of beedi workers and tobacco workers in the country. There are a large number of tobacco workers in my Parliamentary Constituency Shirdi. But, the tobacco workers are not getting the profit of health care, housing, education, collective insurance scheme and recreation like welfare schemes made under

Beedi Karmkar Kalyan Nidhi by the Government resulting in making the condition of tobacco worker worse than beedi worker.

Provisions should be made for providing the benefits of the schemes under Beedi Karmkar Kalyan Nidhi to the tobacco workers also.

So, my request is to take necessary steps on my suggestions after sympathetic consideration.

\*SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):  
The decreasing rate of domestic production in the country is a matter of concern. It is a matter of sorrow that the rate of domestic production which was 8-9 per cent during the last 9 years has come down to 5.4 per cent. This is the failure of economic policies of the UPA government.

Similarly, you went on assuring that the Government will check corruption, promote the transparency. 2G spectrum scam, coalgate scam, common wealth scam, NREGA scam and now Westland Helicopter scam are the gifts of this Government, which always talks in the Parliament about uprooting corruption. In reality the corruption has reached at the highest level in the regime of this Government.

The Central Government repeatedly says that citizen and women will be given more security. It is a strange that upto when the Government will mislead the countrymen by saying such things whose intention and policy is not correct, who cannot provide security to its citizens. We have seen that UPA Government do not have enough willpower to deal with the terrorism. It is clear from pendency of death sentence of Ajmal Kasab and Afzal Guru for a long time even after orders of the Supreme Court of India.

What concrete steps have been taken by this government who has resolved to check the communal riots? We have seen in the last year that there have been communal riots on large scale in the areas of Gopalganj and Bhilwada in Rajasthan, Dhulio in Maharashtra and Kokrajhar in Assam, etc. The interesting part of it is that in all these states there is Congress and their partners government who think themselves as the contractor of secularism and the others as communal. Truth is that they have always done politics of riots. They

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

have always kept the minorities scared, whether it is Meerut, Maliana or Moradabad, Aligarh or Anti Sikh riots in the year 1984. Why do you hide the report card of your 50 years blooded history and mention only Gujarat riots of 2002. On moral grounds first let's discussed on your report card, take its responsibility, punish the culprits, then raise finger on anyone. The people of the country are awakened today, they will not come in your trap of politics of riots.

How long the politics of terrorism will go on in this country by the congress. During the 80th decade you coined the word of Sikh terrorism and made such an environment in the country as if all Sikhs were terrorists. In this way you did injustice with crores of Sikhs in the country. From the 90th decade you started taking the name of Islamic terrorism and spreaded such a confusion as if every Muslim was a terrorists. In this way, you have put the question mark on the patriotism of the biggest minority of the country and has insulted them. Today, you are levelling allegation of saffron terrorism on the majority society of the country and are insulting them also. Who are you to level such baseless allegations on minorities or majority of the country? If you cannot restrain yourself while sitting in the government then you have no right to remain in power.

Decrease in number of Dolphin is a matter of concern. When it was declared national water animal, it was hoped that it will be protected and its number will increase. Even otherwise this credit goes to Bhagalpur that 50 km area of river Gange from Sultanganj to Kahalgaon has been declared dolphin protected area. This is the only dolphin protected area in the country and as a representative of Bhagalpur I always worry about the development of this water area. I demand that the central government give more attention toward the protection and increase in the number of dolphins.

Encouragement is being given to the youths and sports in the world. As such, the youth of the country wants that their government should also take concrete initiative in this direction. In this context, it looks strange to make cut in budget of sports Ministry this year. This injustice with the young person, particularly the sports person of the country, which should be stopped.

You had made certain announcements to remove backwardness of minority society on the basis of Sachchar Committee report. No results are seen of it on the ground.

New Primary Schools were to be opened under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in the areas of big population of minorities. From the year 2006-07, no new Primary School has been opened in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, etc. under this scheme. Similarly, in 2011-12 and 2012-13, no such school has been opened in U.P. and West Bengal. If we talk of middle schools, no new school has been opened since 2006-07 in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Delhi and since 2008-09 in Rajasthan, so far. Whether in this way the dream of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan will come true?

Same is the condition of those schools which were to be opened under Kasturba Gandhi Girls School in the minority dominated areas. From the year 2006, only 17 in Andhra Pradesh, one in Delhi, 15 in Haryana and 3 in Maharashtra such schools have been opened so far. Can we remove literacy backwardness of minorities in the country with this speed?

The speed of modernisation of Madarsas is also slow than snail's pace. From 2008-09 no expenditure has been made on this work in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, so far. In the year 2010-11 only 38 lakh rupees were spent in Haryana and 37 lakh rupees in Maharashtra. Although, the government is aware of it that where there is no schools, madarsas are the only medium of primary education. Therefore these madarsas are the only alternatives of education of minorities. Even then you are not serious towards it. The country wants to know whether modernisation of Madarsas can be done with this speed?

The steering committee of the Ministry of Minority Affairs has also written in its report that the less expenditure than the target in the matter of education of the minorities, is clearly evident which is a matters of concern. When we say this, it is said that the opposition levels baseless allegations. Now this fact has also been accepted by the committee by the government. What will you say in this regard?

The position of amount spent under multi sectorial development programme, is even worse. Only 62.39 percent amount was spent out of money released in the year 2009-10 and only 33.36 percent amount was spent in the year 2010-11. Is it not a matter of concern? This clearly shows your intention and it becomes clear that you do only lip service for minorities. One reason for it may be lack of coordination between centre and state governments. If it is so, for preventing it the scheme for

fixing its accountability and its implementation should be entrusted with State Governments who are aware of the ground realities correctly.

In the year 2008-09, the budget provision was 56.95 crore rupees for the upgradation of 60 I.T.I.s located in the Minorities dominated areas. Out of it, only 29.86 crore rupees have been spent. In 2010-11 provision was of 42.43 crore rupees and only 21.17 crore rupees were spent. In the year 2011-12 the provision was of 32.83 crore rupees and only 13.64 crore rupees were spent. Similarly, in the year 2012-13 the budget provision was of 18.42 crore rupees, whereas only 4.56 crore rupees have been spent so far. It is not so that there is no need of I.I.T. upgradation in these areas. The truth is that they deceive not only the minorities but the countrymen also by such announcements. How long can this country bear such government?

You are not serious about the security of wakf property. There has been illegal possession on large scale on these properties and as a result thereof, there is neither any income to wakf nor any development of that property. On the contrary Wakf Board has to bear the expenditure incurred on taking legal action against those who are involved in illegal possessions.

We have been demanding for number of times to bring the wakf properties under the Public Premise Act as has been done in the case of DDA and Municipal corporation etc. To get these wakf properties exempted from Rent Control Act only the Governments of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Puducherry and Lakshadweep had taken legal steps. Among them most of the Governments are non-congress Governments. When the Governments of your party will take steps in this connection? Or it may be taken that at the time of election to get the votes of minorities you shed crocodile tears on this suspect and do false promises? Now it will have to say:

“Bahut Shor Sunte The Pahu Mein Dil Ka  
Jo Cheera To Ek Katra Khoon Na Nikla”

The great thing is that many of the Wakf properties are in the possession of Government and its departments and no rent is paid for it. If you are the well wishers of minorities then return all the wakf properties to the Wakf Board or pay their rent at market rate.

The show cause pattern of minorities, this Government what type of work it has done for the social, economic and educational upliftment of minorities, some of its examples are as under:

The budget allocation in 2012-13 for pre-matric scholarship was Rs. 900 crores out of which only an amount of Rs. 598.86 was released upto 31st January, 2013. Now how will you spent 300 crore rupees in Feb.-March when the children and teachers will be busy in the Annual examinations? By all means this amount will lapse and the scheme made for the children of minority community will not get its benefit.

The situation in some of the States, is much more worst, as for Haryana the allocation was 11.40 crores whereas only Rs. 2.72 crore have actually been spent. For Jharkhand the allocation was Rs. 23.02 crores and the actual amount spent is only 8.76 crores. For Punjab, the allocation was Rs. 71.45 crores and the actual amount spent is nil.

For post-matriculation scholarships, budget allocation for the year 2012-13 was Rs. 500 crores, out of which only an amount of Rs. 189.79 crores were released upto 31st January, 2013. When will you spend the remaining 310 crores rupees. This fund will definitely lapse. It is necessary to draw your attention in this regard as allocation for Bihar was Rs. 35.89 crores and the actual amount spent is only 7.9 crores. For Haryana the allocation was Rs. 6.33 crores but in actual nothing was spent. For Jammu & Kashmir the allocation was Rs. 18.54 crores and actually only Rs. 5.54 crores were spent. For Jharkhand the allocation was Rs. 12.78 crores and the actual amount spent was only 4.89 crores. For Maharashtra, the allocation was Rs. 45.20 crores and the actual amount spent was only Rs. 9.99 crores. For Uttar Pradesh the allocation was Rs. 82.97 crores and the amount actually spent was only Rs. 22.23 crores. For Assam, the allocation was of Rs. 29.62 crores and the amount actually spent was only Rs. 8.52 crores.

In the last meeting of the Committee of Minorities Ministry, it was assured that efforts will be made to set up an independent Minority System to ensure that the benefits of all the schemes are available in general to the minorities community. What has been done in this regard so far, this much I want to know.



As you remember, minorities only at the time of elections? In the election year, their problems are counted, assurances are given and announcements are made. Then they are put in the cold storage for 4 years. In the 5th year, that is the year of election, they are remembered. Again new promises are made. Meanwhile the code of conduct come in force. At last how long such type of fun will be made with the minorities? And how long they will bear it and why they should treat your party. Today people are fully vigilant. This time the minority community of the country will cast their vote on the basis of work done. No one can get their votes only on the basis of assurances.

My suggestion is the scholarship scheme be made on Demand basis. Efforts should be made to increase enrolments of minority girls in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas. The amount which is paid as Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme, that should be enhanced, because most of the minority class people are poor and living under the poverty line. It will benefit all these categories. Programmes like Sakshar Bharat, Jan Siksha Sansthan Karyakram, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, all these programmes should be strengthened and by making better coordination among the concerned ministries, work under these schemes should be done for the backward and most backward classes.

Now, I want to draw your attention towards the glaring problems of my Parliamentary Constituency Bhagalpur.

After Patna, Bhagalpur is the biggest city of Bihar and it is a big trade centre. We have been demanding since long for a airport at Bhagalpur as a result of which the Air Port Authority of India inspected for Bhagalpur Airport in June 2007. But no action in this direction has been taken so far. On the contrary it is being said that for the operation of ATR type aircrafts 1500 meter run way is required. I would like to say that it shows the lack of willingness on the part of the Government of Bihar and particularly Bhagalpur is being ignored by you.

The ruins of Vikramshila Mahavihar, which is of national importance are slowly on the verge of finishing due to the lack of its maintenance. The excavation of Vikramshila which is a symbol of hundreds of years old Buddhist civilization has not yet been completed. After excavation whatever the material had been found their conservation and protection is not being done. The

remains which were found in excavation museum has been built till this day for them.

Due to the negligence of Archaeological Survey of India this protected area is on the verge of fall. If the work of its conservation and protection is not carried' out shortly its entity will come to an end.

Second important point is Vikramshila is an ancient cultural heritage and I demand for a separate university be established there. You have opened two universities in Bihar. If as in the case of Nalanda, a central university is established at Vikramshila, it will be a justice with this cultural heritage.

It is my demand that you please pass a suitable direction urgently for the conservation and development of this glorious past.

In the reply to unstarred question No. 397 of Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2012 the Central Government said that Union Ministry of Tourism with the cooperation of states has prepared a list of Buddha circuits for integrated development during 12th Plan period in which Bodh Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Patna, Vaishali and Vikramshila of Bihar and Sarnath, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu, Sankisa and Piparwah of Utttar Pradesh have been included. During development of Buddha circuits of 11 regions efforts will be made to provide better facilities for the tourists.

But despite elapsing of so much time no important work has been done in this direction and Vikramshila is neglected even today.

In Bhagalpur no central schools has been opened in civil sector so far, although, Bhagalpur is the largest education centre of eastern Bihar. To open central school here is imperative. Otherwise 500 central schools were to be opened in the country as a whole under 12th Plan, but Bhagalpur has not got benefit of this scheme. Although, this city has a commissioner too.

National Highway No. 106 which is about 136 Km long and which originates from Indo-Nepal Border Bihpur ends in Bihpur of Bhagalpur district *via* Madhepura, Saharsa. It has 64 Kms single lane, 62 Km intermediate and 10 Km missing link of Kosi river. The road which was declared as Highway No. 106, nine years back has

not been upgraded so far as has been done in the case of other highways. This Highway is lifeline of Supaul and Madhepura district of Bihar and is essential for social and economic progress of Eastern Bihar. In the absence of proper maintenance the condition of this road is very poor, as a result the residents of the area are facing huge difficulties.

Similarly, National Highway No. 80 is going under heavy traffic and to manage it this highway should be converted into four lanes. This road has traffic load of large number of trucks plying for NTPC and ECL and carrying sand and stone continuously. My demand is that the manner in which construction of the road from Mokama to Munger has been done on BOT basis, similarly, construction of road on National Highway No. 80 from Munger to Mirza Chowki should be done on BOT basis.

Along with upgradation and widening of above National Highways No. 106 and 80 missing link of 10 Kms should also constructed without this the objective of National Highway does not meet.

Bhagalpur is famous for silk production in entire country. Lakhs of weavers have been rendered jobless there. Central Government is doing nothing. Raw material is not available at cheaper rates. The Government is not serious on this issue. Better quality of goods of the country is also not being sold due to imported yarn of China and consequently the goods prepared by weavers is also not being sold, and they are sitting jobless. It is a matter of sorrow that the Government is not providing them any solid assistance.

Central Government had declared to set up handloom cluster and silk cluster in Bhagalpur under which weavers were to be provided with all the facilities at the same place. Under this scheme the facilities like hand operated modern looms, processing facility, training centre, workers' hostel, fire station, display centre, printing packaging unit, make up, fabric design lab, embroidery and storage were to be provided. But today I am saying with sorrow that weavers are still in bad condition.

Similarly, you had declared loan waiver scheme for weavers of the amount of 3884 crore rupee and at the same time declaration was made to provide 2362 crore rupees as loan at cheaper interest and supply subsidized

yarn but in reality the weaver of the country is still in bad condition today. The people of the country would like to know as to where such huge amount was invested instead of investing on weavers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the 37 hon. Members, who have participated in the debate. Barring four or five hon. Members, I listened to every one of them very carefully, very patiently. I did not interrupt anyone of them and I took notes very carefully. Even in respect of those four or five Members, my colleagues have taken notes and I have read the notes. I am grateful to Shri Murli Manohar Joshi for initiating the debate and I am grateful to Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary for concluding the debate.

Madam, by and large, there was no serious criticism of the Budget. Even Mr. Joshi, I think, was willing to strike but afraid to wound. And, I am grateful to him. The reason is, all of us understand, that we are going through a difficult period. In my budget speech I gave a rather sober assessment of the world situation. I think deep down everyone knows that in the life of a nation there will be a period when the economy appears to falter. This is not the first time this has happened and I will explain this in a moment. But, we picked ourselves up and we have recorded high growth in the past and I am confident we will do it again.

What is happening in the rest of the world today? If you look at the highly developed countries, in 2012 the US recorded a growth of 2.3; Japan recorded a growth of 2; Canada recorded a growth of 2 per cent. All other countries recorded either zero growth or contracted. The entire Euro zone is in a recession today. Germany, that giant manufacturing power, contracted in the last quarter. The UK contracted in the last quarter. If you look at our peers, the BRICS countries - except China—Brazil, Russia, South Africa are growing at rates much lower than our growth rates.

As I said in my speech there are only China and Indonesia among the large countries whose growth is at a rate faster than India's growth rate and this year we think only China will grow faster. A question was asked by, I think, Ms. Kaur as to why are China and Indonesia

growing at a faster rate. China is a very different model. I wish we could do many of the things which China does. We cannot and we do not wish to follow that model. Indonesia has oil. We do not have oil. Our oil import bill alone is over 150 billion dollars.

Therefore, we must make a sober assessment of where we are, not lose heart, not lose faith just because in one year the growth is between 5 and 5.5 per cent. Even if you take it as 5 per cent, we will recover. I think Shri L.K. Advani knows and all others who were in the NDA Government know that in the six years period, in two years, in one year we recorded a growth rate of 4 per cent and in the other we recorded a growth rate of 4.5 per cent. That did not mean that we did not recover. We recovered thereafter. Therefore, I think this 5 per cent growth rate should not demoralise us. I am absolutely confident, with your support, we will recover and in 2013-14 we will be able to achieve a growth of over 6 per cent and in the next year we will go back to a growth rate of 7 per cent and more.

We have high inflation today. I explained briefly the day before yesterday why we have high inflation. This is not a criticism of anyone. You take certain decisions based on best judgment. You expect certain outcomes. We expected that the world outlook would become more positive; world growth would recover. No one anticipated that the Euro zone crisis will continue into a second year and will spill over into a third year. Therefore there are consequences for decisions that we take. A couple of Members said that we were criticising previous budgets. We are not. We are simply saying that certain decisions were taken, but in terms of what happened subsequently, some of those assumptions were either too ambitious or too conservative. That is not a criticism. That is simply a statement of fact.

What did we do? In 2008-09 we implemented three stimulus packages, which flowed into 2009-10. As a result, in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, growth went up to 8.4 per cent and 9.5 per cent. We financed that growth through market borrowing; we financed that growth through running up a huge fiscal deficit; and we financed that growth, in fact, with the very high *ad hoc* treasury bills. In fact, in one of those years the *ad hoc* treasury bills ran up to Rs. 1,16,000 crore. While it produced growth, it immediately impacted the fiscal deficit and when it

impacted the fiscal deficit, inflation went up to 9.6 per cent in 2010-2011; then 8.9 per cent in 2011-2012; and now, it is 7.5 per cent. I am talking about the wholesale price inflation. But this is a consequence that is inevitable. If you run a high fiscal deficit, it will be inflationary. Therefore, the approach to this years Budget has been how do you stabilise the macro-economy even while not killing all the growth impulses. So, one has to make a balance. You have to spend enough. I entirely agree.

I think Prof. Saugata Roy made a very learned statement about Keynesian and Friedman. I am neither Keynesian nor Friedman. He said that they are philosophies that oppose each other. They are really not philosophies that oppose each other. The Government has to spend a certain amount of money as public expenditure. Likewise, private sector has to spend a certain amount of money. But you have to pitch your expenditure at a certain level where it does not lead to high fiscal deficit leading to high inflation and other consequences. So, we necessarily have to choose a level of expenditure that will stimulate growth while not destabilising the economy.

Now, last year, we had planned to spend a total of Rs. 14,90,921 crore out of which Rs. 9,69,900 crore is non-Plan expenditure and the remaining was Plan expenditure. Now, what is it that you can cut in non-Plan expenditure? Non-Plan expenditure consist of interest - you cannot cut it; defence - you do not wish to cut it; subsidies - you do not wish to cut it. ...*(Interruptions)* Last year, we did not cut it. I am talking about the year that is coming to an end. So, we have not cut subsidies. ...*(Interruptions)* Pensions ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I have got the numbers in front of me. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* Subsidies, 2012-2013, the Budget Estimates (BE) was Rs. 1,90,015 crore and according to the Revised Estimates (RE) it is Rs. 2,57,654 crore. I am not wrong when I say that we have not cut it. We do not wish to cut it. Pensions - you cannot cut; Police - you cannot cut; calamity fund - you cannot cut; and education, health, broadcasting - you do not wish to cut and we have not cut. The current year, ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You have cut it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Acharia, I do not know when you looked at the numbers. Take the numbers from

me please. We have not cut on social services. Therefore, the only place where you could economize — in order to stabilize the economy and because many Ministries did not spend — was Plan expenditure. I said so in my Budget speech that in the current year — the year that is coming to an end on 31 March — we have indeed squeezed Plan expenditure. There was no other way.  
...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): You have cut Rs. 27,000 crore. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I cannot be interrupted like this. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Thambidurai, please wait, and I will answer you.

The only place where you could economize on expenditure was Plan expenditure. It was not a decision that we were happy to take.

**19.00 hrs.**

But it is a decision we were forced to take. If expenditure had not been cut, fiscal deficit would not have come down. If fiscal deficit had not come down, there are serious consequences. Everyone in this House who is observing what is happening in the rest of the world knows what those consequences are. It does not require me to spell out those consequences. Those consequences are very grave for India, and as a Minister who has taken oath on the Constitution, it would not have been possible for me to face those consequences which would have spelt clear disaster for India and the Indian economy. I take the responsibility for this decision along with the Prime Minister, and I think we took the correct decision in containing the fiscal deficit to 5.2 per cent.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: It was done at the cost of growth.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now, people say that you should not cut fiscal deficit. I sincerely hope that the

principal Opposition Party does not share that view. In 1999-2000, the then Finance Minister said:

“However, there is no room for complacency. The challenges before us, both international and domestic, remain grave. The fiscal and revenue deficits of both Centre and States are still too high and are undermining our ability to bring down interest rates and stimulate investment.”

In 2000-2001, the then Finance Minister said:

“We must put for fiscal house in order. This means hard decisions and sacrifices.”

In 2001-2002, the then Finance Minister said:

“As I have already stated, the most serious problem confronting the economy is the poor state of the fiscal health of both the Central and State Governments. The combined fiscal deficit of the two together is in the region of ten per cent of GDP. I have often been described as a ‘fiscal fundamentalist’. Some have gone to the extent of calling me a ‘fiscal terrorist’. Why I am so concerned about the fiscal deficit, let me try to explain.”

In three successive years, the then Government addressed correctly the issue of fiscal deficit. After we took over in 2007-2008, we brought down the fiscal deficit for the first time to below three per cent and we achieved macro economic stability.

Today, the fiscal deficit has been brought down to 5.2 per cent, but it is still very high. We cannot sustain at 5.2 per cent. Madam Speaker, I say with the greatest sense of responsibility and the greatest sense of restraint, we cannot sustain at 5.2 per cent. We have to bring it down. We have a fiscal consolidation path. It will be brought down to 4.8 per cent next year and then going forward—4.2 per cent; 3.6 per cent and 3 per cent. This is the correct path and I sincerely appeal to all hon. Members to support the path of fiscal consolidation on which we have embarked.

Madam Speaker, there was some reference to agriculture and what we have done in agriculture. As Jawaharlal Nehru said: “Everything can wait, agriculture cannot.” We have placed great emphasis on agriculture. We know that the agriculture sector cannot grow at more

than four per cent a year. In the nature of the sector, the highest growth rate it can achieve in a normal year is about 4 to 4.5 per cent. Last year it achieved the high growth rate and I have mentioned it in the Budget Speech. I have said that compared to previous years, in the Eleventh Plan period, it grew at 3.6 per cent as against 2.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent in the Ninth and Tenth Plans.

Therefore, the UPA Government is legitimately entitled to take credit for the fact that in the Eleventh Plan period, agriculture achieved the highest growth rate at 3.6 per cent. We want to maintain that growth rate. We have taken a number of measures. I do not wish to repeat those measures. But let me tell you it is a three-pronged strategy:

1. Defending and revitalizing the gains made through the original Green Revolution in areas like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh; adopting a strategy of crop diversification in these States to deal with the problems of receding water table and soil salinity.
2. Continue with the focus of extending Green Revolution to Eastern India, the impact of which is already being felt in States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.
3. Taking new initiatives like the establishment of Nutri-Farms which will benefit the farmers as well as act against the widespread malnutrition prevailing in the country.

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan complained that I had simply made an announcement about nutri-farms without studying the matter. I have with me a letter of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, who suggested nutri-farms. I accepted his suggestion. I acknowledged it in my Speech by referring to the eminent agricultural scientist and after the Budget was presented, he has written me a long letter complimenting the UPA Government for the number of steps that we have taken on agriculture.

I could read this letter. It will take time. But this letter compliments us for the steps that we have taken and, in particular, compliments us for accepting the idea of a nutri-farm which is the way to address high burden malnutrition districts in India. There are 90 such districts.

We can set up nutri-farms as model farms in each one of these districts. ...*(Interruptions)* I said that there are high burden malnutrition affected districts in this country. We have to set up model farms in these districts. We must encourage production of nutri-products which are mentioned in the Budget Speech and address the issue of malnutrition. We are making a beginning this year. I am sure my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, will take this idea forward and we will be able to address the issue of malnutrition.

There were some questions. What are we doing about irrigation? Madam, you would recall that the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme was announced by me in my first tenure as Finance Minister in 1996-97 with a modest allocation of Rs. 500 crore. Since then, I am happy that every Finance Minister has made an allocation to AIBP because we recognize that this is a good programme. The States are demanding this programme. Since 1996-97 upto 21st March, 2013, so far the Government of India has released to the States Rs. 59,000 crore under AIBP. This is not a small amount. Who implements this? These programmes are implemented by the State Governments. Where they are implemented well, you see the outcomes, you see the benefits. Where they are not implemented well, where the canal project or the irrigation project is left half complete, you will not see the outcomes, you will not see the benefits. But the Government of India is playing its part. We have released, - all Governments since 1996-97 have together released - Rs. 59,020 crore and again in 2013-14, the allocation is Rs. 12,962 crore. I appeal to all Governments that to please complete the last mile project so that when the irrigation project is complete, it will benefit the farmer, it will benefit the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, there was a question about Minimum Support Price. Now, please listen to the numbers.

All of us want our farmers to get remunerative prices. We know that the farmer incurs a large number of costs, some visible, some not so visible, and the MSP in the view of many people does not fully compensate the cost of the farmer. Yet MSP is the best signal to the farmer and the fact that agricultural production has risen to a record of 260 Million Tonnes last year. It means that the

price signals are being noticed by the farmer and the price signals are adequate to the farmer to increase production. ...(*Interruptions*). Look at the numbers. This is not competitive politics. These are facts and I think you should listen to the facts carefully. You should listen to the facts carefully. In 1999-2000, the MSP for wheat was Rs. 550 per quintal. In 2003-04, it increased to Rs. 630, a rise of Rs. 80 in five years. We inherited an MSP of Rs. 630 and last year, we have increased it to Rs. 1,285. As I said yesterday, we have doubled that. They will never accept it. ...(*Interruptions*)

In the case of paddy, in 1999-2000, the MSP was Rs. 490; in 2003-04, it increased to Rs. 550, an increase of Rs. 60 in five years. Today, it is Rs. 1,250, an increase of two and a half times. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I leave agriculture there. I am sure, there will be an occasion to discuss agriculture in a structured debate. My colleague Shri Sharad Pawar will be very happy to reply to that debate.

Let me make it clear that while we squeezed the expenditure in the current year, in 2013-14, the Plan Expenditure is Rs. 5,55,322 crore. The total expenditure is Rs. 16,65,297 crore. That is an adequate level of expenditure on the public side to stimulate growth. No Ministry and — I say this with responsibility — no Department has been given less in 2013-14 than what it was given at the beginning of 2012-13. Every Ministry has been given adequate funds. In fact, what we are doing this year is a departure from the past. What we are requesting all the Ministries and Departments is to please bring the Cabinet Note and to please obtain the Cabinet decision even in the month of April so that spending would start in the month of April and May and we will be able to spend the entire amount before the end of the year. I am sure, all Ministers, all Departments will cooperate and there will be enough spending; there will be enough public expenditure to stimulate growth.

Madam, the point was raised about my revenue projections. I never cease to be amazed by the quickness of our critics. We spend two months or more looking at these numbers again and again and again churning these numbers and we finally arrive at certain numbers. The Media, they must be very amazing people, in two hours they are able to find errors in the numbers which we could not find after two months of churning. As I said, I

marvel at the intelligence of these people. I concede we do not have that kind of intelligence. But we have applied our mind to the numbers. I believe that these numbers are absolutely realistic. Even in this year when we are growing at say between 5 per cent and 5.5 per cent, my revenues are growing at 16.7 per cent. Next year, when we are projecting a growth of between 6.1 per cent and 6.7 per cent, why should I not assume that revenues will grow at 18 per cent? From 16.7 per cent I am assuming that revenues will grow at 18 per cent. Then I get additional resource mobilisation through a very modest additional taxation that we have imposed on a very small category of people through the surcharge. We are hoping to get another one per cent revenue growth. Therefore, the 19 per cent revenue growth that I have assumed is perfectly justified. Between 2004 and 2008, we have demonstrated our capacity to achieve the revenue targets that we had set for ourselves in the Budget. And by the end of next year, we will show that we can achieve the revenue targets that we have set for this year.

There was some comment about tax exemptions, I need to explain this. We are putting out a statement called Tax Expenditure Statement which shows the revenues that the Government has foregone by the way of tax exemptions. ...(*Interruptions*) I am aware of it.

What are these items of tax expenditure? The Customs Act has a schedule saying customs duty is 10 per cent. We get representations not only from industry, but from Members of Parliament, from other academics, from economists, from people who are acquainted saying, "Listen, you have to lower the customs duty. So, please lower the customs duty from 10 per cent to five per cent." When I lower the customs duty from ten to five, suppose at ten per cent I would have collected customs duty of Rs. 2,000 crore, when I lower it to five per cent, I will collect customs duty of Rs. 1,000 crore on that item. The difference of Rs. 1,000 crore is shown as tax expenditure in that statement. So, that Rs. 1,000 crore tax expenditure means, we have deliberately, consciously granted exemption from the scheduled rate.

Even today I got two letters from two Members of Parliament asking me to reduce excise duty on some commodity. If I reduce the excise duty on that commodity, suppose I would collect Rs. 100 crore of excise duty and I will collect only Rs. 50 crore now, the Rs. 50 crore will go into the Tax Expenditure Statement. The Tax

Expenditure Statement is a result of conscious policy decisions taken by Government of the day or successive Governments granting exemption. You want exemption for the power sector; I have extended it for one year. Once I grant an exemption to the power sector, the revenue that I will not collect will go into the Tax Expenditure Statement. There was a point about marble. Mrs. Mahajan said reduce the excise duty on marble. If I reduce the excise duty on marble, then it will go into the Tax Expenditure Statement.

I have lifted the excise duty on textiles. This was a promise that we made just before the 2004 election. Before the 2004 election, both Dr. Manmohan Singh as he then was and the Chairperson of the UPA promised that on the textile sector we will lift the excise duty completely. In 2004-05, I have lifted the excise duty on the textile sector. Year before last it was reintroduced. It was reintroduced. This year the textile sector told us, please remove the excise duty on finished garments. I have removed the excise duty. Once I have removed the excise duty, the amount that I will not collect will go into the Tax Expenditure Statement. So, if you take a Tax Expenditure Statement and say I have given up all those revenues, yes of course we have given up those revenues! But those revenues have been given up because of conscious policy decisions - many of them thanks to your persuasive ability upon the Finance Minister to reduce customs duty or excise duty. So, I do not think that is the way to read a Tax Expenditure Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, like every Finance Minister gets I have got a bunch of letters where - for good reason, I am not saying for bad reason - Members of Parliament said reduce the excise duty or reduce the customs duty. Once you reduce it, it will go into the Tax Expenditure Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I just want to clarify one or two things. MGNREGA is demand driven. There was some complaint, one of the hon. Members said MGNREGA is riddled with corruption. MGNREGA is implemented in the States. It is the State Administration which implements MGNREGA. We provide them money. We provide a model. We provide a system. We have told them, payments must be made only through a bank account or through a post office account.

Similarly PMGSY. All States are implementing PMGSY. It is a popular programme; it is a good programme. It was started in the NDA period. We have not stopped the programme. In fact, we have expanded the programme because it is a good programme. But, five or six States have already completed PMGSY. What do we do with those States? Therefore, the Minister of Rural Development persuaded the Cabinet that we must carve out a PMGSY-2 so that in the States where PMGSY-1 has been completed, they will not be left in the lurch. They will do PMGSY-2. Other States which complete PMGSY-1, let me assure you, or substantially complete PMGSY-1 will be eligible for PMGSY-2 and they will graduate to PMGSY-2....*(Interruptions)*

Madam, JNNURM, like PMGSY, is a very popular programme. You go to any town or any city they want JNNURM. JNNURM is now in its last year. It is spilling over into 2012-13. The Minister for Urban Development has proposed that once we complete JNNURM-1 we will start JNNURM-2. Money has been allocated. He is drawing up JNNURM-2. He will come to the Cabinet, come to Parliament and tell you what JNNURM-2 is. Every State will get money under JNNURM-2.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The state which has not spent. What will you do for that? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I deeply respect Shri Lalu ji's criticism. As I started by saying, these programmes are implemented by the State Governments. A State Government that implements well means that it is using the money well. A State Government that does not implement well means that it is not using the money well. I can only express my deep sense of regret and anguish. I cannot say anything more than that.

Finally, Madam, I think this Budget and the plans that we have announced will put us. ...*(Interruptions)*  
Madam, I do not have the time to deal with every single input. I only want to say one thing. It appears that the purpose of my Budget has been served when speaker after speaker referred to the last part of Part- A and the three faces that I referred to. So, in a sense I feel vindicated that everybody today speaks about women,

youth and the poor, the three faces. The special and unique character of these three faces is that all three faces are secular. They cut across religion. They cut across caste. Women cut across religion, caste and community. Youth cuts across religion, caste and community. Poor cut across religion, caste and community. These are the real three faces of India which must be before us when we do anything, take any policy decision or implement a programme. We go into 2013-14 with some major programmes. These are the programmes that we will take to the people. One of them is skill development. I have a break up of the money allotted to many departments under skill development. In addition, we have the National Skill Development Corporation. And, we have this very ambitious programme to skill one million, 10 lakh youth, next year.

We have the Food Security Bill. That is a promise. That is a promise that I repeat. The Food Security Bill will be introduced in Parliament. Parliament, I am absolutely confident, will pass the Food Security Bill and as Finance Minister I promise money will be made available for food security.

Third aspect is that of financial inclusion, especially of women. We cannot have empowerment without financial inclusion. We cannot have empowerment without empowering the women. Therefore, the National Women's Bank is a very-very important institution. I know the resonance...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Not even a single word has been mentioned about minorities. Please speak about it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you please continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please allow me to speak Lalu ji. You cannot interrupt me. I have to speak what I want to speak. You cannot interrupt me like this.

I have to speak on what I want to speak first. I know the resonance for this. I know that perhaps there

is some envy that we have announced a National Women's Bank. I know there is resonance for it. There is great resonance throughout the country. The Women's Bank will be a reality by October 31...(*Interruptions*). I will speak Laluji. Please bear with me. If you keep interrupting me, how do I speak?

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you address the Chair.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Finally, the DBT is an important programme. The Direct Benefit Transfer is not a political issue. We spend, as I said, over Rs. 2 lakh crore on one subsidy or the other. There are scholarships. There are other payments. There are pension payments. There are payments to ASHA. There are payments to students. Therefore, this must be adopted by the whole of Parliament and whole of the country. ...(*Interruptions*). Please allow me to speak. I heard you patiently. Did I not?

The Direct Benefit Transfer harnessing technology is the best way to transfer money directly to the poor and to the deserving and to the beneficiary, without corruption, without leakage and with full accountability. Why are we criticizing a programme? It has just started. It is a fledgling programme. It will have, in the initial stages, some teething trouble. We will get over the teething trouble. India has the hardware and the software experts to harness the technology to implement this throughout the country. Every State Government must come on this platform.

The State Governments are spending money. The State Governments are giving money to various beneficiaries. This platform is a readymade platform. It does not cost the State Government one rupee. As we transfer money through the Direct Benefit Transfer, the State Governments can transfer their benefits to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer. This is indeed a game changer. Your money is in your hands. It is indeed a game changer and we will implement it by this year.

Finally, since Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav insists that I refer to the minorities, last year we allotted Rs. 3135 crore to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. This year, we have allocated Rs. 3511 crore to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. I have with me the break up under different Schemes. The Minister for Minority Affairs is here. We



are committed to implementing the Prime Minister's revised 15 Point Programme. I know that there are shortcomings in one or two aspects. Please point out the shortcomings. We are not saying that we are perfect. We are implementing it through the civil service, through the bureaucracy, through the State Governments and through the District Administration. I am sure there are

shortcomings here and there but we are committed to implement the Programme. Do not question our motive. Our motives are transparent and quite clear. If there are shortcomings, we will correct those shortcomings but we are committed to implement the Programme for minorities.

Madam, with these words, I commend the Budget and request that it may be passed.

**Demand for Grants - Budget (General) for 2013-2014 voted by the Lok Sabha**

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	4155,22,00,000	9,86,00,000
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	941,53,00,000	...
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	422,40,00,000	4,46,00,000
<b>Department of Atomic Energy</b>		
4. Atomic Energy	1187,54,00,000	722,02,00,000
5. Nuclear Power Schemes	657,19,00,000	49,61,00,000
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers</b>		
6. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1055,49,00,000	1,67,00,000
7. Department of Fertilisers	22000,00,00,000	42,25,00,000
8. Department of Pharmaceuticals	33,11,00,000	4,95,00,000
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>		
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	142,07,00,000	838,30,00,000
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>		
10. Ministry of Coal	82,95,00,000	8,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b>		
11. Department of Commerce	730,63,00,000	168,83,00,000
12. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	235,55,00,000	50,50,00,000

	1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</b>			
13. Department of Posts		2812,66,00,000	72,22,00,000
14. Department of Telecommunications		2032,14,00,000	418,38,00,000
15. Department of Electronics and information Technology		478,75,00,000	29,92,00,000
<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</b>			
16. Department of Consumer Affairs		97,16,00,000	3,29,00,000
17. Department of Food and Public Distribution		19651,07,00,000	1773,59,00,000
<b>Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>			
18. Ministry of Corporate Affairs		40,04,00,000	4,99,00,000
<b>Ministry of Culture</b>			
19. Ministry of Culture		337,17,00,000	6,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>			
20. Ministry of Defence		3592,19,00,000	306,40,00,000
21. Defence Pensions		7416,55,00,000	...
22. Defence Services - Army		14265,34,00,000	...
23. Defence Services - Navy		2063,57,00,000	...
24. Defence Services - Air Force		3149,44,00,000	...
25. Defence Ordnance Factories		1709,27,00,000	...
26. Defence Services - Research and Development		932,83,00,000	...
27. Capital Outlay on Defence Services		...	18921,25,00,000
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>			
28. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		308,00,00,000	58,83,00,000
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>			
29. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation		2544,28,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Earth Sciences</b>			
30. Ministry of Earth Sciences		203,09,00,000	33,52,00,000

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>		
31. Ministry of Environment and Forests	469,02,00,000	11,51,00,000
<b>Ministry of External Affairs</b>		
32. Ministry of External Affairs	2501,60,00,000	361,25,00,000
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>		
33. Department of Economic Affairs	1477,52,00,000	57715,14,00,000
34. Department of Financial Services	1244,83,00,000	4983,40,00,000
36. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	17923,66,00,000	...
37. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	37,50,00,000
39. Department of Expenditure	23,35,00,000	...
40. Pensions	3492,33,00,000	...
41. Indian Audit and Accounts Department	449,48,00,000	1,67,00,000
42. Department of Revenue	1686,20,00,000	16,79,00,000
43. Direct Taxes	628,65,00,000	356,35,00,000
44. Indirect Taxes	638,29,00,000	24,88,00,000
45. Department of Disinvestment	10,54,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>		
46. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	119,85,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>		
47. Department of Health and Family Welfare	5502,05,00,000	477,11,00,000
48. Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	208,20,00,000	1,57,00,000
49. Department of Health Research	168,00,00,000	...
50. Department of AIDS Control	295,00,00,000	2,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises</b>		
51. Department of Heavy Industry	76,82,00,000	94,59,00,000

1	2	3
52. Department of Public Enterprises	3,23,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>		
53. Ministry of Home Affairs	351,60,00,000	37,55,00,000
54. Cabinet	67,17,00,000	...
55. Police	7480,74,00,000	1632,38,00,000
56. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	328,19,00,000	16,82,00,000
57. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	377,13,00,000	12,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>		
58. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	244,67,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>		
59. Department of School Education and Literacy	24666,79,00,000	...
60. Department of Higher Education	4458,33,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>		
61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	502,72,00,000	4,80,00,000
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>		
62. Ministry of Labour and Employment	875,79,00,000	3,24,00,000
<b>Ministry of Law and Justice</b>		
63. Election Commission	11,25,00,000	17,00,000
64. Law and Justice	300,91,00,000	1,67,00,000
<b>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>		
66. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	535,15,00,000	13,13,00,000
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>		
67. Ministry of Mines	124,08,00,000	137,05,00,000
<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>		
68. Ministry of Minority Affairs	568,50,00,000	20,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>		
69. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	239,01,00,000	16,58,00,000

1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs</b>		
70. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	15,97,00,000	3,33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>		
71. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1166,78,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>		
72. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	2,21,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</b>		
73. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	149,18,00,000	20,85,00,000
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>		
74. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	10864,57,00,000	17,00,000
<b>Ministry of Planning</b>		
75. Ministry of Planning	1196,92,00,000	150,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Power</b>		
76. Ministry of Power	89,19,00,000	...
<b>The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President</b>		
78. Lok Sabha	89,19,00,000	...
79. Rajya Sabha	50,06,00,000	...
81. Secretariat of the Vice-President	63,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>		
82. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	2765,35,00,000	5377,19,00,000
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>		
83. Department of Rural Development	24384,13,00,000	...
84. Department of Land Resources	962,14,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>		
85. Department of Science and Technology	478,70.00,000	3,86,00,000

1	2	3
86. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	593,55,00,000	1,62,00,000
87. Department of Biotechnology	250,34,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>		
88. Ministry of Shipping	232,05,00,000	86,40,00,000
<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>		
89. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1065,20,00,000	50,83,00,000
<b>Department of Space</b>		
90. Department of Space	508,70,00,000	623,16,00,000
<b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>		
91. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1129,09,00,000	2,69,00,000
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>		
92. Ministry of Steel	19,83,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>		
93. Ministry of Textiles	912,48,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>		
94. Ministry of Tourism	225,88,00,000	33,00,000
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>		
95. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	73,95,00,000	11,67,00,000
<b>Union Territories (Without Legislature)</b>		
96. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	438,62,00,000	111,95,00,000
97. Chandigarh	487,09,00,000	91,52,00,000
98. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	93,01,00,000	41,14,00,000
99. Daman and Diu	198,79,00,000	61,13,00,000
100. Lakshadweep	129,74,00,000	41,05,00,000
<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b>		
101. Department of Urban Development	213,55,00,000	1266,51,00,000

	1	2	3
102. Public Works		244,92,00,000	93,04,00,000
103. Stationery and Printing		43,34,00,000	18,00,000
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>			
104. Ministry of Water Resources		317,02,00,000	32,76,00,000
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>			
105. Ministry of Women and Child Development		3405,00,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>			
106. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		202,08,00,000	15,00,000
<b>Total Revenue/Capital</b>		<b>225239,53,00,000</b>	<b>98043,86,00,000</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India,

out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 9 to 17, 19 to 21, 30 to 33, 35, 40, 45 to 50, 52 to 55, 58 to 61, 65, 66, 70, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 84, 85, 87 to 91, 93, 95 to 97, 100 to 102 and 104 to 106."

**Supplementary Demand for Grants - Budget (General) for 2012-2013 voted by the Lok Sabha**

No. and Title of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
1	2	3
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	...
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,00,000	...
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	3,00,000	...
4. Atomic Energy	2,00,000	2,00,000

	1	2	3
7.	Department of Fertilisers	4997,94,00,000	...
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	96,60,00,000	...
10.	Ministry of Coal	1,00,000	214,95,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	1,00,000	...
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	...
13.	Department of Posts	940,87,00,000	...
14.	Department of Telecommunications	...	80,64,00,000
15.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	1,00,000	...
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	2,00,000	...
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	9942,44,00,000	...
19.	Ministry of Culture	3,17,00,000	...
20.	Ministry of Defence	2,00,000	1,00,000
21.	Defence Pensions	499,44,00,000	...
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	3,00,000	10,49,00,000
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	665,00,00,000	1,00,000
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	2,00,000	1,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	1,00,000	...
35.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	213,55,00,000	...
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	81,89,00,000	...
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	...
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	5,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	3,00,000	...
48.	Department of Health Research	2,00,000	...
49.	Department of AIDS Control	59,56,00,000	...
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	5,70,00,000	...



	1	2	3
52. Ministry of Home Affairs		1,00,000	4,25,00,000
53. Cabinet		214,01,00,000	1,00,000
54. Police		12,74,00,000	2,00,000
55. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		3,00,000	...
58. Department of School Education and Literacy		3,00,000	...
59. Department of Higher Education		5,00,000	...
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		112,09,00,000	...
61. Ministry of Labour and Employment		2,00,000	...
65. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		1,00,000	...
66. Ministry of Mines		31,08,00,000	1,00,000
70. Ministry of Panchayati Raj		2,00,000	...
71. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		43,00,000	...
73. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		24773,77,00,000	480,50,00,000
75. Ministry of Power		90,21,00,000	1031,81,00,000
77. Lok Sabha		6,00,00,000	...
81. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		...	1,00,000
84. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation		1,00,000	...
85. Department of Science and Technology		1,00,000	...
87. Department of Biotechnology		1,00,000	...
88. Ministry of Shipping		3,00,000	10,01,00,000
89. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		2,00,000	...
90. Department of Space		1,00,000	...
91. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		1,00,000	...
93. Ministry of Textiles		4,00,000	63,33,00,000
95. Ministry of Tribal Affairs		1,00,000	...
96. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2,00,000	...
97. Chandigarh		289,52,00,000	1,00,000
100. Lakshadweep		37,31,00,000	...

	1	2	3
101. Department of Urban Development		...	2,00,000
102. Public Works		...	1,00,000
104. Ministry of Water Resources		1,00,000	1,00,000
105. Ministry of Women and Child Development		1,00,000	...
106. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		2,00,000	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>43074,05,00,000</b>	<b>1896,14,00,000</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2010-11 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 72, 101 and 102."

**Demand for Excess Grants (General) for 2010-2011 voted by the Lok Sabha**

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands voted by the House	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
11. Department of Commerce	...	6,56,75,990
13. Department of Posts	366,63,29,167	...
21. Defence Pensions	3336,30,72,983	...
22. Defence Services - Army	2864,01,52,379	...
23. Defence Services - Navy	138,84,60,256	...
27. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1235,31,94,576
31. Ministry of External Affairs	6,32,33,514	26,97,65,506
72. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	14,000
101. Public Works	7,79,95,991	...
102. Stationery and Printing	...	1,85,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>6719,92,44,290</b>	<b>1268,88,36,013</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

19.32 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)  
BILL, 2013\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 22.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 23. The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.03.2013.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.33 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2013\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 24.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13."

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.03.2013.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 25. The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.35 hrs,

## APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2013\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 27. The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.03.2013.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.38 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—Contd.

### (ii) Apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Madam Speaker, I notice that concern has been expressed by some Members of the House on the recent incidents of attack and apprehension of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy in waters between India and Sri Lanka.

At the outset, I would like to reiterate that the Government attaches highest priority to the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen. I would like to apprise this

august House on the steps taken by the Government with regard to recent incidents involving Indian fishermen.

On 3rd March, 2013, 16 Indian fishermen with three boats were apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy. On 4th March, 2013, they were remanded to judicial custody for 14 days on charges of fishing in Sri Lankan waters. We had immediately taken up the matter with the Sri Lankan Government seeking their immediate release and repatriation. Our Mission officials secured consular access and were in constant touch with these fishermen to ensure their safety and well-being. Pursuant to our efforts, they were released on 11th March, 2013. Our High Commission in Sri Lanka arranged for their safe custody, 330 litres of diesel for boats and in coordination with the Indian Coast Guards arranged their safe return to India on 12th March, 2013.

An incident of firing on Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy was reported in the early hours of 7th March, 2013 in which one Indian fisherman was injured. We had, through diplomatic channels, lodged a strong protest with the Sri Lankan Government the same day. The Sri Lankan Navy has, however, denied having fired at any fishing craft.

According to available information, 19 Indian fishermen with four boats were apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy at 2030 hours on 13th March, 2013 and earlier today, officials from the Consulate General in Jaffna have sought consular access to these fishermen. In the absence of Sri Lankan High Commissioner to India, who is out of New Delhi, the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commissioner to India was called in today and a strong protest was lodged at these incidents of apprehensions of Indian fishermen. We have called for immediate release and repatriation of the apprehended Indian fishermen. We have emphasised on the need for the Sri Lankan Navy to exercise restraint, extend humane treatment and not to resort to violence under any circumstances.

We are also aware of the case of some Indian nationals who have been arrested in Sri Lankan waters on charges of smuggling narcotics and contraband. These include the five fishermen detained on 29th November, 2011. Officials from our High Commission in Colombo and Consulate in Jaffna are in regular touch with the detained Indian nationals and are extending all possible consular assistance to them.

I would like to reiterate that we remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner. Thank you.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up "Zero House". Shri Baliram Jadhav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you give me notice, I will find out what is to be done. If it is possible, we will have a discussion in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you have raised this issue. You had raised it in the morning. You asked for a Statement from the Minister. The Statement has been made. Now, let us proceed with some other work. Other Members also have to speak on other issues. Isn't it? Whatever you have said today, has been done. If you give me a notice, I will see what is to be done.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN: Madam Speaker, as I am not satisfied with the Statement made by the hon. Minister, I am walking out.

**19.43 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan left the House.*

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Protesting against the Statement made by the hon. Minister, we are walking out.

**19.43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.**

*At this stage, Dr. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I would like to submit about the problems of fishermen of my Constituency Palghar, Maharashtra that

they should also be provided loan without interest from banks like other farmers. Our fishermen are also affected by natural calamity, but the loan taken by them is never waived off. Therefore, their loan should also be waived off at the time of natural calamity like other farmers. The natural calamities like storm or tsunami in the sea cause accidents with big ships and boats of fishermen and they die in those accidents. They should also be provided at least 10 lakh rupees as compensation. If any fishermen cross the borders of neighbouring countries during this time then their Government arrest them and put in their jails....(Interruptions) Those fishermen should be get free from their jails after negotiating with the Government of those countries. Our fishermen have full faith that Government will shortly take some concrete steps to fulfil their demand raised through this House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kunvarji bhai Mohanbhai Bavalia—Not present.

Shri Haribhau Jawale.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Madam Speaker, through you I would like to submit a very derogatory and serious matter before the House. This matter is related to terminal of Indira Gandhi International Airport.

**19.44 hrs**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are some toilets for gents at departure and arrival terminals of Indira Gandhi Airport. The wall picture put up there is about farmers and women working in the fields. I would draw your attention towards the pictures at Indira Gandhi International Airport about the women who are profoundly honoured as mother, sister, wife and goddess in the country.

Sir, I met Shri Agarwal, Chairman of Airport Authority in this regard ten days ago. Five other Members of Parliament also accompanied me I raised this matter before him. He rang up somebody at that very moment and asked to remove those pictures from there but yesterday when I reached the Airport, I again saw the same pictures there and at the same place. The pictures of farmer women working at tea garden were also there. Through you, I would like to request the Government that these pictures should be removed from there at the

earliest and due respect should be shown to the women of our country.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the matter of demand of lakhs of rupees by the private schools in the name of compulsory education tour of foreign countries. Parents of every child are not capable of paying this money. The wards of Rickshawala, Tangewala and poor farmers also study in the schools. If schools demand lakhs of rupees for compulsory education tour then it is not possible for parents to afford it.

I, through you request the Government that it should take appropriate action to stop this misbehaviour with children of economically weaker section in the name of compulsory education tour by the schools.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of 13 tehsils in my Parliamentary Constituency Buldhana 708 villages in 9 tehsils are totally affected by drought. The crops of farmers have damaged and plants of pomegranate, oranges and Mosumbi which were planted under horticulture some year back have dried up. Some rainfall was there at the time of sowing of crop and our farmers took loan for fertilizers, irrigation and seeds for sowing season, but in the absence of rainfall the whole crop dried up. The farmers of Buldhana have ruined due to drought. It may please be noted that Buldhana is a suicide prone district and many farmers have committed suicide earlier also. It is feared that more farmers may commit suicide due to this drought. There is urgent need to provide relief to the farmers. I would request the Government to waive off the loans of farmers and fresh loans should be given to them for the crops of next year. Loans of twenty five thousand rupees per hectare for Soyabean crops of kharif and loan of fifty thousand rupees per hectare for horticulture should be given to farmers. I request that the relief to the drought hit farmers of my parliamentary constituency Buldhana should be made available at the earliest so that they are not compelled to commit suicide.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhoopendra Singh—  
not present.

Shri P.K. Biju.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I would thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for calling me to speak. I would like to raise an important matter in this august House.

Sir, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved a Special Scholarship Scheme for the Jammu and Kashmir students in 2011 to encourage them to pursue their higher studies outside their State. Under this Scheme, more than 5000 beneficiaries have sought admission in different disciplines including the undergraduate technical and general degree courses in different colleges of the country. But the undue delay in the releasing of funds is putting their career at stake. Their claims of Fellowships are being repeatedly questioned by the colleges concerned.

The Government at that time had ensured that every scholar would get up to Rs. 30,000 *per annum* for tuition fees for general degree courses, up to Rs. 1.25 lakh *per annum* for engineering course and up to Rs. 3 lakh *per annum* for medical studies. In addition to these, hostel fees and incidentals were also promised to be given to all categories of courses up to a ceiling of Rs. One lakh *per annum*. But even after having appeared in their Semester Examinations, the funds are yet to be released.

It is learnt that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not confirmed the scholarship which has raised uncertainty regarding their admissions in the upcoming semesters. I urge the Government to take immediate steps to release funds to save the future of the Kashmiri students who are getting admission in different colleges in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction of Himalayan Express way, Parwanoo, Solan which is a part of my Lok Sabha constituency has been completed. The four-laning part on Shimla which is the capital of Himachal Pradesh is yet to be completed. It will cost about 2,730 crore rupees. This is proposed to be made through BOT. There is no doubt that when this road will be completed then the distance between Parwanoo to Shimla will reduce upto seventeen kilometers. There is a plan to make tunnels and flyover at different places but due to work of forest

clearance and land acquisition this has not been completed yet.

I urge the Government to remove hurdles in construction of the said road, on the part of the Central Government, so that construction of the said road can be completed in a time bound manner and the road is dedicated to the public.

At the same time, though separate allocation has been made for this purpose, but industrial areas such as Japali, Dharampur, Solan, Kandaghat should not be disturbed. NHA should be asked to keep this thing in mind.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an important issue being faced by our locals due to BSNL mobile towers

[*Translation*]

My area is Bellary adjoining Andhra Pradesh. BSNL towers erected in Adauni and Anantpur catch the frequency of Siruguppa and Bellary and consequently, the subscribers in Karnataka have to pay roaming charge to Andhra. Even reduction in frequency of Andhra's BTS towers is not providing any relief, nor increasing frequency of Karnataka is not proving beneficial. Consequently, people in my area have to pay roaming charges and people are facing unwanted problems. They have to pay roaming charges for no fault of theirs. In this regard, once Shri Kapil Sibal ji has said that he proposes to levy common roaming charges all over India. But two years have gone by and no action has been taken in this regard. I want to know what action the Government proposes to take with regard to single roaming charge. In my area, people are compelled to keep two mobile sets. My submission is that a uniform roaming charge should be levied all over India.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you too hail from Jharkhand. The condition of people in Jharkhand is quite pitiable. Ground water in the State contains fluoride, nitrate, arsenic, iron and cadmium.

Sir, since Jharkhand Vidhan Sabha is not in session, therefore, it is the only forum through which I can request

the Central Government. Summer is about to set in and people will face shortage of drinking water. Not only this, the children consuming this water will face multiple diseases. Paralysed or blind infants are taking birth as pregnant women face malnutrition consequently they become anaemic. Quantity of fluoride in water is less in Bokaro, Giridih, my district Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh and your district Ranchi and quantity of nitrate in water is less in Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Bankur, Palamu, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum etc. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief. Speak on Jharkhand.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: There is water shortage in entire Jharkhand. Water management is poor. It is so in yours as well as Pandey ji's area but neither you are raising this issue not Pandey ji.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to say that the condition is pitiable in these areas. Paralysed babies are taking birth. We are not in a position to provide clean drinkable water to pregnant women and consequently crippled babies are taking birth. I want to know how the problem of arsenic, nitrate in water can be tackled? The hon. Minister of Finance in his budget speech, has desired that the people get clean drinking water. Our irrigation projects such as Maithon Dam, Mayurakshi Dam, Majandoor Dam are 30-40 years old and there is water dispute with West Bengal. I urge the Government to solve it so that tribals, backwards in Jharkhand get due share of their entitled water.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I urge the Government to take action in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandeyji wants to associate with what Shri Nishikant Dubeyji has said.

Kamlesh ji, you've given notice for 2 issues, you can speak on only one issue.

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the stretch of NH-29 passing through my Constituency Bansgaon is totally dilapidated, it is converted into potholes.



Sir, the condition of roads in Bihar and UP is an open secret. No vehicle can ply above the speed of 30 KMPH on these roads. The reason is that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kamlesh ji, be brief and concise as more Members are to speak. It is already late in the night and Members may be feeling hungry also.

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 4-5 months ago, hon. Jitin Prasad ji was a Minister. He visited Gorakhpur to attend a programme on way to NH-29. Thousands of people had gathered to witness foundation laying programme of Gorakhpur bypass. On that occasion the hon. Minister had announced that this stretch would be four laned within six months and condition of the road will also improve.

Sir, unfortunately nor the road has become free of potholes nor tenders have been issued for its four-laning. I sat on Dharna there on 21st. Officers of NHAI came there and they assured me that the work would start within a week. I am sad to say that be it the Minister or the Officers, they merely make announcements and do not deliver. No work is done.

Sir, I urge you to direct the Government to take up the said work at the earliest. People should feel that yes, it is a national highway. Hon. C.P. Joshiji only gives assurances but does nothing...*(Interruptions)* Please convey this thing to him so that he allocates funds for starting work on this national highway.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the increasing difficulties with regard to Haj. Haj is the religious obligation of Muslims. Every Indian Muslim is feeling very restless with regard to difficulties in the way of Haj, which is intolerable. The tax which has been imposed on Haj is against Shariyat, whereas there is no tax on religious obligation of other religions. Therefore, this should be abolished. Secondly, the ban is being imposed on Muslims from going to Haj, more than once, which is not acceptable. According to Shariyat no woman can go to Haj without a male companion, wife without husband, daughter without father, sister without brother cannot go for Haj all alone. Therefore, according to Shariyat this ban is wrong, therefore it should be abolished immediately.

**20.00 hrs.**

Thirdly, people have to face lot of difficulties at the time of Haj for getting their International Report and they have to make wasteful expenditure on this. Even then they don't get passport on time, as a result of which Hajis have to face a lot of difficulties and due to this many Hajis cannot go for Haj...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: I am concluding. The solution of this problem is that the responsibility of getting passport made be assigned to Haj Committee and full fees of passport be deposited in cash while submitting the application for passport.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Be brief, it is getting late.

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Earlier Haj Committee, used to get temporary passport made and the Hajis had not to face any difficulty. Therefore, I request the Central Government that it should seriously implement the above three points and kindly issue orders in this regard immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnamp Prabhakar and Shri Gutha Sukhender Reddy are permitted to associate themselves with Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As the period of the House is coming to an end, we should extend some time for discussion.

The time of the House is extended till the discussion is over. There are not much people only 7-8 people are there.

Dr. Sanjay Singh, don't take too long, be brief.

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Sir, I thank you and for appointing monitors under National Polio Supervision Plan (N.P.S.P), a joint undertaking of Government of India and WHO. There are 580 monitors in UP and 1500 monitors working throughout the country. It is the ten years of hard work of these monitors due to which India has been declared Polio-free nation in the year 2012. These monitors were assigned the

responsibility of preparing microplan of Pulse Polio, training the vaccinators and monitoring this campaign. These people did justice to their duty in winter, summer and rains. In this era of inflation, these monitors are paid only 11,960 rupees for such a responsible work. In the year 2003 when the rate of petrol was Rs. 25 per litre...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had said that be brief.

DR. SANJAY SINGH: At that time they were given only Rs. 2500 as petrol expenses, today when the rates of petrol have increased three times, they are being given on Rs. 3000.

Earlier, such a campaign was run for eradication of small-pox and the monitors engaged in that work were absorbed after creating the posts of SCP. The monitors engaged in Pulse Polio Campaign had also such expectations from the Government...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You simply tell, what you expect from the Government.

DR. SANJAY SINGH: But the WHO plans to appoint on contract basis through an interview after creating new posts, by relieving the working minors in this project. In place of honouring their 10 years of excellent service you are creating the situation of unemployment for them. Through this House, I would request, that all the monitors engaged in Polio Eradication Programme may be absorbed in the Health Department, if in special circumstances it is not possible, then they may be allowed to remain in their existing job till the tenure of National Polio Supervision Scheme. Their honorarium may be increased to at par with Government employees on equivalent posts. Petrol/ diesel expenses may be increased from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- and as in the case of NPSC employees/officers, the monitors may also be provided the benefits of leave/health.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have read out the whole matter of two pages. Please be brief.

Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, tell the subject and what do you want from the Government.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Narmada Project.

The Sardar Sarovar Project is working on Narmada River and it is an inter-state and multipurpose project. The four States are going to be benefitted from this scheme. This is a life giving scheme for Gujarat. The height of dam in Gujarat is 121 meters. As per the advice of Narmada Control Authority the existing capacity of this dam can be increased threefolds. 6.8 lakh hectares of more land can be irrigated, 40 per cent of power generation can be increased. It is such a project, which is very beneficial for all the four States.

In the meeting of Narmada Control Authority on 1st April 2010, the Environment Youth of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh Government submitted a scheme of resettlement and recommended for it. But due to unknown reasons no steps were taken by the Government of India in this regard whereas recommendations for this were made in 2010 and elections in Gujarat were held in 2012. Gujarat Government has prepared gates for it, but it takes three years to install them. The Gujarat Government have time and again requested the Government of India. Our Chief Minister had also requested for it but no green signal has yet been give to this. Through you, I would request the Government of India, the Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment, who is also the Chairman of Rehabilitation sub-committee to give green signal to complete full height of 138 meters so that Gujarat could get water and other States could get power and water for irrigation.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA (Warangal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak. It is regarding categorization of the Scheduled Caste communities in Andhra Pradesh. There are about 59 sub-communities in the Scheduled Castes. Except one or two, rest of the communities have neither tasted butter, nor bread. Their financial and social condition is very miserable and pathetic.

There is one community named Dakkala. They sit at the centre of the SC colony and they beg for food. This is the condition of the Dakkala community. To rectify this situation, there was an agitation in the State. The State Assembly also unanimously resolved for their categorization. All the political parties in the Andhra Pradesh resolved unanimously for SC categorization. Usha Mehra Committee was specially appointed to enquire and

realise the importance of their categorization. Usha Mehra Committee also recommended for categorization. Justice Ram Chandra Raju Committee also recommended for categorization. Still this Bill is pending.

I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, to kindly bring the Categorisation Bill in the Parliament and get it passed. I would also request Sonia Gandhi ji to influence over the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to bring the Bill for passage by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnam Prabhakar and Shri Gutha Sukhender Reddy are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajaiah Siricilla.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak. I thank you for that. There are countrywide demonstrations against the comments of the retired Justice Shri D.P. Vadha made by him on the Public Distribution System and its functioning. The All India Federation of PDS says that Shri Vadha has recommended the closure of 3 lakh ration shops. About 25 lakh families are indirectly dependent on these shops. It is going to affect 25 lakh families. PDS shop owners have been doing business since last 30-40 years. I would like to say that 25 lakh families should not be punished for the misdeeds of a few traders. Even yesterday there was a big demonstration in Delhi with the demand of Justice, the Federation of PDS had convened a meeting. Many MPs had gone there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand from the Government?

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble request to the Hon'ble Minister to streamline the PDS system and it should not be closed. There are some demands of these people like the protection of employment at the fair price shops and availability of kerosene, sugar and other 14 commodities of daily use on ration cards. Permission may be given for sale of postal tickets and railway tickets from the rations shops on attractive commission. Lastly, I would like to demand increase of their commission and directions therefore should be given to the States.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Government had passed a proposal to connect a city to the metro rail network to strengthen the city transport system of Ahmedabad and its neighbouring areas. According to that proposed. Ahmedabad, the capital city of Gujarat was to be connected with Gandhi Nagar by metro rail route. For the aforesaid project, a mega company of the State of Gujarat had been identified and to give a practical shape to this project, technical services of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation had been sought. I would like to bring it to your notice that in order to connect Ahmedabad with Gandhi Nagar by metro rail route, about 76 kilometer railway line shall have to be laid. At the present price level, this work shall be completed at a cost of Rs. 15000 crore...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make a mention of the amount. Do you want that there should be metro.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government will find out as to how much money is to be spent on it?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: For the successful implementation of the aforesaid project, substantial amount has been spent by Gujarat Government on the project. In future, provision has also been made for the Governmental assistance in the official Budget but feasibility and success of the project largely depends on the Central Grant which should be at least 25 per cent. On the same time, the Gujarat Government is looking into the possibilities of extending the metro rail project to strengthen the projects of other big cities...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak about Gandhi Nagar only. Do not speak about all the States.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: The Hon'ble Minister of Gujarat Government had requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and also the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to make necessary allocation of funds in the Central Budget for the year 2012-13 for the extension of Gujarat Metro Rail Project.

Lastly, I would like to request the Central Government for allocation of funds in the Central Budget for the year 2013-14 for the extension of Gujarat Metro Rail Project to strengthen the Urban Transport System.

[*English*]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, for permitting me to raise this issue. The Bhavani River, originating from the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu, is passing through Attapadi Reserve Forest in Kerala and reaches again Tamil Nadu. It is a source of irrigation and drinking water for the farmers and the people of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode Districts of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Kerala has already constructed 27 check dams across the Bhavani River in Attapadi Region and has now proposed to construct another 100 more check dams to divert the water to Palakkad District.

This is a dangerous move. It will affect thousands of farmers in the above three Districts. Already there is a little inflow at the Bhavanisagar Dam. If the Kerala Government proceeds with construction of more check dams, the said three Districts will be starved off even for drinking water and there would be severe drought. Already, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma cautioned the seriousness and consequences. This is a deplorable move and needs to be halted.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to suitably advise the Government of Kerala not to go ahead with its move to construct check dams across the Bhavani River at Attapadi Region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I am very grateful to you for giving me permission to speak on this matter of urgent public importance and immediate concern. The Ministry of Power of the Government of India has chalked out an ambitious plan under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Project to energize all the villages in all the districts of India. Recently, the Ministry of Power of the Government of India has once again implemented the second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Project in 22 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Luckily, even my district Siddharth Nagar is among those 22 districts. Through you, I would like to say that for the electrification, 503 villages of Siddharth Nagar district had been selected

and on several occasions the contract was scheduled to be awarded on turn-key basis but it was not awarded to anybody. The Government should either do this work of electrification of 503 villages under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Project through Rural Electrification Corporation or this work should be handed over by the UP State Electricity Board to that department otherwise the purpose for which this scheme is being implemented...(*Interruptions*) The money therefore has been released, is a very important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. You have made your point.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I want that government should pay attention to this aspect.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): There is a lobby of some particular caste class in the present system in the AIIMS. The behaviour of the doctors of this lobby is ethically indifferent with the poors and people coming from other parts of the country. This class treat the poor as done under feudal system. This lobby is not aware of the economic problems and conditions of the patients. The Government of India have introduced reservation system in AIIMS on the suggestions of Parliamentary committee on health after a deep study. Number of posts were also increased to accommodate the weaker class doctors. After a strong demand in Parliament to remove the social inequality first time reservation system was introduced in AIIMS. But the opponents of social justice fetched a conspiracy and stopped the reservation in appointments. The Government of India immediately constituted a five member committee in this regard. No member of the committee was from the reserved category. It is not expected from this present committee to give impartial suggestions. The issue of reservation in AIIMS has already been discussed in detail in the Parliamentary committee on health. Even than constitution of a committee is beyond my understanding. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want? Tell this what are you demanding from the Government?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Just remember that the country is going on the path of inclusive development since introduction of reservation. Sir, my request through this House is that appointments in AIIMS should strictly be made complying reservation policy in public interest and strict action should be taken against the selfish elements so as to strengthen the social justice.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Girdih): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the time when Damodar Vally Corporation was created under the Ministry of Energy of Government of India, it was entrusted the work of Land Protection, afforestation, fishery, irrigation and power generation which were the main targets. But after 65 years the power generation by the DVC, Chandrapura. The work of construction of small check dams for land protection has been negligible during the last 65 years. We also put this issue in the committee, but no action has been taken ...*(Interruptions)*

We, through you, demand from the Government of India to issue orders immediately to the DVC to do work in this direction. I thank you for giving me time.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Singrauli district comes under my Lok Sabha constituency Sidhi. There are ten coal mines in Singrauli district. You have been Hon. Minister. NCL headquarter is there...*(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You talk about the subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: 15 thousand Megawatt electricity is generated there. This is naxalite district, it is adivasi dominated and backward district. The contribution of Singrauli in the development of India is very commendable. But, no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened there till date whereas there are Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district in Madhya Pradesh. That is backward and adivasi district. I want to say through you sir, that Minister of Human Resources should issue directions for opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya in Singrauli district.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Government of India have decided to open Passport Service center in other areas also apart from state capitals to decentralize the Service Passport Centers have been opened in the series in Jodhpur and Sikar in addition to Jaipur in Rajasthan. I comes from Bikaner Parliamentary constituency and Bikaner is a Divisional Headquarter. The people of Bikaner had to go Sikar for issuance of a passport whereas the distance between Sikar and Jaipur is only 110 Kilometer and Bikaner and Sikar is 220 Kilometer. If we see the distance from Ganga

Nagar, it is 4690 Kilometer. If you want to provide passport service to the people of Bikaner Division, than a passport office have to be opened at Bikaner itself. The people of Shriganga Nagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Churu and Nagaur will be benefitted as the distance will be less. Linking Bikaner with Sikar will not serve any justification. If you assess the number of passport holders of Bikaner, Shriganga Nagar, Hanumangarh, Churu and Nagaur, it will more than the passport holders of Sikar district. Geographically Bikaner is the center point of these five districts.

Therefore, I demand from the Minister of External Affairs of Government of India that the passport service center at Bikaner be restarted, so that all the residents of Rajasthan may get the benefit of decentralized passport services.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards National Highway No. 56 which goes from Varanasi to Lucknow. At present this highway is in a very bad condition. A large number of heavy vehicles like trucks and buses and a big number of small vehicles also run on this highway. Being a main highway there is heavy traffic of vehicles particularly trucks on this. Nowadays, the use of twelve wheel trucks has become a common thing. Due to non-observance of fixed norms in the construction of highway and heavy traffic of vehicles this highway is in a very bad condition at present. Big potholes can be seen at many places on this highway. Passersbys face a lot of difficulty in travelling on this and often accidents occur. The same is the position between Varanasi to Ghazipur, Gorakhpur via Mau on National Highway No. 29 also. Particularly, the position between Varanasi, Ghazipur, Mau on this highway is worse. In view of this situation we demand from the Government that the repair work should immediately be done on National Highway No. 56 and 29 and steps should be taken to make both the highways as per the fixed norms at the earliest.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, one project at the cost of 38 crore rupees at Chakka Bandh has been prepared for helping the farmers to fight with drought situation at North Narban and Eastern Mahaich Pargana of district Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh. Balna lift canal, Nagawan Lift Canal and Veer Sarai Lift Canal projects have also been made for enhancing the capacity thereof. I demand from you that

Uttar Pradesh Government should be provided funds under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. The farmers of that place struggle for this again and again. Many demonstrations have been held in this regard. Farmers have to come to the roads and railway lines. Both of these projects are very important for fighting with drought situation. District Chandauli is called rice-bowl of this area.

Sir, through you I would like to say to the Government that the farmers of Chandauli had to face the lathicharge and firing on them. The capacity of lift canal on river Ganga for saving the farmers of Chandauli should be enhanced and the Government of India should provide funds to Uttar Pradesh Government for the project made at Chakka Bandh with a cost of 38 crore rupees under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme so that the farmers of Chandauli who are frequently affected by drought could be saved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir through this House I would like to bring it your notice that a Trauma Centre has been set up for emergency treatment in Bajoriya Hospital in my parliamentary constituency Saharanpur by Government of India. But with great regret I am compelled to say that a whole year has passed after the construction of Trauma Center. All the equipments for emergency treatment have been provided in this Centre. The Trauma Centre has been set up with the cost of rupees two crores. But no staff has been appointed in that. There is no higher medical centre nearby my parliamentary constituency upto 200 kilometers. The public of the area has to go in emergency situation to PGI Chandigarh or AIIMS, New Delhi which are 200 kilometer away. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to your notice that about 80 per cent work of under construction Manayavar Kanshiram Medical College with a cost of about rupees 400 crore has been completed. The 20 per cent work is still pending due to paucity of funds. The construction work is

suspended totally at present. Earlier also this has been brought to the notice.

Therefore, with a request to you I demand from the Central Government that ambulance facility at each Panchayat level, mobile medical unit should be provided and appointments at trauma centre in Bajoria hospital should be made on priority basis in public interest in my Parliamentary Constituency and construction work of Manayavar Kanshiram Medical College should be got completed.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Alka Tomar is an international level wrestling player from my parliamentary constituency. Shrimati Alka Tomar has won many medals in different international competition and enhanced honour of the country. But it is a matter of great regret that even after winning different medals in these competitions only partial payment of cash prize which is given as per rules has been made to Shrimati Alka Tomar and Six lakh rupees is yet to be paid to her.

Dr. Jabar Singh Som is coach of Shrimati Alka Tomar. Shri Jabar Singh continuously made a hardwork to train many world level players. Shri Jabar Singh Som is also to be paid six lakh seventy five thousand rupees as cash prize which is still not given. Sir, it is not in the interest of players and sports in anyway to delay the payment of amount of cash prize to the players and coaches in view of their sincerity and dedication shown towards the sports.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 15th March, 2013 at 11 a.m.

**20.27 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 15, 2013/Phalguna 24, 1934 (Saka).*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Fourteenth Edition) and printed by M/s. Dhanraj Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

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