

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

(Twelfth Session)  
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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Parliament Library Building  
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Acc. No..... 37

Dated... 13 Dec. 2012

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

13 Dec. 2012

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 13, 2012/Agrahayana 22, 1934  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Eleventh Anniversary of terrorist attack  
on Parliament House**

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble members today is the eleventh anniversary of terrorist attack made on Parliament on 13th December 2001. Five 'Jawans' of Delhi Police Shri Nanak Chand, Shri Rampal, Shri Om Prakash, Shri Vijendra Singh, Shri Ghanshyam and a lady constable of Central Reserve Police Force Shrimati Kamlesh Kumari together with two Security Assistants of Parliament Security Service namely Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav and Shri Matbar Singh laid down their lives defending the Supreme institution of Democracy of India foiling successfully the nefarious designs of the terrorists. One employee Shri Deshraj also lost his life during this incident.

On this occasion we offer our tributes to our brave security personnel and extend our condolences to their families.

We reiterate our commitment to defend the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country.

All the members of the House may please stand in silence for sometime on this emotional moment.

11.01 hrs.

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

... (*Interruptions*)

11.02 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Ramashanker Rajbhar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (*Interruptions*)

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 281.  
Shri Ajay Kumar.

**MGNREGS**

+

\*281. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the works which are allowed to be undertaken under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce quality parameters for the works taken up under the Scheme;

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

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the works taken up under the Scheme; and

(e) the details of the various initiatives taken by the Government, if any, to reduce implementation deficiencies under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. 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. The list of activities currently included in Schedule -I of the Act, is given in the enclosed **Annexure**.

(b) to (d) The schemes formulated in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Act are implemented by District Programme Coordinators and under Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make available necessary staff and technical support for effective implementation including quality supervision of



works included in the scheme. The mechanism for quality management of the works taken up under the scheme includes the following:—

- (i) The Ministry has prepared and circulated to all States MGNREGA Works Field Manual and Technical Manuals on Watershed Development, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Forestry.
- (ii) States have been advised to carry out inspection of works at the field level through State Quality Monitors (SQM) and by district and block level functionaries.
- (iii) The MGNREGA provides for statutory monitoring through institutional mechanism like Central Employment Guarantee Council and State Government Employment Guarantee Councils.
- (iv) The Ministry also deputes National Level Monitors (NLMs) for enquiring into complaints of serious nature.
- (v) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of schemes.
- (vi) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Audit of Scheme Rules 2011 made under Section 24(1) of MGNREGA provides for Social audit by the Gram Sabhas following the process laid down in the rules.

(e) To reduce implementation deficiencies under MGNREGA, the Ministry has taken following initiatives:—

- (i) A Committee for revision of MGNREGA Guidelines was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission. The recommendations of the committee with regard to works permitted to be taken up under MGNREGA have been examined in the Ministry and Schedule 1, expanding the list of permissible activities, has been amended on 4.5.2012. Some more recommendations on implementation issues are under consideration of the Ministry. These relate to:—

- (a) Improved process for capturing demand for work.

(b) Strengthening implementation machinery at Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State levels.

(c) An improved process for payment of unemployment allowance and compensation for delayed payments.

(d) Strengthening and streamlining the planning process so as to have an adequate shelf of projects.

- (ii) To reduce delay in payment of wages, Ministry has initiated an "electronic Fund Management system (e-FMS)" and has also provided for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices. To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent (BC) Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level and has permitted a payment of remuneration to BCs up to Rs. 80/- per active account per year.

(iii) For effective conduct of Social Audit, MGNREGA Audit of Scheme Rules 2011 have been notified and States have been advised to identify or establish an independent Social Audit Unit to facilitate conduct of social audit by Gram Sabhas.

(iv) For regular and effective monitoring and review by State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC), States have been advised to strengthen the SEGC.

(v) To strengthen audit of accounts Ministry has issued a circular advising Certification of Accounts and Financial Audit of MGNREGA Accounts at Gram Panchyats Level by Chattered Accountants of 10% GPs of highest spending districts in all states.

(vi) 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.

**Annexure***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;

(xva) construction of anganwadi centres; and

(xvi) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

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) Provisions for regular inspection and supervision of works to ensure quality of works are to be made in the Schemes under the Act to be formulated by the States/UTs under Section 4 of the Act.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I want to ask the hon. Rural Development Minister as to whether he is considering how to educate the public regarding the distribution of pucca work and kutcha work....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You all go to your respective seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: One of the problems for the NREGA work is that the 60:40 per cent ratio is not known to the villagers. ...(Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister if the Government is considering some programme to educate the Gram Panchyat and the village so that the pucca work in the village can come up to 40 per cent....(Interruptions)

Today the Government has given a ratio of 60:40 per cent. But, in reality the pucca work is less than 10 per cent. ...(Interruptions) I would request the Minister if they can educate all the Panchyats through posters and through modules as to what work can be done under the pucca work like naali, pond cementing, tarred wall on the pond, making roads, pavement blocks on the roads. So, I would request the hon. Minister if he could timely consider this or whether the Government will consider this opinion. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Under the MGNREGA, the 60:40 ratio is maintained at the Gram Panchayat level. There was some ambiguity on whether it is maintained at the project level or district level. The 60:40 ratio of wage to material is maintained at the Gram Panchayat level. The priority for works under MGNREGA is determined by the Gram Panchayat from the schedule of works that is permissible under MGNREGA. ... (Interruptions)

Now, regarding the hon. Member's question relating to educating the villagers of the type of works that have to be undertaken, the schedule of works has already been laid out very clearly under MGNREGA. It is available to the Gram Panchayat and we would make it entirely possible for people to know what type of works have to be undertaken. ... (Interruptions)

The problem is that in some States authority has not been fully devolved to the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat institutions, and Jharkhand is one of those States. ... (Interruptions)

11.07 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I would request the hon. Minister to put up a time-bound schedule... (Interruptions) to educate Gram Pradhans. I would request the Minister to put up a work schedule and a sample for the District Project Officer and NREGA. Every district should create a template. The District Project Officer for MGNREGA projects should create a template of what work can be done in every village. That is not difficult. So, I would request the Minister through you to give instructions to State Governments that they would create a module from which each village will know how much of naali, how much of road, how much of labour they can do. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are Rozgar Sewaks. It is the job and responsibility of the Rozgar Sewaks to provide

all the information on type of works that can be taken up under NREGA. However, if there are some limitations and inadequacies in this programme, I assure the hon. Member that we would certainly look into it and ensure that full information is available at the level of the village, particularly on the type of works that can be undertaken under MGNREGA. ... (Interruptions)

11.09 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly keep quite for a minute. 9 people were martyred this day. They did not laid their life for all this. Those nine people laid down their lives on this day not for all this. What are you saying? [English] What is this going on? I will not adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Madam Speaker, NREGA work is very important in villages. Now-a-days men and women are on equal footing because of these works. Women are empowered in villages because of NREGA. Moreover, now-a-days the wages are equal to both men and women. This is UPA's very big achievement. At the same time, about the payment, I would like to ask one question to our Minister. The payment is given through banks.

Our scheme is very good and through the banks, the people are getting the payment. ... (Interruptions) At the same time, the payment should be directly given to the village people through banks. ... (Interruptions) These days ATMs are there. The mobile ATMs may go the villages and the people should be able to get their wages there itself. ... (Interruptions) I would like to request the hon. Minister whether the Government can pay the wages directly to the labourers through the banks. ... (Interruptions) by introducing the mobile ATM system. It will be helpful to poor village labourers who are unaware of banking knowledge.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, at the national level, about 55 per cent of the wage payment is through banks and about 45 per cent is through post offices. ... (Interruptions) Tamil Nadu is the only State where the entire wage payment is done through cash. ... (Interruptions) We have been encouraging the State Governments to move towards banks or post offices. ... (Interruptions)

I agree with the hon. Member that the challenge is not just to give them wage into their banks accounts or their post office accounts, ...*(Interruptions)* but to give the wage payment in the hands of the wage labourer, in the hands of the family of the beneficiaries. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what the main motivation of the new Direct Credit Transfer Scheme is, which is being launched in 51 districts, where with the help of the business correspondents and with the help of the micro ATMs, ...*(Interruptions)* we will ensure that the MGNREGS payment does not go merely into the account of the wage earner in the bank or the post office, but will go directly into the hands of the family. ...*(Interruptions)* This scheme is being launched on 1st January in 51 districts and I hope that with this scheme, the delays in payment will be considerably reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam, whether Government propose to look into the gross irregularities committed in Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Rozgar Yojana. The intention behind this Yojana is to give an assured monthly honorarium to registered card holders on the basis of daily wages. That is to say that they are to be appointed and will be required to work accordingly. If so, whether any immediate action is being taken in this regard?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I could not hear this question. The Hon. member may kindly repeat it, so that I can be able to answer this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Madam Speaker, MNREGA guarantees 100 days work. While only 50 days work is provided in the entire country instead of 100 days. In my State West Bengal only 25 days or 28 days work is being provided. State Government is not giving proper attention towards it. The State Government claims that Centre is not providing funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to impress upon the Hon. Minister that places like Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Medinapur etc. need money. Hon. Minister has toured several districts and States to get first hand information about the position of work. This is a backward area. It is a naxalite affected area, a tribal dominated area. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Minister is a dynamic person doing work effectively. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he propose to take some suitable steps to remedy the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, it is true that the object of the scheme is to provide 100 days employment. However, as for the national average only 8 percent families could be provided 100 days employment. In West Bengal only two percent families could be provided more than 100 days employment. It is true that we have not been able to achieve the target of providing 100 days of employment and the average is less than 50 days.

Hon. Member has asked whether inadequate availability of funds is the cause, behind low average. I want to make it clear to him that there is no shortage of funds in any state. Whenever any demand for fund is received under MNREGA, we ask for utilization certificate, audit report from the State. We release the fund when we receive these. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to tell the Hon. Member that whenever demand was received from West Bengal Government, it was met by us. ...*(Interruptions)* So to say that there is shortage of funds in West Bengal is absolutely wrong. I wish to totally reject such accusations. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1130 a.m.

11.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

11.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...*(Interruptions)*

11.30½ hrs.

*At this stage, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 282. Shri Anto Antony.

...*(Interruptions)*

#### **Employment in MSME Sector**

\*282. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for generation of employment in MSME Sector for the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the various schemes/programmes being run to promote MSME in the country; and

(e) the amount allocated/released under these schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Madam, the Government monitors employment in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census with reference year 2006-07), wherein data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation for activities excluded from Fourth Census, employment in the MSME Sector was 805.24 lakhs, during the period 2005-07. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Annexure**.

(b) MSMEs are highly diverse in their nature of activity and operate across the non-agricultural segment of economy. There is no specific target for employment generation in the MSME sector for the current financial year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To promote MSMEs in the country, the Government is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

(e) The total plan budget allocated and expenditure incurred under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years and current year are below:—

Period	Budget Allocation (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
2009-10	1517.76	1374.56
2010-11	2390.02	2271.61
2011-12	2457.00	2020.05 *
2012-13	2835.00	1336.45 **

\*Provisional.

\*\*Upto 10.12.2012.

The data on plan allocation is maintained scheme wise as these are demand driven schemes sanctioned on the request of the State Government, Industry Associations and individual entrepreneurs.

#### Annexure

##### State-wise Distribution of Employment in MSMEs Sector

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Employment (in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.68
3.	Punjab	26.79
4.	Chandigarh	1.23
5.	Uttarakhand	6.96
6.	Haryana	18.84
7.	Delhi	19.81
8.	Rajasthan	30.79
9.	Uttar Pradesh	92.36
10.	Bihar	28.26
11.	Sikkim	0.79
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.19
13.	Nagaland	1.71

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	2.36
15.	Mizoram	0.81
16.	Tripura	1.75
17.	Meghalaya	1.92
18.	Assam	14.25
19.	West Bengal	85.78
20.	Jharkhand	12.91
21.	Odisha	33.24
22.	Chhattisgarh	9.52
23.	Madhya Pradesh	33.66
24.	Gujarat	47.73
25.	Daman and Diu	0.37
26.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.41
27.	Maharashtra	70.04
28.	Andhra Pradesh	70.69
29.	Karnataka	46.72
30.	Goa	1.88
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06
32.	Kerala	49.62
33.	Tamil Nadu	80.98
34.	Puducherry	1.01
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.38
All India		805.24

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Madam, I would like to know through you whether the Government has taken any evaluation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. If so, which are the States performing well and which are the States lagging behind and what are the major lessons from the evaluation?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): This question that is asked is related to Employment Guarantee Programme. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: No, I am asking a question to Shri Muniyappa. I have asked one supplementary question. My second supplementary question is that the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSME Sector made 87 recommendations and the Government has accepted most of the recommendations and 35 recommendations are yet to be implemented. What are the reasons for delay? And what are the steps that are taken by the Government to implement the recommendations and the time frame given in this regard?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: The question is asked for the Kerala. We have given 581 units in Kerala. The total amount we have given is Rs. 20,34,00,000 for the development of the Coir Board. We have given 424 Coir units for Manila Yojana. This is the programme which we have given for Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

#### Railways Catering Service

\*283. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing responsibilities entrusted to the Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and the reasons for stripping them from their primary catering responsibility;

(b) the manner in which the catering service is presently being rendered to the passengers after implementation of the New Catering Policy, 2010;

(c) whether any review has been conducted or feedback obtained by the Railways for ascertaining the effectiveness of the new catering policy and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways have addressed the complaints of the passengers in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action being contemplated to improve the quality of catering service in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) With the

introduction of the New Catering Policy, issued on 21st July, 2010 the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is responsible for management of premium catering services of Food plaza, Food courts and Fast food units, production and sale of 'Rail Neer' Packaged Drinking Water, tourism and e-ticketing/i-ticketing activities on Indian Railways apart from other non-railway catering and tourism activities. Catering services were transferred from IRCTC to Indian Railways because IRCTC did not have the vast network and reach for monitoring and supervision of activities as available with railways. Consequently there was a public perception of deterioration of quality of catering services.

(b) Presently the catering services are provided through static and mobile units managed by zonal railways departmentally or through licensees.

(c) and (d) There is an effective complaint redressal mechanism set in place on zonal railways. As a result after the transfer of catering activities to the Railways the number of complaints have been reduced by 49.2% from Sept. 2010 to Aug. 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year i.e. Sept. 2009 to Aug. 2010 when the management was with IRCTC.

(e) Improvement in the quality of catering services is an on-going process. The following steps have been taken to improve the quality of catering services, (i) For provision of quality food at affordable rates, a uniform tariff and menu has been notified for items like Standard meals, Breakfast, Tea/Coffee and a-la-carte items. (ii) Jan-Ahaar outlets have been set up for sale of Janta Meals and low cost affordable regional cuisine, (iii) Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened through regular and surprise inspections and corrective actions, (iv) A transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined in the New Catering Policy, 2010. 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, (v) Detailed instructions regarding waste management have been issued in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units.

#### Disposal of Court Cases

\*284. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study/assessment has been made

about the average time taken for disposal of cases by the courts in the country, category-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the courts in the country are taking a longer period of time in disposing the cases when compared to the courts in the developed countries;

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

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to expedite disposal of cases by the courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) No formal study/assessment has been made. The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules of procedure. A number of expert committees including Law Commission of India have gone into reasons for delayed disposal and, consequent, pendency of cases. Based on the recommendations made, Government has carried out amendments to Code of Civil Procedure (C. P. C.) and Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P. C.) for expediting the disposal of cases and, consequent, reduction in pendency in courts.

The Government is not aware of any such empirical comparison having been made nor can such a comparison be valid between India and developed countries for reasons of difference in availability of infrastructure facilities, use of technology, number of judicial officers per million of population (judge-population ratio), docket-ratio (population-case filing ratio), provisions of substantive laws and procedures in courts and court/case management etc. These differ widely from country to country.

Taking into account the urgent need of Judicial Reforms to improve the access to justice to the people, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up 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*, involves 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 National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfilment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigations relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System (NCMS) has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

[English]

### Fall in Power Generation

\*285. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power production in Punjab and other States has been affected by the agitations in some coal mining States;

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

(c) the number of such incidents which had led to fall in power generation in the country during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As per available information, regarding effect of disruption of coal supplies to Power Stations of Punjab due to protests in Jharkhand at the mine and the railway siding of Panem Coal Mines Limited, all Thermal Generating Units of Punjab State Power Company Ltd. (PSPCL) continued to generate power as required during the period.

In the last three years no generation loss due to agitation in coal mining states has been reported by Thermal Power Plants in states including Punjab, except Kakatiya thermal power station of Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) and Parli Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL). The generation in Kakatiya TPS was 40.79 Million Units (MU) against the target of 220 MU during October, 2011. The generation in Parli TPS was 293.2 MU and 358.9 MU against the target of 555 MU and 601 MU during September, 2011 and October, 2011 respectively.

Whenever prior notice of local agitation is available, attempts are made for pre-stocking/supply from alternate sources, wherever possible.

[Translation]

### Power Plants

\*286. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several power plants in the country are not in operation at present;



(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, plant and State-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to make those power plants functional;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHIR JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Ten thermal power plants, as per the enclosed Statement, with total capacity of 1,007.8 MW are not in operation as on 30th November, 2012.

(c) to (e) Responsibility for revival of non-operational plants rests with the concerned State Government/Agency/Power Utilities. The status of action taken of such power plants is as below:—

- (i) Barauni and Muzaffarpur thermal power plants located in Bihar are under planned Renovation and Modernization (R&M) programme;
- (ii) The Rotor is under repair in Kuttalam Combined Cycle Power Plant located in Tamil Nadu; and
- (iii) Seven power plants are reported to be closed/not in operation due to obsolete Technology/high fuel cost as given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of power plants which are not in operation as on 30.11.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Sector	Type of plant	State	Capacity as on 30.11.2012 (MW)	Reason
1.	Barauni	State	Thermal - coal based	Bihar	210	Renovation and Modernization
2.	Muzaffarpur	State	Thermal - coal based	Bihar	220	Renovation and Modernization
3.	Kuttalam	State	Combined cycle gas based	Tamil Nadu	100	Rotor Replacement
4.	Haldia	State	Gas turbine – Liquid	West Bengal	40	Uneconomical operation
5.	Kasba	State	Gas Turbine – Liquid	West Bengal	40	Uneconomical operation
6.	Chandrapur	State	Thermal – coal based	Assam	60	Uneconomical operation
7.	Leimakhong	State	Diesel based	Manipur	36	Uneconomical operation
8.	Pampore	State	Gas based – Liquid	Jammu and Kashmir	175	Uneconomical operation
9.	LVS Power	State	Diesel Generation	Andhra Pradesh	36.8	Uneconomical operation
10.	Maithon	Central-DVC*	Gas Turbine (Liquid)	Jharkhand	90	Uneconomical operation
Total					1,007.8	

\*Damodar Valley Corporation.

[English]

### Cyber Security in Power Sector

\*287. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given due cognizance to secure its power grids and other installations from various cyber threats;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present status of the proposal, if any, for setting up of a dedicated regulatory framework for cyber security in the power sector along with a body of cyber security auditors;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to align cyber security of power sector with the proposed National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre to protect critical infrastructure in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being 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. Government has taken cognizance to secure its power grids and other installations from various cyber threats. The Government has formulated crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks for implementation of all Ministries, Departments and critical sectors including the power sector. Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has put in place an institutional mechanism through an empowered nodal agency namely CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team -India) under Section 70B of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. CERT-In has empanelled information security auditors to carry out audits. In-line with the directives of CERT-In, Ministry of Power has constituted CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Team) for Thermal, Hydro and Transmission with NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL as respective Nodal Agencies. These nodal agencies regularly participate in mock drills carried out by CERT-In and have carried out cyber security audits of their organizations.

(c) to (e) As per information from the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology the

Government is engaged in setting up of NCIIPC. On receipt of advise/guidelines by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) the same will be considered.

[Translation]

### Augmentation of Water Storage Capacity

\*288. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present water storage capacity is sufficient to meet the requirement of the water consumption in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets to augment the water storage capacity in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the schemes formulated by the Government to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (1999) had projected the requirement of surface water for various purposes as 458 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) for the year 2010. This requirement is met through created storages of 253.4 BCM and supplemented by the diversion structures such as barrages, weirs and minor surface schemes. More storages are, however, required to be constructed in order to meet the future demand.

(c) to (e) Though, the Central Government has not fixed any targets to augment the water storage capacity in the country, measures like construction of dams, check dams and farm ponds are taken up by the State Governments for increasing the storage capacity. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by rendering technical and financial assistance to programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. Emphasis has also been given in the Draft National Water Policy (2012) for increasing water storage capacity by way of construction of ponds, small and large reservoirs and construction of water resources projects, including hydro-power projects, as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage.

[English]

### Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

\*289. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to earmark a portion of the budget meant for Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan for communication, outreach and awareness campaigns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a sanitation survey or an audit to map out the sanitation requirements of each panchayat in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; 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) and (b) Yes Madam, Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), 15% of the total outlay of district projects is earmarked for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. IEC is an important component of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) that lays the basis for successful implementation of the programme. IEC plays a critical role in bringing about behavior change on various aspects of safe sanitation, creating effective demand, usage and links to health and hygiene.

Ministry has issued elaborate IEC Guidelines 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. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a **Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017)**.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Before preparing district projects, districts have to conduct a baseline survey under TSC/NBA. Under TSC/NBA 607 districts have already done baseline survey. Panchayat-wise details are available on the website of the Ministry in public domain.

(e) With the introduction of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and in the light of Census 2011 Report on availability of latrine facilities in rural areas, States have been requested to conduct fresh baseline Survey.

### National Level Monitors

\*290. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role/functions assigned to the National Level Monitors (NLMs) with regard to various rural development schemes in the country;

(b) the number of inspections/visits carried out by the NLMs to monitor the rural development schemes in different States including Assam during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases of irregularities found in various rural development schemes by the NLMs during the above period, State/scheme-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development deputed retired civil service/defence service/public sector undertaking officers and non-governmental institutions as National Level Monitors (NLMs) for monitoring the implementation of programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in different districts of the country. Their functions include regular monitoring of the programmes, special monitoring of specific programmes and enquiry into complaints as and when assigned. The NLMs are required to visit work sites and beneficiaries, assets created etc. and also interact with all stake holders including the public and furnish reports to the Ministry.

(b) The number of visits carried out by the NLMs in different States, including Assam, during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The reports of the NLMs relate to their observations during site visits and discussions including perceived deviations from the provisions contained in the Guidelines of the Schemes. The official record of the State Government is not accessible to them. As such, the observations of the NLMs are not conclusive at this stage.

The reports received from the NLMs are examined in the Ministry and are also forwarded to the State Government concerned for follow up action. Workshops are also held in which NLMs present their findings to the Ministry and State Government officials, and the State Governments are advised to initiate appropriate remedial action.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of visits by NLMs			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	24	3	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	4
3.	Assam	24	26	2	15
4.	Bihar	31	36	5	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	6	13
6.	Goa	2	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	25	43	1	20
8.	Haryana	23	16	0	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	11	0	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	19	0	15
11.	Jharkhand	23	13	2	14
12.	Karnataka	36	22	2	14
13.	Kerala	19	12	0	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57	56	10	35
15.	Maharashtra	31	31	0	14
16.	Manipur	4	6	1	4
17.	Meghalaya	3	7	1	1
18.	Mizoram	3	8	0	6
19.	Nagaland	5	11	0	4
20.	Odisha	28	29	2	15
21.	Punjab	22	19	1	10
22.	Rajasthan	37	28	2	19
23.	Sikkim	3	4	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	27	20	0	17
25.	Tripura	1	4	1	2
26.	Uttarakhand	11	12	3	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88	91	27	33
28.	West Bengal	17	10	0	10
Total		587	586	69	334

[Translation]

**MPLAD Funds for Replacement of Transformers**

\*291. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) can be used for replacing/repairing of the transformers in the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the share of the States in this regard;

(c) if not, whether the Government has received any proposal from the States for allowing MPLADS funds for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the response of 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) to (d) As per MPLADS guidelines, the Projects of Government Agencies for improvement of Electricity Distribution Infrastructure are permitted. Thus, MPLADS funds can be used for purchase of transformers by Government Agencies including replacement of old transformers by new transformers. Repair or re-cycling of the old transformers in any form is not permitted.

The transformers' replacement can either be funded fully from MPLADS or funds from Central/State Government/other sources can be pooled with MPLADS funds.

The guidelines do not provide for any fixed proportion of share of funding by different sources.

[English]

**Sale of Urea for Non-Agricultural Usage**

\*292. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of urea for nonagricultural usage is allowed in the country;

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

(c) whether the availability of urea for agricultural purpose is being affected by its non-agricultural usage; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

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) Yes, Madam. The sale of urea for non-agricultural use is allowed by Department of Fertilizers, Government of India. However, no subsidy is allowed/given on urea used for non-agricultural purpose.

(b) The details of the companies allowed to import/sell urea for industrial use during the year 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, the requirement of urea for industrial use is met by additional imports.

(d) Following steps have been taken by Government to address the issue of diversion of subsidized urea:—

(i) Permissions are given in a fair and transparent manner for import of urea for industrial use to the companies engaged in sales of urea for other than agricultural use.

(ii) State Governments are fully empowered under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 to take preventive/punitive actions against the companies indulging in diversion of urea meant for agricultural use for industrial use.

(iii) Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to Chief Secretaries and DGs of Police of States to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction against diversion of subsidized fertilizers. In addition, Department has also written to Ministry of Home Affairs for sensitizing the State Governments on this issue.

(iv) Department of Fertilizers, through weekly video conference with representatives of State Governments, has been sensitizing and advising the States for strict action against such offenders. Since urea import is canalized & domestic urea is controlled by Government, the genuine needs of industrial urea are essential to be met otherwise they will be forced to use urea meant for agriculture. Permissions to import and sell urea for industrial use are given to encourage industrial users to buy urea without subsidy so that Government subsidy can be saved.

**Statement***Import permission of Technical Grade Urea during 2011-12*

Import permission given to following companies to import Technical Grade Urea for Industries purpose through any of the State Trading Enterprises (STE) details are given below:—

**A. Permission given to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC)**

Sl.No.	Customer Name	Sanction Date	Quantity (in MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Deep Traders	16.05.2011	1200
2.	M/s Jaydip Agencies		6000
3.	M/s Vandana Chemicals		2500
4.	M/s Kamdenu Agro-Chem Industries		8000
5.	M/s Sonkamal Enterprises P. Ltd.		3000
6.	M/s Nandlal & Sons		5000
7.	M/s Balaji Impex		2500
8.	M/s HPL Additives Ltd.		300
9.	M/s Sunite Commercials P. Ltd.		5000
10.	M/s Oswal Chemical Industries	26.07.2011	1000
11.	M/s Agarwal Chemicals		6000
12.	M/s Deccan Explotech P. Ltd.		250
13.	M/s Star International		3000
14.	M/s Ashoka Marketing Agencies		1200
15.	M/s Canton Laboratories P. Ltd.		180
16.	M/s Demaco Polymers Ltd.	10.08.2011	1000
17.	M/s Altech Biotechnology P. Ltd.		1500
18.	M/s Paari Chem. Resources	18.08.2011	3000
19.	M/s Ekta International		700
20.	M/s Karan Chemicals		6000
21.	M/s Hetal Chem Impex		2500
22.	M/s HPL Additives Ltd.	30.09.2011	1000
23.	M/s Ramb Petrochem	25.11.2011	25000
24.	M/s Green Ways Marketing Corporation		12000

1	2	3	4
25.	M/s Ocean Line India, Kochi	14.02.2012	5000
26.	M/s Laxmi Enterprise	28.02.2012	1000
27.	M/s Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd.		400
28.	M/s Merino Industries Ltd.		200
MMTC Total Permission			104430
<b>B. Permission given to State Trading Corporation (SJC)</b>			
1.	M/s Vipur Life Science Ltd.	07.07.2011	2400
2.	M/s Global Marketing, Mumbai		2400
STC Total Permission			4800
<b>C. Permission given to Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL)</b>			
1.	Indian Potash Ltd.	13.05.2011	10000
2.	Indian Potash Ltd.	14.02.2012	5000
IPL Total Permission			15000
<b>D. Permission given for Import of Technical Grade Urea (directly)</b>			
1.	M/s Avestra Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	16.02.2012	250000
Other Companies Total Permission			250000
<b>E. Permission given to other companies (purchase from any of the STEs, i.e. STC, MMTC and IPL)</b>			
1.	M/s Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd.	16.05.2011	290
2.	M/s Transmeridian Fertilizers and Chemicals P. Ltd.	16.05.2011	5000
3.	M/s Krishna Solvechem Ltd.	25.05.2011	5000
4.	M/s Shakti Chemicals, Mumbai.	02.06.2011	12000
5.	M/s R.R. Enterprises, Mumbai	02.06.2011	12000
6.	M/s Asian Trade Link, Mumbai	23.06.2011	3000
7.	M/s Petchem Products, Mumbai	26.07.2011	6000
8.	M/s Fine Chemical Trading INC, Thane	26.07.2011	9000
9.	M/s Kamdhenu Agro-Chem Industries (extended for 2012-13 vide letter dt. 11.04.2012)	10.08.2012	20000

1	2	3	4
10.	M/s M.M. Auxitex, Mumbai	18.08.2011	12000
11.	M/s NPL Blue Sky Automative P. Ltd.	18.08.2011	30
12.	M/s Avestra Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	09.09.2011	50000
13.	M/s Gulf Oil Corporation Ltd.	30.09.2011	100
14.	M/s AH Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	05.10.2011	25000
15.	M/s NK Chemicals, Ahmedabad (extended for 2012-13)	05.10.2011	20000
16.	M/s Maven Traders Pvt. Ltd.	25.11.2011	500
17.	M/s Birla Cellulosic, New Delhi.	25.11.2011	190
18.	M/s Trans Agro India P. Ltd. (extended for 2012-13 vide letter dt. 11.04.2012)	14.02.2012	10000
19.	M/s NPL Bluesky Automotive Pvt. Ltd.	14.02.2012	1000
	<b>Other Companies Total Permission</b>		<b>191110</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>565340</b>

[Translation]

### Pantry Cars in Trains

\*293. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the catering services in long distance passenger trains are not provided through pantry cars;

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

(c) whether the said facility has also been withdrawn from certain trains where it was being provided earlier, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways are considering restoration of such facility in the trains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken or being taken by the Railways to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) All Rajdhani/long distance Duronto Express trains have been provided with pantry cars. For other long distance trains, provision of pantry cars is based on various factors such as trains running more than 24 hours either way, commercial justification, availability of pantry cars, load limitation and other operational feasibility factors. At present catering services through pantry cars have been provided on 285 pairs of trains.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Details of trains where the services of Pantry Car/Mini Pantry have been withdrawn and the reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement. At present there is no such proposal to restore the pantry cars on these trains due to their poor patronization. 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.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Train Number	Train Name	Type of train	Type of service	Date of withdrawal of Pantry Car/Mini Pantry	Reasons therefore
1.	Northeast Frontier	15639-40	Guwahati - Puri Express	Mail/ Express	Pantry Car	21.07.2011	Poor patronization
2.	Northeast Frontier	15941-42	Dibrugarh-Jhajha Express	Mail/ Express	Pantry Car	21.07.2011	Poor patronization
3.	West Central	12121-22	Jabalpur-Nizamuddin Madhya Pradesh Sampark Kranti	Mail/ Express	Pantry Car	04.12.2010	Poor patronization
4.	Central	12563-64	Lokmanya Tilak-Allahabad weekly Express	Mail/ Express	Pantry Car	28.03.2011	Poor patronization
5.	North Western	12463-64	Rajasthan Sampark Kranti	Mail/ Express	Pantry Car	20.01.2011	Poor patronization

**Artificial Recharge of Ground Water in Hilly States**

\*294. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Project is being implemented in the hilly States including Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated and released under the programme during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the number of proposals received from these States and the number of them sanctioned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Demonstrative projects on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water were implemented in the country including the hilly States during the 9th and 11th Plans. During 9th Plan, projects were implemented in 8 hilly States, while during 11th Plan, projects were implemented in 4 hilly States. One project was also

implemented in Uttarakhand during the 9th Plan. However, there is no specific scheme on artificial recharge of groundwater.

(b) An amount of Rs. 100 crore was allocated for demonstrative artificial recharge projects during the 11th Plan, out of which Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 39.74 crore were allocated for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. An amount of Rs. 103.87 lakh was released to Arunachal Pradesh during 2010-11. A sum of Rs. 625.37 lakh was released to the four hilly States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland during 2011-12. No fund has been earmarked for the demonstrative projects during the current year. However an amount of Rs. 166.53 lakh was released during 2012-13, towards the second instalment of the amount sanctioned earlier. State-wise details of funds released during the last two years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise number of proposals for demonstrative projects received and sanctioned for the hilly States during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of fund released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects in the hilly States during last two years and the current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 Fund released	2011-12 Fund released	#Fund released during 2012-13
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.87*	227.61	83.73
2.	Himachal Pradesh		165.14	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		91.28	0
4.	Nagaland		141.34	82.80
Total		103.87	625.37	166.53

\*Funds released out of the approved amount of Rs. 259.668 lac during 2008-09.

#Funds released towards second instalment of the earlier years' sanctioned amount.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of demonstrative artificial recharge proposals received for funding from hilly States and number of such proposals sanctioned during the last two years (2010-11, 2011-12)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of proposals received	No. of proposals sanctioned	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals sanctioned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	14	4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11	—	9	13
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	—	43	5
4.	Mizoram	7	—	1	—
5.	Nagaland	—	—	21	2
6.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—
Total		22	—	88	24

**Procurement of Raw Material**

\*295. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government facilitates the raw material requirements of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of MSMEs provided raw material procurement facilities during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the quantum of short-term credit provided by the National Small Industries Corporation to MSMEs during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to promote development of MSME sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Madam, National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises facilitates raw material requirement of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by making arrangements with bulk manufacturers for procuring the materials and supplying the same to MSMEs. NSIC also provides short term credit assistance against the security of Bank Guarantee to MSMEs for procurement of raw material. Raw material assistance to MSMEs enhances the competitive capacity of small units and helps to arrest sickness of the enterprises. State-wise details of assistance provided by NSIC to MSMEs under its raw material procurement facilities

including credit, during the last three year and the current year (upto October, 2012) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) To promote and develop the MSME sector, the Government in the Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes/programmes in the areas of credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing assistance, enhancing competitiveness, entrepreneurial and skill development, etc. These schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programmes, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Assistance to Training Institution, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Marketing Development Assistance Scheme etc.

#### Statement

*State-wise details assistance provided by NSIC to MSMEs under raw material procurement facilities including credit during the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2012)*

(Units: In number; Value: In Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Units	Value	Units	Value	Units	Value	Units	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224	80	246	147	275	313	259	171
2.	Assam	54	52	77	121	92	204	100	83
3.	Delhi	120	119	157	205	179	334	183	214
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	3	27	8	24	24	11	16
5.	Gujarat	219	15	214	28	284	74	300	40
6.	Haryana	155	27	175	97	175	449	192	121
7.	Jharkhand	102	14	115	112	127	40	117	22
8.	Puducherry	37	3	31	5	30	0	38	17
9.	Uttarakhand	19	12	25	34	26	50	26	15
10.	Chandigarh	53	14	56	240	62	33	50	21
11.	Karnataka	217	53	349	128	372	174	326	105
12.	Kerala	58	22	79	25	82	48	87	35
13.	Madhya Pradesh	22	19	42	63	39	96	69	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Odisha	67	55	98	81	144	217	170	108
15.	Punjab	175	32	216	79	309	144	311	92
16.	Maharashtra	201	100	278	185	337	283	355	224
17.	Rajasthan	166	164	177	273	240	391	277	216
18.	Tamil Nadu	754	88	1037	157	1241	269	1392	178
19.	Uttar Pradesh	135	102	172	169	235	316	236	160
20.	West Bengal	270	74	375	171	455	325	575	237
21.	Bihar	1	1	23	5	25	8	28	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	7	0	15	45	31	21	30
Total		3085	1056	3969	2348	4798	3823	5123	2158

\*upto October, 2012.

[English]

#### Credit to MSMEs

\*296. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual flow of credit and their sources to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the North-Eastern Region during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a growth in MSMEs in the North-Eastern Region under the cluster development programmes in different trades;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to form an MSME Bank to finance ventures of the first generation entrepreneurs in the North-Eastern Region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, as per data furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit from

Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in North-Eastern Region (NER) at the end of March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (latest available) were Rs. 4233.05 crore, Rs. 5361.77 crore and Rs. 7010.89 crore respectively. The State-wise position is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Cluster Development Programme has facilitated growth and promotion of MSMEs in NER under various trades. A Regional Resource Centre (RRC) for cluster development has been set up at Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, with 7 Sub-Centres in all the North Eastern States. 4,135 enterprises have been created through clusters, besides scaling up of 1,760 enterprises in developed clusters through efforts of IIE, Guwahati. The list of clusters taken up in NER under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for forming a MSME Bank to finance ventures of first generation entrepreneurs in NER. However, there is already a bank, namely Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) which provides finance/refinance facilities for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) including first generation entrepreneurs in the country (including NER).

**Statement-I***Outstanding credit from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in North-Eastern Region (NER)*

(No. of accounts in actual and amount Rupees in thousands)

States	At the end of March					
	2010		2011		2012 (Provisional)	
	No. of accounts	Balance O/S	No. of accounts	Balance O/S	No. of accounts	Balance O/S
Assam	135523	27574394	162503	37538357	146882	47438192
Meghalaya	12629	3042070	15065	4197846	9944	3489308
Mizoram	5802	1124104	6139	1339089	4014	1424529
Arunachal Pradesh	9733	1668210	13312	1797606	7949	2495815
Nagaland	15439	2903165	13545	1714544	7700	2980692
Manipur	6475	1108066	7180	1176565	6723	1911174
Tripura	15655	3190079	17928	3575873	25048	6212429
Sikkim	5540	1720400	9215	2277853	7404	4156754
Total NER including Sikkim	206796	42330488	244887	53617733	215664	70108893

(Source: RBI)

**Statement-II***List of clusters taken up in North Eastern Region under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the cluster	Year/Duration of interventions	District	Implementing Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Carpet and Mask making cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Tawang	IIE, Guwahati
2.		Food Processing cluster	2007-08	Dirang	
3.	Assam	Handloom Cluster	2008-09	Darrang	IIE, Guwahati
4.		Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo	2003-04 (S) 2007-08 (H) 3 years	Kamrup	MSME-DI, Guwahati

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.		Sital Pati	2007-08 3 years	Katakthal, (Distt: Hailakundi	
6.		Knife Manufacturing	2007-08 3 years	Karanga, (Jorhat District)	
7.		Eri Spinning Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year at Rs. 6.00 lakh- 2nd SC)	Payranga, Kamrup.	IIE, Guwahati
8.		Jute Craft Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Bagulamari, Dhubri	
9.		Handloom Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Dhamdhama, Nalabari	
10.	Assam	Jewellery Cluster	2009-10	Nagaon, Assam	IIE, Guwahati
11.		Terracotta Cluster	2009-10	Dhubri, Assam	IIE, Guwahati
12.		Pottery Cluster	2009-10	Bijoy Nagar, South Kamrup	MSME-DI, Guwahati
13.		Brass Metal Cluster	2010-11	Sarthebari, District Barpeta	MSME-DI, Guwahati
14.		Bamboo Incense Stick Cluster	2010-11	Kakopathar	IIE, Guwahati
15.		Japi Cluster	2010-11	Nalbari	IIE, Guwahati
16.		Cane and Bamboo Cluster	2010-11	Howly Town, Barpeta	ASIDE
17.	Manipur	Food Processing Industries	2007-08 3 years	Imphal City	MSME-DI, Imphal
18.		Khangabok Kouna Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Thoubal	IIE, Guwahati
19.		Greater Imphal Jewellery Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Palace Compound, Imphal	
20.		Handloom Weaving Cluster	2010-11	Churachandpur (Manipur)	MSME-DI, Imphal
21.	Mizoram	Bairabi Bamboo cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Bairabi, Kolasib	IIE, Guwahati

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Mizoram	Baktong Carpentry cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year-2nd SC)	Baktawng, Serchip	
23.		Seling Bamboo Cluster	2008-09	Aizwal, Mizoram	
24.	Meghalaya	Black Smithy	2007-08 3 years	Mylliem	Br. MSME-DI, Shillong
25.		Eri Silk Cluster	2007-08 (Approved for one year at Rs. 6.00 lakh-2nd SC)	Nongpoh, Ri Bhoi	IIE, Guwahati
26.		Cane and Bamboo Cluster	2011-12	Kynrud, West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation
27.		Cashew Nut Processing Cluster	2012-13	Selsela Block, West Garo Hills	IIE, Guwahati
28.	Nagaland	Cane and Bamboo Industry Cluster, Dimapur	2004-05 3 years	Dimapur	IIE, Guwahati
29.		Food Processing Industries	2007-08 2 years	Dimapur City	Br. MSME-DI, Dimapur
30.		Handloom Cluster	2009-10	Jalukie, Nagaland	IIE, Guwahati
31.	Tripura	Bamboo Agarbatti Sticks	2006-07	West Tripura/Agartala	MSME-DI, Agratala
32.		Paper Bags	2006-07	Agartala City, West Tripura	
33.		Brick kiln cluster Jirania	2009-10	West Tripura	Government of Tripura
34.		Hapania Jute Cluster	2009-10	West Tripura	IIE, Guwahati
35.	Sikkim	Okhrey Carpet Cluster	2010-11	West Sikkim	IIE, Guwahati

#### IRCTC Website

\*297. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of tickets booked through the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website by the agents and individual customers respectively during the last three years and the

current year;

(b) the number of travel agents and customers officially registered with IRCTC during the said period;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any initiative to prevent the frequent hanging of the website at Tatkal timings thereby causing inordinate delay in booking tickets and conducting other transactions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Railways to make IRCTC website customer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

The details of active sub-agents and individual users authorised to book tickets through the website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) are as under:—

Financial Year	Number of active Sub-Agents	Number of Tickets Booked by Sub-Agents	Number of Individual Users Registered	Number of Tickets Booked by individual Users
2009-10	126139	24450760	14229038	47508834
2010-11	154475	31441476	18745936	65469672
2011-12	135395	29905190	23163210	86271944
2012-13 (Upto October 2012)	106521	15236466	26507870	63783723

(c) to (e) The IRCTC website has provided increased convenience to passengers in booking of reserved tickets. In the current Financial Year 2012-13 (upto October, 2012), on an average, approximately 3.69 lakh tickets were booked daily online through the website of IRCTC. The e-ticketing system is already very user-friendly. Further, to increase the convenience, the following measures have been taken:—

- (i) Capacity of the internet ticketing system has been enhanced through installation of new High Capacity Database servers, new firewalls and through installation of additional software licenses.
- (ii) Internet Bandwidth has been increased from 340 Mbps to 450 Mbps.
- (iii) The facility of booking reserved tickets through internet has been made available from 0030 hours to 2330 hours daily i.e., booking can be done round-the-clock except for one hour downtime which is required for maintenance.
- (iv) With effect from 10.07.2012, the timings of opening of booking under Tatkal scheme have been segregated to 1000 hours on the previous day of journey from train originating station instead of 0800 hours as per earlier provision for balancing of load on the IRCTC server.

- (v) 42 payment options for online payment have presently been made available.
- (vi) For facilitating access of the public to e-ticketing, agents have been restricted from booking tickets on internet between 0800 hours and 1200 hours.
- (vii) Single session per user ID check has been implemented.
- (viii) The authorized SMS sent by IRCTC/Railways containing all vital details when displayed through laptops/palmtops/mobile phones combined with valid photo identity card in original, is treated as an instrument on par with the Electronic Reservation Slip (ERS).
- (ix) The number of permissible Id proofs has been increased to 10 covering a diverse set of identity proofs facilitating travel on e-tickets.

These measures are part of a continuous and dynamic process of improving the internet based ticketing system of Indian Railways.

#### Business Index

\*298. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Union Government proposes to develop a business index based on economic parameters to reflect the strength of the Indian Corporate Sector;

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

(c) the name of the agency which has been entrusted with the task of developing the index; and

(d) the time by which the said index is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has undertaken a Pilot Study to examine the concept and the feasibility of developing a Business Index. Further details would emerge after completion of the pilot study and sharing its findings with concerned Ministries and Departments.

As a part of the pilot study, a literature review has been taken up and a list of variables measuring the macroeconomic and the micro/business aspects of corporate performance to be drawn from primary and secondary sources has been broadly identified. The findings of the pilot study as a concept paper is under preparation.

The Business Index, if and when developed, would aim at measuring the overall business climate at regular intervals on the basis of well-defined basket of identifiable and measurable parameters.

No private agency has so far been assigned any part of the pilot study.

[Translation]

#### Additional Capital with PSEs

\*299. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy amounts of additional/spare capital are lying unproductive with certain Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs);

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

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 placed in the Parliament on 22.03.2012, all Central Public Enterprises taken together have total cash and bank balance of Rs. 28415322 lakhs out of which 109 CPSEs (Statement-I) were holding cash and bank balance of Rs. 100 crore or more. These cash and Bank balances are used by CPSEs for various commercial purposes including payment of dividend and tax, discharge of liabilities, working capital, Capital expenditure, expansion, modernization, acquisition, operation expenditure, deposits with banks/mutual Funds etc.

(c) In MOU 2012-13 for 17 CPSEs targets have been fixed envisaging total investment (Capital expenditure) of Rs. 167647 corers as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*CPSEs holding Cash and Bank Balance of Rs. 100 crore more as on 31.3. 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Amount of Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Air India Ltd.	41644
2.	Airports Authority Of India Ltd.	10621
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	10615
4.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	96766
5.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	26698

1	2	3
6.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	16272
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	130684
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	402083
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	651935
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	963015
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	37997
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	250008
13.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	20458
14.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	14268
15.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	22462
16.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	16833
17.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	20315
18.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	258277
19.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	11464
20.	Central Warehousing Corporation	34253
21.	Coal India Ltd.	1165952
22.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	69025
23.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	229568
24.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	50560
25.	Dedicated Fright Corridor of India Ltd.	23189
26.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	23527
27.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	94099
28.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	27800
29.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	30266
30.	Engineers India Ltd.	176469
31.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.	87686
32.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	10422
33.	Food Corporation of India	382006
34.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	213135

1	2	3
35.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	18567
36.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	32002
37.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	243233
38.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	2009932
39.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	34226
40.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	30586
41.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	29186
42.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	71620
43.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	33921
44.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	703808
45.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	26985
46.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	73401
47.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	129442
48.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	24611
49.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	49400
50.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	31342
51.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	38596
52.	IRCON International Ltd.	203624
53.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	11253
54.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	69414
55.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	144383
56.	MMTC Ltd.	674824
57.	MSTC Ltd.	88447
58.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	988722
59.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	14018
60.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	241511
61.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	187965
62.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	461052
63.	MECON Ltd.	60217

1	2	3
64.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	18848
65.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	28910
66.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Ltd.	133009
67.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	379523
68.	National Bldg. Construction Corporation Ltd.	116980
69.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	79709
70.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	20607
71.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	14789
72.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	60350
73.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	10152
74.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	19371
75.	National Textile Corporation (Holding Co.) Ltd.	178979
76.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	442073
77.	NHPC Ltd.	286414
78.	NMDC Ltd.	1722806
79.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	29463
80.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	862635
81.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	91901
82.	NTPC Ltd.	1618526
83.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	14471
84.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	1006864
85.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	20167
86.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2244656
87.	Oil India Ltd.	1176928
88.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	61709
89.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	70335
90.	PEC Ltd.	31177
91.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	11402
92.	Power Finance Corporation	235026

1	2	3
93.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	368006
94.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	99457
95.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	26818
96.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	36425
97.	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	41925
98.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	199889
99.	Rites Ltd.	156540
100.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	283189
101.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation India Ltd.	185791
102.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	215674
103.	SJVN Ltd.	206378
104.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	669854
105.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	73703
106.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1747886
107.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	25512
108.	Wapcos Ltd.	10312
109.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	406378

**Statement-II**

*Details of Investments Capital Expenditure envisaged in MOU 2012-13 for 17 Central Public Sector Enterprises*

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Rs. 42,775 crore
2.	Oil India Ltd.	Rs. 10,378 crore
3.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	Rs. 9,447 crore
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10,000 crore
5.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Rs. 6,817 crore
6.	Engineers India Ltd.	Rs. 1,013 crore
7.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Rs. 14,500 crore

1	2	3
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 4,655 crore
9.	Power Grid Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 20,000 crore
10.	NHPC Ltd.	Rs. 4,097 crore
11.	NTPC Ltd.	Rs. 20,995 crore
12.	Coal India Ltd.	Rs. 10,275 crore
13.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 1,687 crore
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 1652 crore
15.	National Aluminum Company Ltd.	Rs. 2,345 crore
16.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Rs. 3,287 crore
17.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Rs. 1,724 crore

[English]

**Computerisation of Records of State  
Wakf Boards**

\*300. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides assistance for computerisation of the records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs);

(b) if so, the SWBs in the which computerisation work is in progress;

(c) the number of SWBs where computerisation is yet to be done and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the step taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Computerization work is in progress in 27 State Wakf Boards (SWBs) as shown in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The funds have not yet been released to State/UT Wakf Boards of Chandigarh, U.P. Shia, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Jharkhand due to non submission of complete proposals by them for release of grant-in-aid under the scheme. The Ministry is pursuing the matter with these State Wakf Boards and the concerned State/UT Governments to forward the complete proposals for early release of funds.

**Statement**

*List of State Wakf Boards where the scheme for  
Computerisation of Records of State Wakf  
Boards is being implemented*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT Wakf Boards.
1	2
1.	Punjab Wakf Board
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf
3.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs
5.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board
11.	Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Wakf Board
12.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board
13.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board

1	2
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14. Puducherry State Wakf Board
15. Kerala State Wakf Board
16. Haryana Wakf Board
17. Wakf Board Manipur
18. Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board
19. Delhi Wakf Board
20. Lakshadweep State Wakf Board
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board
22. Uttarakhand Wakf Board
23. Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf
24. Jammu and Kashmir Board for Specified Wakf and Specified Wakf Properties
25. Meghalaya Board of Wakfs
26. Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board
27. Gujarat State Wakf Board

#### Plan Outlay for Railways

3221. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan outlay for the Railways for the current financial year has been reassessed downwards;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to ensure that the various ongoing/pending projects are not affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the trend of shortfall in generation of targeted internal resources, the plan outlay for the current year has been reassessed downward from Rs. 60,100 crore to Rs. 55,881 crore.

(c) The resources actually available have been judiciously allocated taking into account the requirement of priority projects. However, Railways have projected to the

Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance requirement of additional budgetary support to supplement outlays for network expansion and capacity augmentation works.

[Translation]

#### Borewells in Jharkhand

3222. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural activities in Jharkhand region are fully dependent on borewells and as a result the groundwater resources are getting depleted in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of groundwater in the State in comparison to the groundwater availability during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Agricultural activities in Jharkhand region are dependent on both the groundwater and surface water resources for irrigation. As a result, groundwater levels in some parts of the State have declined.

(b) As per the latest assessment of replenishable groundwater resources carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and the State Government as on 2009, the annual replenishable ground water resources in the State have been assessed as 5.96 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Out of 208 assessed blocks, four blocks in the State are over-exploited and 2 each are critical and semi-critical. A comparison of groundwater level data monitored during pre-monsoon period for the last three years from May, 2010 to May, 2012 indicates rise of groundwater levels in 52% and decline in remaining 48% of the wells. Around 42% of the wells have registered fall in the range of 0-2 metres and 6% have registered fall in the range of 2-4 metres. District-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) To ensure that there is no over-exploitation of groundwater, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States / Union Territories including Jharkhand to enable them to enact groundwater legislation for its regulation and development. CGWB has also implemented demonstrative rain water harvesting projects at three places in Ranchi Urban area during XIth Plan for replication by the State.

**Statement-I***District-wise Depth to Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of May-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number and Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
					0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
					Min.	Max.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bokaro	8	2.39	13.57	0	0.00	1	12.50	3	37.50	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Chatra	5	6.38	13.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	60.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Deoghar	9	7.25	12.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	77.78	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Dhanbad	9	1.71	14.67	1	11.11	2	22.22	4	44.44	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Dumka	19	2.65	13.02	0	0.00	2	10.53	13	68.42	4	21.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Garhwa	3	7.70	10.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Giridih	15	4.64	13.28	0	0.00	2	13.33	9	60.00	4	26.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Godda	5	5.94	10.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Gumla	18	2.17	11.87	0	0.00	2	11.11	14	77.78	2	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Hazaribag	9	2.29	10.30	0	0.00	2	22.22	5	55.56	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Kodarma	2	8.13	9.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Lohardaga	6	5.85	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Pakaur	7	4.81	10.30	0	0.00	1	14.29	5	71.43	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Palamu	17	5.72	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	52.94	8	47.06	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	13	4.80	12.64	0	0.00	1	7.69	9	69.23	3	23.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Purbi Singhbhum	11	3.40	19.40	0	0.00	2	18.18	4	36.36	5	45.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Ranchi	18	2.37	11.36	0	0.00	2	11.11	11	61.11	5	27.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Sahibganj	7	5.67	10.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	85.71	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		181	1.31	19.40	1	0.55	17	9.39	116	64.09	47	25.97	0	0.00	0	0.00



**Statement-II**

*District-wise Depth to Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of May-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number and Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
					0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
					Min.	Max.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bokaro	6	6.50	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	5	83.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Chatra	6	8.35	15.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Deoghar	8	5.63	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	75.00	2	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Dhanbad	10	1.61	15.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	5	50.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Dumka	18	3.25	14.50	0	0.00	2	11.11	14	77.78	2	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Garhwa	3	7.70	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Giridih	11	4.74	15.40	0	0.00	1	9.09	4	36.36	6	54.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Godda	9	4.55	9.90	0	0.00	1	11.11	8	88.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Gumla	18	2.28	11.87	0	0.00	3	16.67	13	72.22	2	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Hazaribag	10	1.90	13.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	6	60.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Kodarma	2	9.18	11.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Lohardaga	6	6.56	14.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Pakaur	7	3.71	12.80	0	0.00	1	14.29	5	71.43	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Palamu	17	7.14	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	52.94	8	47.06	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	16	3.75	13.90	0	0.00	2	12.50	11	68.75	3	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Purbi Singhbhum	11	3.24	19.80	0	0.00	2	18.18	3	27.27	6	54.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Ranchi	20	2.20	12.96	0	0.00	1	5.00	12	60.00	7	35.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Sahibganj	7	4.53	9.46	0	0.00	1	14.29	6	85.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>58.92</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31.35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Statement-III**

*District-wise Depth to Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of May-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number and Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
					0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
					Min.	Max.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Bokaro	10	3.20	12.65	0	0.00	2	20.00	5	50.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Chatra	2	9.30	11.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Deoghar	7	7.50	13.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	71.43	2	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Dhanbad	10	1.29	14.60	1	10.00	2	20.00	5	50.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Dumka	19	4.45	12.30	0	0.00	1	5.26	15	78.95	3	15.79	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Garhwa	3	6.22	7.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Giridih	11	5.10	10.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	81.82	2	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Godda	9	5.56	12.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	66.67	3	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Gumla	18	3.05	8.91	0	0.00	3	16.67	15	83.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Hazaribag	8	2.25	10.80	0	0.00	2	25.00	4	50.00	2	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Kodarma	2	7.48	8.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Lohardaga	6	5.50	4.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Pakaur	4	5.44	13.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Palamu	20	3.50	13.50	0	0.00	1	5.00	14	70.00	5	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	17	3.55	13.30	0	0.00	1	5.88	13	76.47	3	17.65	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Purbi Singhbhum	11	3.96	14.85	0	0.00	1	9.09	7	63.64	3	27.27	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Ranchi	19	3.21	13.01	0	0.00	4	21.05	10	52.63	5	26.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Sahibganj	8	4.60	12.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	5	62.50	2	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>184</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>69.57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Projects under Drinking Water and Sanitation**

3223. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) the details of the proposals/projects received by the Union Government from various State Governments including Rajasthan regarding drinking water and sanitation schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the amount-wise details of the proposals/projects approved by the Government, State-wise;

(c) the fund provided by the Union Government under the said Schemes during the said period; and

(d) the details of the proposals/projects not approved indicating the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the State Governments submit an Annual Action Plan (AAP) comprising a broad outline of habitations to be covered, sustainability structures to be constructed and other activities. Based on discussions with States, the AAP is finalized and funds are allocated as per approved criteria and released. Thereafter, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan and implement drinking water supply schemes and projects as per the AAP. The details of Opening Balance, funds allocated, released and spent under NRDWP in the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), totally 17 district projects were received by the Central Government and have been sanctioned during the last 3 years and the current year. The details of the projects approved during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State-wise funds released under NBA/TSC during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10				2010-11			
		O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	149.79	491.02	558.74	423.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	180.00	178.20	193.80	12.02	123.35	199.99	176.46
3.	Assam	4.85	301.60	323.50	269.34	59.32	449.64	487.48	480.55
4.	Bihar	668.94	372.21	186.11	279.36	578.10	341.46	170.73	425.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.59	116.01	128.22	104.06	56.36	130.27	122.01	97.77
6.	Goa	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	3.08	5.34	0.00	1.16
7.	Gujarat	92.11	482.75	482.75	511.83	70.10	542.67	609.10	527.29
8.	Haryana	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35	75.62	233.69	276.90	201.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.31	138.52	182.85	160.03	31.60	133.71	194.37	165.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	239.56	447.74	402.51	383.49	258.66	449.22	468.91	506.52
11.	Jharkhand	64.94	149.29	111.34	86.04	89.82	165.93	129.95	128.19
12.	Karnataka	32.05	573.67	627.86	473.71	191.39	644.92	703.80	573.93
13.	Kerala	1.36	152.77	151.89	150.56	4.15	144.28	159.83	137.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107.42	367.66	379.66	354.30	58.95	399.04	388.33	324.94
15.	Maharashtra	204.24	652.43	647.81	625.59	232.44	733.27	718.42	713.79
16.	Manipur	16.70	61.60	38.57	30.17	25.22	54.61	52.77	69.27
17.	Meghalaya	0.62	70.40	79.40	68.57	11.56	63.48	84.88	70.47
18.	Mizoram	17.43	50.40	55.26	51.11	21.38	46.00	61.58	58.02
19.	Nagaland	29.61	52.00	47.06	71.58	5.10	79.51	77.52	80.63
20.	Odisha	25.85	187.13	226.66	198.87	61.62	204.88	294.76	211.11
21.	Punjab	19.18	81.17	88.81	110.15	4.02	82.21	106.59	108.93
22.	Rajasthan	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	348.43	1165.44	1099.48	852.82
23.	Sikkim	9.92	21.60	20.60	28.94	0.59	26.24	23.20	19.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	57.24	320.43	317.95	370.44	5.93	316.91	393.53	303.41
25.	Tripura	18.92	62.40	77.40	77.35	19.18	57.17	74.66	67.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173.71	959.12	956.36	967.38	189.78	899.12	848.68	933.28
27.	Uttarakhand	42.77	126.16	124.90	67.24	103.92	139.39	136.41	55.44
28.	West Bengal	69.20	372.29	394.30	87.76	375.75	418.03	499.19	363.31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh					0.00	0.40		
Total		1967.92	7986.43	7989.72	6920.26	3043.88	8550.00	8941.81	8078.18

*Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12				2012-13			
		O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	O. B.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	285.20	546.32	462.47	446.37	301.30	563.39	238.03	266.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.79	120.56	184.83	214.31	10.09	143.51	66.18	34.31
3.	Assam	69.94	435.58	522.44	468.61	127.51	510.96	266.72	267.74
4.	Bihar	322.92	374.98	330.02	367.30	285.65	449.36	120.39	172.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	82.13	143.57	139.06	141.12	80.82	145.01	64.50	62.34
6.	Goa	1.92	5.20	5.01	1.16	5.91	6.07	0.03	0.00
7.	Gujarat	180.09	478.89	571.05	467.70	327.59	537.10	381.62	399.06
8.	Haryana	150.95	210.51	237.74	344.71	43.98	245.78	230.95	115.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.38	131.47	146.03	145.97	61.94	152.04	25.93	52.74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	233.69	436.21	420.42	507.07	147.04	510.76	233.82	203.15
11.	Jharkhand	91.63	162.52	148.17	169.84	74.31	189.51	85.66	52.08
12.	Karnataka	328.21	687.11	667.78	782.85	213.14	681.57	587.24	222.31
13.	Kerala	27.84	144.43	113.39	126.98	16.08	168.89	82.05	61.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	122.34	371.97	292.78	379.30	35.82	438.41	202.90	166.23
15.	Maharashtra	237.06	728.35	718.35	642.20	320.10	783.66	474.42	179.31
16.	Manipur	8.72	53.39	47.60	47.03	9.29	63.72	27.33	1.03
17.	Meghalaya	26.11	61.67	95.89	85.44	36.83	73.35	33.61	28.03
18.	Mizoram	24.94	39.67	38.83	54.03	9.74	41.66	19.26	17.95
19.	Nagaland	1.99	81.68	80.91	81.82	1.10	60.42	28.35	23.44
20.	Odisha	148.71	206.55	171.05	239.60	84.34	238.58	104.35	70.09
21.	Punjab	1.68	88.02	123.44	122.32	3.00	90.33	83.36	30.96
22.	Rajasthan	595.09	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	319.68	1340.44	626.96	282.08
23.	Sikkim	4.78	28.10	69.19	24.49	49.71	18.03	8.38	8.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	96.05	330.04	429.55	287.60	240.27	294.33	144.60	279.47
25.	Tripura	27.53	56.20	83.86	108.39	4.01	64.28	28.90	28.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	105.18	843.30	802.32	754.20	159.90	878.77	390.94	282.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	184.89	136.54	75.57	118.65	141.74	158.40	3.78	62.43
28.	West Bengal	444.85	343.60	342.51	521.41	265.96	462.27	143.96	179.64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.15	0.58	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00
Total		3901.61	8330.00	8474.02	9079.65	3376.85	9313.50	4664.80	3548.12

\*As on 22.11.2012

**Statement-II***Details of projects approved under NBA/TSC during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Projects approved	Project Cost	Approved Share (In Lakhs)		
			(In Lakhs)	Central	State	Beneficiary
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7554.12	5272.06	1873.02	409.04
2.	Karnataka	2	5409.06	3477.95	1422.23	508.88
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5679.18	3777.03	1473.13	429.02
4.	Nagaland	2	1232.65	861.65	292.03	78.97
5.	Punjab	3	4439.27	2906.68	1173.48	359.11
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2960.41	1935.18	822.31	202.92
Total		17	27274.69	18230.55	7056.2	1987.94

**Statement-III***State-wise fund released by Government of India under NBA/TSC during last three year and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.78	142.18	96.57	150.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.05	1.19	2.05	2.27
3.	Assam	67.30	94.37	122.51	27.72
4.	Bihar	90.47	112.60	172.19	298.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	50.18	54.80	27.02	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	30.37	46.92	43.08	39.49
9.	Haryana	7.18	23.61	3.35	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.18	29.40	4.70	16.67
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.33	27.93	9.68	35.11
12.	Jharkhand	39.42	54.67	72.65	41.93
13.	Karnataka	55.71	44.59	87.09	83.53
14.	Kerala	9.75	22.86	1.59	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	99.87	144.03	150.76	129.23
16.	Maharashtra	98.94	129.12	58.00	118.73
17.	Manipur	11.78	0.80	10.88	9.13
18.	Meghalaya	13.79	31.05	11.16	7.92
19.	Mizoram	4.13	6.53	0.31	0.00
20.	Nagaland	10.59	12.29	1.74	3.96
21.	Odisha	50.32	68.37	111.72	0.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1.16	11.16	2.83	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	43.53	56.71	54.24	68.85
25.	Sikkim	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.70
26.	Tamil Nadu	61.66	77.94	76.62	62.39
27.	Tripura	8.37	9.25	1.34	1.25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	115.80	225.94	169.21	128.96
29.	Uttarakhand	7.74	17.08	8.05	12.71
30.	West Bengal	32.46	83.28	141.24	153.19
	Total	1038.85	1529.81	1440.59	1392.12

### Sale of Power by DVC

3224. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) declined recently to sell power to Bihar at Rs. 4.50 per unit while it is selling 500 MW at a cheaper rate presently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of the DVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is supplying 100 MW power to Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) since 4th September, 2012 @ Rupees 3.98 per unit as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) norms.

A proposal has also been sent by DVC to BSEB for supplying additional 1225 MW power to Bihar.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India for improvement in the functioning of DVC:—

(i) The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment), Act, 2011 has been published on 9th January, 2012 in the Gazette of India and the Corporation has been broad based by increasing the number of Corporation members for improving the overall functioning of the Corporation.

(ii) Recovery of dues of Rupees 2353 Crore from JSEB as reconciled till March, 2012 by devolution of the Central plan share of Jharkhand State in terms of the Tripartite Agreement (TPA) of the securitization scheme 2002 of Government of India is under process.

(iii) Government of India has issued guarantee for Rupees 4400 Crore in year 2011-12 for the issuance of Bonds, DVC has already raised this amount. Ministry of Finance has agreed to provide guarantee for Rupees 2600 Crore for the year 2012-13.

### Sum Retained with HFCL

3225. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1.97 lac has been kept retained by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) from resident exemployees in its township at Durgapur as non-interest bearing security deposit for a 600 sq. ft. flat even though the valuations made by M/s. PDIL during June, 2000 shown the value of the flat was only 0.97 lac;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for excess amount retained by the company from each of the resident exemployee;

(c) the total interest earned by HFCL from these deposits of resident exemployees; and

(d) the steps proposed to refund the excess amount of Rs. one lac along with accrued interest to such employees and to make the remaining portion interest bearing?

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. Rs. 1.97 lakhs has been kept as Security Money for a 600 sq. feet Flat. In the valuation carried out by M/s PDIL in year 2003, the cost of flat of 600 sq. feet was 0.97 lakhs, but while deciding the amount of Security Money, the Board of Directors of HFCL. had taken into account the land cost, cost of development and cost of associated land alongwith the cost of flat.

(c) The interest earned by HFCL on this amount is approximate Rs. 30-35 lakh per annum.

(d) There is no question of excess amount in view of the reply at (a & b) above.

### Setting up of Fund for Cost Infertility Treatment in Parsi Couples

3226. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any fund for bearing the cost of infertility treatment in Parsi couples; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Ministry of Minority Affairs has formulated a scheme for containing the declining Parsi population in India viz., "Scheme for containing population decline of small



minority community". The "in-principle" approval of the Planning Commission has been received for implementation of the scheme during the 12 Five Year Plan. The proposed scheme seeks to provide financial assistance for various types of fertility treatment including medicines and screening of female child for detection of diseases that result in infertility, as per norms of the scheme. The note for consideration of the Standing Finance Committee of the scheme has been circulated for consultation with the other concerned Ministries/ Departments.

### Indira Jal Prabha Programme

3227. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Comprehensive Development Project which is known as Indira Jal Prabha Programme; and

(b) the details of the achievements made as a result of implementation of the programme in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) project was launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in October, 2011. The objective of the project is to consolidate the gains made in the Land Development Project of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and to ensure sustainable and comprehensive development of the land for securing livelihoods. The Project also aims at providing irrigation facilities, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-XVII in convergence with MGNREGS. The salient features of the Indira Jala Prabha project are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that under IJP, an amount of Rs. 144.20 crores (Rs. 59 crores under RIDF and Rs. 85.20 crores under MGNREGS) has been spent for providing irrigation facilities to 1.3 lakh acres of land. 0.43 lakh acres of land has been brought under cultivation under the Indra Jala Prabha Project.

### Statement

#### Salient Features of the Indira Jala Prabha Project

1. Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) project, a MGNREGS – RIDF convergence project, aims at changing 10 lakh acres of fallow and uncultivated lands belonging to the poorest of poor households into cultivated irrigated lands and is

one of flagship programmes of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The project shall be taken up in all the 22 districts in the State.

2. Fallow lands assigned to the poor, mostly in in-hospitable and undulating terrain, has been taken up for development under the project.
3. IJP aims to develop the poor quality of assigned lands of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Backward Classes (BC) and other poor beneficiaries and to enhance and diversify livelihood options of these poor by bringing these lands under diversified farming systems.
4. The project envisages covering 10 lakh acres of land belonging to 5.81 lakh SC/ST families available in the MGNREGS Land Inventory data base and spread over 16472 villages in 895 mandals by providing a source of irrigation such as surface source irrigation, Borewells, Tubewells, Open wells etc, Motors and energisation in addition to regular MGNREGS works wherever required. Each irrigation source such as borewell/tubewell is to be provided with Micro irrigation systems such as Drip/ Sprinkler through APMIP/low cost micro-irrigation structures so as to achieve optimum utilization of water.
5. The project lays emphasis on Ground Water as a community asset with Equity in access of groundwater with not just Ground Water extraction, but recharge as well.
6. The project funding of IJP is indicated below:—

Allocation under MGNREGS	—	Rs. 950.50 crores
Allocation under RIDF-XVII	—	Rs. 420.79 crores
Allocation under future RIDF	—	Rs. 467.08 crores
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>Rs. 1838.37 crores</b>

### Appointment of Permanent Chairman and Managing Director of FACT, Kerala

3228. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to appoint a permanent Chairman and Managing Director to FACT, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations in this regard; and

(d) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), on 8th May, 2012, having considered the candidature of the applicants has recommended the name of suitable candidate for appointment as Chairman and Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) on regular basis. The recommendations of PESB have been accepted by the Minister (C&F) also, which is likely to be sent to DoPT for obtaining approval of ACC as and when vigilance clearance from the parent department of the selected candidate is received.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The representation from the Save FACT Action Committee and V.I.P. reference from Shri K.P. Dhanapalan, Hon'ble MP have been received regarding appointment of regular CMD, FACT and suitable replies have been sent intimating the status in this regard. Again, Shri K.P. Dhanapalan, Hon'ble MP vide his letter dated 11.11.2012 raised the various issues of FACT including the matter of full time CMD, which is being replied accordingly.

#### Konkan Railway

3229. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the demands for modernisation and improvement of train services under the Konkan Railway;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(c) the present status of progress made in the modernisation of train services including the bogies under the Konkan Railway along with details of funds allocated/spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No demand pertaining to modernisation and improvement of train services under the Konkan Railway is pending with the Ministry of Railways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Funds for Renewable Energy Projects by PFC

3230. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has set up a subsidiary to fund renewable energy projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the lending status during 2011-12 to renewable energy projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. PFC Green Energy Ltd. (PFC GEL), is a wholly owned subsidiary of PFC set up to fund renewable energy projects and has been incorporated on 30.03.2011 to function as a Non-Banking Financial Institution.

The State-wise sanction and disbursement during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

#### State-wise Sanction Disbursement by PFC to Renewable Energy Sector during 2011-12

(All amounts in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.32	0.56
2.	Gujarat	164.74	—
3.	Maharashtra	—	29.73
4.	Nagaland	—	1.84
5.	Punjab	8.00	—
6.	Rajasthan	7.20	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	258.54
8.	Uttarakhand	22.69	—
9.	West Bengal	—	8.62
Total		246.95	299.29

\*Includes disbursement against sanction of earlier years.

[Translation]

### Cartelisation by Cement Companies

3231. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to bring any legislation to check the recurrence of cartelisation by companies in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Competition Commission of India has been set up under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 and is fully functional to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, including cartelization by companies.

### Export of Khadi

3232. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of Khadi produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantity and value of Khadi products exported during the said period;

(c) whether the export of Khadi products has registered a decline during the said period;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to boost export of Khadi products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, the total quantity and value of Khadi produced in the country during the last three years and the current year is given below:—

Year	Quantity (in million square meter)	Value (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3
2009-10	83.09	628.98

1	2	3
2010-11	85.95	673.01
2011-12	88.70	716.99
2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)	59.88	492.66

(b) Figures of exports of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products are maintained by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in terms of rupee value. The value of KVI products exported during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Export (in Rs. crore)
2009-10	82.83
2010-11	116.84
2011-12	84.35

(c) and (d) Export of KVI products has witnessed a decline during 2011-12. No study has been commissioned by KVIC to ascertain the reasons for decline in exports of KVI products. However, one reason was that the export of handmade paper, which was a major item for export, declined from about Rs. 55 crore to about Rs. 27 crore due to availability of cheaper options in the paper sector leading to lower demand for handmade paper.

(e) and (f) In order to boost export of KVI products, Government has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has enlisted more than 800 exporters so far. There is provision of incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. XII Plan proposals inter alia focus on technological upliftment and high value addition. KVIC has also been participating in International Exhibitions abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

[English]

### NTPC Construction on Coal Bearing Land

3233. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given permission to the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) to construct building and super-structure at North Karanpura in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor along with the estimated coal reserves of this coal bearing land;

(c) whether his Ministry has conducted any cost-benefit analysis for allowing the NTPC to construct buildings on coal bearing land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to shift the buildings to some other location; and

(f) 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (f) The project site location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (NKSTPP) at Tandwa (near Piparwar), Block, Chatra District of Jharkhand was finalized in July, 2003 after joint meeting between NTPC, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). Based on the agreed location, NTPC took actions for development of the project. Later Ministry of Coal raised the matter of site location on the issue of coal bearing area as the project site, water reservoir and power corridor were blocking coal reserves. After several meetings between Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Planning Commission the matter was referred to Group of Ministers (GoM) to resolve the issues. A committee was constituted by GoM under the chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission to look into the matter. The Committee recommended that NTPC can construct this power plant at the present site with safeguards. The GoM in the 7th Meeting held on 13.05.2012 decided to allow NTPC to set up the power plant at the identified location in North Karanpura. NTPC is awaiting the restoration of original coal linkage to North Karanpura Project. In the mean time Ministry of Coal has circulated a note for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) to direct Ministry of Power to relocate the proposed plant at an alternative non-coal bearing area.

[Translation]

#### Erosion by Chambal

3234. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chambal river is causing soil erosion;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to check such soil erosion;

(c) the area of cultivable land turned into ravines so far; and

(d) the area-wise number of farmers as well as details of the locations likely to be affected in case this situation of soil erosion continues?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The information has been sought from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the same would be tabled in the House on its receipt from the State Governments.

[English]

#### MMTS Projects in Andhra Pradesh

3235. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of Multi Model Transport System (MMTS) Phase-II projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon;

(c) whether the Railways propose to engage private sector and the State Government in the said projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame set for completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The Multi Model Transport System (MMTS) Phase-II project in Andhra Pradesh, has been sanctioned by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) in its meeting held on 1.03.2012. Preliminary works have been started by the Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL) who are executing this work on behalf of Railways.

(b) Rs. 99 crore has been allocated for the year 2012-13 and expenditure of approximately Rs. 5.50 lakh has been incurred till date.

(c) and (d) The MMTS Phase-II project is proposed to be implemented by the Railways with the participation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to contribute 2/3 of cost of this project.

(e) The project is expected to be completed in a period of three years, subject to availability of funds.

#### Increasing Inequality by NSSO Report

3236. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 68th National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report, the inequality among the people has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) and (b) All India Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.) with

uniform reference period of 30 days, which can be taken as a measure of level of living, based on three consecutive large scale Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), for lowest and top-most decile classes of Household Consumer Expenditure and also for overall both for Rural and Urban Sectors is given in the enclosed Statement. The data in the enclosed Statement clearly indicate that the ratios of monthly per capita expenditure as per the provisional results of NSS 68th round between bottom and top decile classes of expenditure both for rural and urban sectors remain more or less similar as corresponding ratios for earlier NSS rounds. This shows uniformity in consumption pattern between the classes over different years.

(c) Government has launched a number of schemes and programmes aimed at generation of employment and/or income to improve the condition of people. Prominent among such schemes are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, etc.

#### Statement

All India Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) with uniform reference period of 30 days (in Rs.)

NSS Rounds	MPCE (Rural)				MPCE (Urban)			
	Bottom decile	Top decile	All Classes	Ratio of Top decile to Bottom decile	Bottom decile	Top decile	All Classes	Ratio of Top decile to Bottom decile
NSS 61st Round (2004-05)	227.75	1478.26	558.78	6.5	323.90	3175.64	1052.36	9.8
NSS 66st Round (2009-10)	377.06	2394.66	927.70	6.4	521.32	5673.16	1785.81	10.9
NSS 68st Round (2011-12)*	503.49	3459.77	1281.45	6.9	702.26	7651.68	2401.68	10.9

\*Provisional.

#### Operation of Canal System

3237. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to increase the irrigation capability of the country by about fifteen percent with the

water presently available through proper operation of canal system in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has given concrete shape to any scheme to improve the canal system during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated for this scheme for 2012-13 and the amount spent till October, 2012, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, the overall irrigation efficiency of the surface water projects could be enhanced from present level of about 35-40% to about 60% through improvement in water conveyance efficiency as well as water application efficiency. Findings of several studies reported from time to time also indicate through proper management of the canal system, the irrigation efficiency could be increased up to 15%.

Due emphasis has been laid on extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) of the irrigation projects with a view to fully utilizing the created irrigation potential, improving the water use efficiency and enhancing the irrigation potential. Government of India provides assistance for ERM projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

Government of India also provides assistance to States under the scheme "Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM)" with the objective of ensuring optimal utilisation of the created facilities and thereby improving the water use efficiency.

The Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) and Command Area Development (CAD) for the XIIth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), has proposed that to achieve the objective of full utilisation of created facilities, the works, inter alia, related to extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) of old Major and Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI) are to be given top most priority. The proposed outlay for XIIth Plan for ERM of MMI is Rs. 17,000 Crore (State Plan and Central Plan) as per the above Working Group and Central Assistance (CA) to be provided under State Sector Scheme "AIBP". For the Annual Plan 2012-13 Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 8769.50 Crore for AIBP which includes ERM Schemes also. No CA under AIBP has been released to ERM projects upto October, 2012.

#### Stoppages of Trains

3238. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal to provide stoppages of important trains at Kavali in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and at Kopergaon railway station in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to provide more stoppages at various stations for trains running between Delhi and Chennai along with the steps initiated to reduce the journey time for the said trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways has received representations including from Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Hon'ble MP for provision of stoppage of certain Mail/Express trains at Kavali station and from Shri Bhausahab R. Wakchaure, Hon'ble MP for provision of stoppage of certain Mail/Express trains at Kopergaon station and stoppage of 11037/11038 Pune-Gorakhpur Express (Weekly) at Kopergaon has been provided w.e.f. 05.07.2012 on an experimental basis and the same has been extended upto 30.06.2013. However, stoppage of additional Mail/Express trains at Kavali has not been found feasible at present.

(c) Provision of stoppages on Indian Railways is an ongoing process and depends upon the factors like traffic offering at the station, operational feasibility, commercial viability, availability of alternative services, passing time of the train at the station, pattern of services, population and significance of towns/cities and new developments taking place etc.

Speeding up of trains, to reduce the journey time, is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches (LHB, air brake, CBC), better tracks etc.

#### Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System

3239. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a first of its kind Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (MFMS) across the country with the aim of checking the rampant illegal sale and blackmarketing by ensuring their registrations;

- (b) if so, the details and its implementations status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted an audit of this system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government against the violators 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) Yes, Madam. The Department of Fertilizers is following a phased approach to achieve direct transfer of fertilizer subsidy. The first phase of the project focuses on the information visibility of fertilizer availability at the last point of sale. The existing Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS-[www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) that tracks availability upto the district level is being extended, through the mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (m-FMS-[www.mfms.nic.in](http://www.mfms.nic.in)) to the last point of sale i.e. retailer to track the movement and availability of fertilizers. With this, all stakeholders across fertilizer supply chain shall report daily dispatch, receipts and stock updates. All stakeholders are thus required to register in the mFMS and perform the required reporting, to increase transparency across the supply chain. This transparency in the movement of fertilizers and the information of its availability at the last point of sale to the farmers will go a long way in checking any illegal sale and black marketing of fertilizers. The project also aims to transfer the fertilizer subsidy directly to the farmers in the subsequent phases of the project.

Phase-I of the project has already been implemented with effect from 1st November, 2012, and is currently under stabilisation. With effect from 1st November, 2012, a portion of the fertilizer subsidy (5-15% depending on the grade of the fertilizers) is being released to the companies only on the basis of retailer acknowledgement of receipt of fertilizer. A monetary incentive of Rs. 50 per metric ton is being provided to the retailer as an incentive for acknowledgement and stock reporting.

(c) to (e) The security audit of the Mobile application was conducted in November, 2011 by third party. The findings of the audit report were complied and incorporated in the application. In second round post fixing of audit comments, the application was cleared by auditor. The last audit of web application was conducted in March, 2012 (first level) by

NIC. The findings of security audit were complied with. The application was further tested by User Acceptance Test (UAT), conducted by Department of Fertilizers in May, 2012. All the observations of UAT were also complied with and the application was cleared by UAT. The next level of security audit will be conducted by end of this year when application is launched in the next phase.

[Translation]

### Registered Political Parties

3240. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of political parties registered with the Election Commission of India at present;
- (b) the names of these political parties along with the dates of their registration and the details in this regard;
- (c) the number of those political parties along with their names out of them which have not contested even a single election in the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government has taken/proposed to be taken any steps to cancel the registration of such political parties;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether such political parties have given the information of their source of income and submitted their income-tax returns; and
- (g) if so, the details for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has informed that as on 29 November, 2012, 1426 political parties are registered with the Commission under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Out of these 1426 political parties, 53 political parties are recognized (6 National and 47 State) political parties and the remaining are un-recognized registered political parties. The latest list of political parties is available on the website of the Election Commission of India i.e. <http://eci.nic.in>. The Election Commission has further informed that the dates of registration of all these political parties is not available in compiled form in the Commission.

(c) The Election Commission has also informed that in the last general election to the House of the People held in

2009 (15th Lok Sabha), 363 political parties set up candidates. There would be some political parties which contest elections to the Legislative Assemblies and local-bodies elections. The information about the parties contesting in local bodies elections is not available in the Election Commission.

(d) and (e) There is no provision in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for de-registration of political parties. There is a proposal for making necessary provision empowering the Election Commission to de-register the political parties. However, no final decision has been taken on this proposal.

(f) and (g) The Election Commission has informed that such information is not available in the Commission. However, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has informed that the political parties are required to file their Income Tax Returns with the respective jurisdictional Assessing Officers spread all over the country. As such the information sought is not centrally maintained in the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

[English]

#### Minorities Living Below Poverty Line

3241. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority people living below poverty line on the basis of new plan panels description of poors in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the upliftment of those minority people living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No specific data for minority people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) is available. As per information received from Planning Commission, the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) to ascertain the number of people living below poverty line, including those belonging to minorities, is coordinated by Ministry of Rural Development for rural areas and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for urban areas. The Report of SECC has not been received.

(b) The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides loans on concessional rates of interest to persons belonging to minority communities living below double the poverty line for their economic upliftment and empowerment. In addition, the schemes of Multi-sectoral Development Programme, Prime

Minister's New 15 Point Programme and Scholarship / Coaching schemes are implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs for the upliftment of minority people, including those living below poverty line.

#### Shortage of Judges

3242. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make a change with regard to the ratio between the judges and the population to a respectable level as compared with other developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of judges is seriously affecting the disposal of cases in the courts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed once every three years based on the data received from the High Courts for the triennial review of the judge strength of the High Courts on the number of cases filed and disposed.

With regard to subordinate judiciary, the Supreme Court in its judgement of 21st March, 2002, in All India Judges Association and Ors Vs. Union of India and Ors had directed the States that an increase in the judge strength from the existing 10.5 to 13 per 10 lakh people to 50 Judges per 10 lakh people, should be effected and implemented within a period of five years. On this, a modification petition in the Supreme Court was filed praying that the increase in Judge Strength in the Union Territories for which Central Government is administratively responsible be allowed based on workload and pendency of cases. This is pending for hearing.

In the meantime the Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has discussed it and recommended that the judge-population ratio cannot be sole criterion for determining the additional number of judges required. The other criteria such as docket-ratio and population-filing ratio are more potent for determining the requirement of judges. The Law Commission is working on collecting information on various parameters with a view to arrive at scientific and rational criteria for determination of requirement of additional Judges/Courts in the country.



(c) and (d) The disposal of cases is no doubt, dependent on availability of Judges. But it is also contingent on other factors such as the case management, court management, infrastructure and modernization of courts, etc. The vacancies of Judges in courts is another factor for continuing pendency in the courts. Filling up of the vacancies is a continuous process as they keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges. Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, administrative control over the subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Courts.

Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, the Central Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011. With the 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 will be pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter alia*, involve better infrastructure for courts including computerization, 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 National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue these initiatives.

During the short span of its existence, the Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfillment of its objectives. A Constitution Amendment Bill for raising the retirement age of High Court Judges is before the Parliament. A comprehensive proposal has been formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases.

An important aspect of the judicial reforms relates to re-engineering court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases. A National Court Management System has been notified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country. A Sub Group on improving the court procedure

and court processes for better criminal justice system has been constituted under the Chairman, Law Commission to suggest necessary changes in this regard.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the Central Share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary with effect from 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has however, been kept at 90:10 w.e.f 2010-11. Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary in 2011-12. A budget provision of Rs. 660 crore has been made in the current financial year. Of this Rs.492 crore has already been released to States/UTs upto 31st October, 2012.

On the basis of pendency reduction drive from July, 2011 to December, 2011 in which total pendency was reduced by over 6 lakh cases, a similar drive has been undertaken this year also from July to December, 2012. The main focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system free of cases more than five (5) years old. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited and there is reduction in overall pendency.

[Translation]

#### Fertilizer Manufacturing Units

3243. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) the number of fertilizer manufacturing units in the public, private and co-operative sectors in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the year-wise annual capacity utilisation of these units during the last three years, unit and State-wise; and
- (c) the decline in production and availability of fertilizers during the said period due to closure of the fertilizer production units in 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 details of number of fertilizer plant producing Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers operating in the country in the Public, Private and Co-operative sector at present, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The year-wise annual capacity utilization of these units during last three years State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Five Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and three units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) in the Public Sector are lying closed. The installed capacity of these closed units was approximately 2.28 Million Metric Tonne.

In addition, one urea unit in the Private Sector viz. Duncan Industries Ltd. (DIL) Kanpur is currently closed due to financial constraints as reported by the company. Further, the urea unit of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT). Cochin has also been closed down.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Sector-wise no. of major Fertilizer units operating in the Country*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Units operating	Sector			Total
			Public	Co-operative	Private	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	—	—	4	4
2.	Assam	2	2	—	—	2
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Goa	1	—	—	1	1
6.	Gujarat	8	—	3	5	8
7.	Haryana	1	1	—	—	1
8.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	1	—	—	1	1
10.	Kerala	2	2	—	—	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	—	—	2
12.	Maharashtra	5	4	—	1	5
13.	Odisha	2	—	1	1	2
14.	Punjab	2	2	—	—	2
15.	Rajasthan	3	—	—	3	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	—	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7	—	4	3	7
18.	West Bengal	1	—	—	1	1
Total		45	14	8	23	45

**Statement-II**

*Unit-wise/State-wise Installed capacity, Actual Production and %age Capacity Utilization of Urea for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(' 000' MT)

Name of State	Name of Plants	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			%age capacity Utilization		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	NFCL-Kakinada-I	597.3	757.0	831.6	792.5	126.7	139.2	132.7
	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597.3	723.1	824.0	769.1	121.1	138.0	128.8
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	380.0	379.5	379.4	379.4	99.9	99.8	99.8
Tamil Nadu	MFL-Chennai	486.8	435.9	477.9	486.7	89.5	98.2	100.0
	SPIC-Tuticorin	620.0	0.0	300.9	621.7	0.0	48.5	100.3
Goa	ZIL-Goa	399.3	387.5	396.8	365.4	97.0	99.4	91.5
Madhya Pradesh	NFL-Vijaipur	864.6	878.5	916.6	902.1	101.6	106.0	104.3
	NFL-Vijaipur Expn.	864.6	949.6	961.5	1011.7	109.8	111.2	117.0
Maharashtra	RCF-Trombay-V	0.0	306.9	341.1	336.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	RCF-Thal	1706.8	1782.2	1783.4	1772.5	104.4	104.5	103.8
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kalol	544.5	601.2	600.1	600.0	110.4	110.2	110.2
	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729.2	1779.6	1840.3	1432.4	102.9	106.4	82.8
	GSFC-Vadodara	370.6	281.5	245.5	286.6	76.0	66.2	77.3
	GNFC-Bharuch	636.0	601.7	643.2	701.8	94.6	101.1	110.3
Rajasthan	SFC-Kota	379.0	382.2	403.4	385.9	100.8	106.4	101.8
	CFCL-Gadepan-I	864.6	1019.6	1032.2	1106.5	117.9	119.4	128.0
	CFCL-Gadepan-II	864.6	1011.2	1068.0	1039.5	117.0	123.5	120.2
Assam	BVFCL-Namrup-II	240.0	79.2	86.1	102.3	33.0	35.9	42.6
	BVFCL-Namrup-III	315.0	230.4	198.9	176.5	73.1	63.1	56.0
Haryana	NFL-Panipat	511.5	512.9	470.0	500.3	100.3	91.9	97.8
Punjab	NFL-Nangal-I	478.5	474.0	478.5	503.4	99.1	100.0	105.2
	NFL-Bhatinda	511.5	514.7	553.0	482.9	100.6	108.1	94.4
Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO-Phulpur	551.1	722.6	745.1	701.3	131.1	135.2	127.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	IFFCO-Phulpur Expn.	864.6	1000.1	1026.2	1132.8	115.7	118.7	131.0
	IFFCO-Aonla	864.6	1000.3	988.5	1065.9	115.7	114.3	123.3
	IFFCO-Aonla Expn.	864.6	1000.3	1042.6	986.8	115.7	120.6	114.1
	DIL-Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	IGFCC-Jagdishpur	864.6	1096.1	1098.5	1162.2	126.8	127.1	134.4
	TCL-Babrala	864.6	1231.7	1116.7	1164.6	142.5	129.2	134.7
	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864.6	972.8	1030.5	1015.6	112.5	119.2	117.5
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20030.4</b>	<b>21112.3</b>	<b>21880.5</b>	<b>21984.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>109.8</b>

*Plant-wise/State-wise Installed capacity, Actual Production and %age Capacity*

*Utilization of DAP from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

( ' 000' MT)

Name of State	Name of Plants	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			%age capacity Utilization		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	CIL-Kakinada	670.0	520.6	402.5	360.0	77.7	60.1	53.7
	CIL-Vizag	0.0	0.0	31.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	180.0	198.1	177.8	128.2	110.1	98.8	71.2
Tamil Nadu	SPIC-Tuticorin	475.0	0.0	30.4	180.5	0.0	6.4	38.0
Goa	ZIL-Goa	330.0	351.8	151.6	180.2	106.6	45.9	54.6
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kandla	1200.0	722.7	60.1	496.6	60.2	5.0	41.4
	GSFC-Vadodara	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-I	588.0	921.8	706.1	249.9	156.8	120.1	42.5
	GSFC-Sikka-II	396.0	0.0	0.0	284.2	0.0	0.0	71.8
	Hin. Ind. Ltd.-Dahej	400.0	181.8	214.2	209.8	45.5	53.6	52.5
Odisha	PPL-Paradeep	720.0	763.7	655.6	602.3	106.1	91.1	83.7
	IFFCO-Paradeep	1500.0	402.3	916.5	995.1	26.8	61.1	66.3
West Bengal	TCL-Haldia	675.0	183.7	190.3	269.3	27.2	28.2	39.9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7299.0</b>	<b>4246.5</b>	<b>3536.9</b>	<b>3962.7</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>

*State-wise/Plant-wise Installed capacity, Actual Production and %age Capacity  
Utilization of Complex Fertilizers from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(' 000' MT)

Name of State	Name of Company	Annual Installed Capacity	Production			%age capacity Utilization		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	CIL-Vizag	600.0	1053.4	858.8	972.4	175.6	143.1	162.1
	CIL-Kakinada	0.0	735.6	958.8	747.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	FACT-Udyogmandal	148.5	181.3	147.6	167.6	122.1	99.4	112.9
	FACT-Cochin-II	488.0	576.8	496.2	448.8	118.9	102.3	92.5
Karnataka	MCF-Mangalore	0.0	84.1	45.7	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	MFL-Chennai	840.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	4.3
	SPIC-Tuticorin	0.0	174.4	175.4	209.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	RCF	661.0	503.3	603.9	649.8	76.1	91.4	98.3
	DFPCL-Taloja	230.0	100.6	123.5	175.2	43.7	53.7	76.2
Gujarat	IFFCO-Kandla	1215.4	1651.7	2456.3	1611.7	135.9	202.1	132.6
	GSFC-Vadodara	0.0	292.9	280.3	302.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GNFC-Bharuch	142.5	166.5	166.2	196.3	116.8	116.6	137.8
	GSFC-Sikka-I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hindalco-Dahej	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PPL-Paradeep	0.0	447.2	537.5	426.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	IFFCO-Paradeep	420.0	1097.7	745.3	845.9	261.4	177.5	201.4
	TCL-Haldia	0.0	394.0	361.2	311.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Grand Total	5222.4	8038.3	8727.0	7770.2	153.9	167.1	148.8

[English]

**BHEL Mega Power Projects**

3244. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has set up mega power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their estimated capacity thereof, project-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand its power generation capacity and also to set up more power projects in various parts of the country in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) BHEL has expanded its manufacturing capability to deliver 20,000 MW per annum of main plant equipments to cater to the increasing requirements of power projects being set up in various parts of the country.

BHEL is at present executing various power project orders to the tune of around 59,000 MW (at various stages of execution) in the country of different project developers/customers/Utilities (like NTPC Ltd. and its Joint Venture

Companies, NHPC Ltd., Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Lalitpur Power Generation Company Ltd. of Bajaj Hindustan, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Jindal Power Limited (JPL), and in State Sector such as for Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd., Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGenco), Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL), West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. (WBPDC), Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL), Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam (RRVUNL) etc.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Project-wise details of mega power projects setup in the Country with BHEL contribution by way of its role as supplier of main plant equipment/package, and also as an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Utility/Customer	Capacity/ Rating (MW)	Synchronised/ Commissioned (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri-II	NTPC	2×500	1000
2.	Bihar	Kahalgaon-II Phase-I and II	NTPC	3×500	1500
3.	Chhattisgarh	Sipat-II	NTPC	2×500	1000
4.	Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP-IV Project, Jhajjar	Aravali Power Co. Ltd.	3×500	1500
5.	Jharkhand	Koderma TPS Stg.-I	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	2×500	Unit#1: 500
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal-III	NTPC	2×500	1000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal-IV	NTPC	2×500	Unit#11: 500
8.	Maharashtra	Mauda-I	NTPC	2×500	Unit#1: 500
9.	Odisha	Talcher-II	NTPC	4×500	2000
10.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur Stage-I Phase-I and II	NTPC-Tamil Nadu Energy Co. Ltd. (NTECL)	3×500	Unit#1: 500
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-II	NTPC	2×500	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand-III	NTPC	2×500	Unit#5:500
13.	West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	2×500	1000
<b>State Sector</b>					
14.	Delhi	Gas based CCPP Pragati-III	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd. (PPCL)	1371.6	903.7
15.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal Expansion	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd. (MSPGCL)	2×500	1000
<b>Private Sector</b>					
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh TPP	Jindal Power Ltd. (JPL)	4×250	1000
Total					15403.7

#### Study on Demand for Drinking Water

3245. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government in consultation with State Governments has conducted any study about the increasing demand for drinking water keeping in view of the fast depletion of underground water due to the unprecedented climate conditions and rising industrial demand of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State Governments in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development had assessed that the total water requirement for domestic uses will be about 62 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and 111 BCM by the years 2025 and 2050 respectively.

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

[Translation]

#### Projects Running in Bihar

3246. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS

AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various central projects being run in Bihar which are monitored by the Ministry;

(b) the amount spent on each of the said projects;

(c) the time limit fixed for completion of each of the said projects;

(d) the new projects to be started in Bihar during the current Five Year Plan; and

(e) the amount proposed to be allocated for each of them?

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) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 Crores and above on the basis of information supplied by the Project Implementing Agencies. As on 1st September, 2012, there were 30 on-going projects on the monitor of this Ministry in the state of Bihar. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The 12th Five Year Plan is not yet approved by National Development Council (NDC).

**Statement***List of Ongoing Projects in Bihar (As on 1.09.2012)*

Sl. No.	Project	Sector	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Anticipated Cost of Project	Cummulative Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jayanagar-Darbhanga-Narkatia Ganj (GC), ECR	Railways	02/2013	1043.55	659.06
2.	Khagaria-Kusheshwar Asthan (NL) (ECR)	Railways	03/2013	162.87	92.71
3.	Hajipur-Sugauli Via Vaishali (NL), ECR	Railways	N.A.	324.66	180.42
4.	Kosi Bridge (NL), ECR	Railways	03/2013	341.41	272.26
5.	Patna Ganga Bridge (NL), ECR	Railways	12/2012	2921.00	1514.74
6.	Daniawan-Biharsarif (NL), ECR	Railways	N.A.	406.92	78.91
7.	Rail-Cum-Road Bridge at Munger (NL), ECR	Railways	12/2012	2363.00	792.32
8.	Mansi-Purnia (Extension of Mansi-Saharsa) GAN ECR	Railways	03/2013	477.88	392.05
9.	Katihar-Jogbani (GC) (NEFR)	Railways	03/2015	1041.79	730.92
10.	Kishanganj Jalalgarh, NL, NEFR	Railways	03/2015	359.86	1.22
11.	New B.G. line from Araria to Galgalia (Thakurgung), NEFR	Railways	N.A.	532.87	39.45
12.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (NL) – NER	Railways	02/2013	218.19	162.70
13.	Kotwa to Dewapur (10 LMNHP), NH-28 Phase-II, Km. 440 to Km. 402	Road Transport and Highways	03/2013	240.00*	294.12
14.	Jhajharpur to Darbanga (BR-7)	Road Transport and Highways	12/2012	340.00*	541.94
15.	4-Lanning of Chapra-Hajipur	Road Transport and Highways	07/2013	575.00	425.81
16.	Deewapur to Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9) - NH-28, Km. 402-360.915	Road Transport and Highways	03/2014	300.00	175.01
17.	2 Lanning of Mokama-Munger	Road Transport and Highways	03/2014	351.54	326.19
18.	2-Lanning With PS Khagaria-Purnea	Road Transport and Highways	04/2014	664.00	211.79
19.	2-Lanning With PS Motihari-Raxaul	Road Transport and Highways	04/2014	375.09	40.11



1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	2-Laning of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	Road Transport and Highways	11/2013	511.54	238.72
21.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	Road Transport and Highways	02/2013	671.30	586.44
22.	2-Lanning of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	Road Transport and Highways	11/2013	511.54	238.72
23.	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj-Chappa	Road Transport and Highways	05/2014	325.00	130.53
24.	Patna-Baktzarpur Km. 181.3 to Km. 231.95	Road Transport and Highways	03/2014	574.00	403.96
25.	Forbesganj to Simrahi (NH-57) (NHAI)	Road Transport and Highways	12/2012	332.94*	389.13
26.	Barh STPP (3×660 MW) NTPC	Power	03/2016	8693.00	7288.00
27.	Barh STPP Stage-II	Power	06/2014	7341.04	4551.00
28.	Immediate Evacuation System With Barh-II TPS	Power	08/2014	901.77	59.60
29.	Harnout-Setting up of W/S to UND. POH of Upto 50 COAC. WS&PU	Railways	03/2012	337.30	222.07
30.	Chhapra-Setting up of Wheel Manufacturing Plant	Railways	03/2012	1417.97	1011.09

N.A.: Not Available

\*Not yet revised or revised schedule/cost not yet communicated by the Project Implementing Agency.

[English]

#### VAT on Cancer Drugs/Medicines

3247. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cancer drugs/medicines available in India and their respective prices;

(b) whether the Government charges Value Added Tax (VAT) on cancer drugs/medicines making it unaffordable;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to make the cancer drugs/medicines affordable to poor patients in the country; and

(e) 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) The names of cancer drugs/medicines available in India and their respective prices as per data available from IMS Health are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Value Added Tax (VAT) is State subject and it varies from State to State. The information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) In the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011 are to be controlled and regulated which contains 33 anti-cancer Drugs.

**Statement****MAT Value and Price of Anti-Cancer Medicines**

Source of Data: September, 12

Sl. No.	Molecule Name/Strength/Product Name/Pack Size	Company Name	MAT Value (LC Rs. lakh) September, 12	Price to Retailer (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,37,17,29,626</b>	
	<b>L02B other Cytostatics</b>		<b>1,37,27,56,820</b>	
1.	Misoprost Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Cipla	21,02,67,568	60.98
2.	Calutide Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Cipla	6,10,67,901	288.46
3.	Lupride Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	5,40,42,572	3,184.76
4.	Prestakind Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Mankind	5,29,39,811	57.91
5.	Cytolog Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Zydus Cadila	5,28,35,998	53.22
6.	Arimidex Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 14	Astrazeneca	4,81,79,507	2,617.15
7.	Zitotec Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 2	Sun Pharma	3,71,66,020	29.98
8.	Letroz Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Sun Pharma	3,10,26,774	131.05
9.	Tabi Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Dr. Reddys Labs	2,88,47,622	322.22
10.	Caluran Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 30	Core	2,67,26,268	627.72
11.	Viraferonpeg Inj. Pen 80 Y 0.50 ml × 1	Fulford India	2,61,29,586	12,074.67
12.	Gemcite Inj. IV Lyo V 1 g × 1	Eli Lilly	1,98,78,883	6,897.60
13.	Lupride Inj. Dry Vial 11.2 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	1,98,39,373	8,304.76
14.	Cytogem Infus. Vial 1000 mg × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	1,87,70,157	4,724.57
15.	Letoval Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Sun Pharma	1,66,03,160	131.05
16.	Cytolog Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 10	Zydus Cadila	1,65,62,395	127.18
17.	Docetere Infus. Dry V. 120 mg 3 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	1,42,52,858	11,740.41
18.	Kontrac Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 2	Fourts India	1,27,58,106	34.20
19.	Eligard Inj. Dry Vial 22.5 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	1,24,76,420	15,346.15
20.	Gros Inj. IV. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Emcure	1,18,44,856	8,340.72
21.	Lupride Inj. Dry Vial 22.5 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	1,16,18,439	12,800.00
22.	Utamide Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Intas	1,15,08,956	216.68

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Taxotere Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg × 1	Sanofi Aventis	1,13,50,598	13,440.00
24.	Doxaz Infus. Dry Vial 120 mg 3 ml × 1	Emcure	1,12,58,047	12,663.72
25.	Eligard Inj. Dry Vial 45 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	1,10,10,460	25,846.15
26.	Dacotin Inj. Lyo Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (-900)	Dr. Reddys Labs	1,06,38,225	7,310.10
27.	Mistabron Resp. Solution 600 mg 3 ml × 1	UCB Pharma	1,02,76,984	108.07
28.	Luprodex Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg × 1 (DEPO)	Bharat Serum	97,68,798	3,188.25
29.	Altraz Tabs 1 mg × 14	Alkem	97,37,476	755.37
30.	Luprolide Inj. DEPO Vial 3.75 mg × 1	Lupin Labs	96,03,067	3,076.92
31.	Pegliton Inj. Lyo Vial 80 Y 5 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	93,72,040	7,729.41
32.	Intaxel Inj. Vial 6 mg 43.4 ml × 1 (-1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	93,51,550	7,073.79
33.	Faslodex Inj. DEPO PFS 250 mg 5 ml × 1	Astrazeneca	93,09,063	19,484.19
34.	Lupride Inj. SC. Vial 4 mg 4 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	92,08,961	441.91
35.	Aromasin Tabs 25 mg × 15	Pfizer	89,96,170	3,319.62
36.	Carboplatin Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	Pharmacia	87,22,855	3,081.35
37.	Oncolet Film C. Tabs 2.50 MG × 10	#N/A	86,77,235	159.84
38.	PPH Tab Uncoated 600 Y × 1	Meyer Organics	84,10,014	39.62
39.	Cytogem Vial Dry+Sol. 200 mg 5 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	78,69,801	1,137.52
40.	X-Tane Tabs 25 MG × 30	Natco Pharma	76,07,048	992.31
41.	Winogem Inj. Dry Vial 1g × 1	Wockhardt	75,94,370	4,639.20
42.	Misoprost Tab Uncoated 600 Y × 1	Cipla	69,12,538	39.96
43.	Alphalan Tabs 5 mg × 25	Natco Pharma	60,81,236	4,153.85
44.	Gemcite Inj. IV LYO V 200 mg × 1	Eli Lilly	60,77,914	1,558.04
45.	Zavinex Inj. Dry Vial 3 m × 1	Zydus Cadila	59,85,096	862.53
46.	Mitotax Infus Vial 250 mg 41.7 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	58,73,935	7,473.20
47.	Caluran Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Core	56,96,761	353.99
48.	Cisplatin Inj. Vial 50 mg 50 ml × 1	Pharmacia	56,65,340	435.35
49.	Carboplatin Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Pharmacia	56,38,038	1,333.50
50.	Anabrez Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 5	Sun Pharma	54,60,394	201.37
51.	Holoxan Inj. Dry Vial 2g × 1	Zydus Cadila	53,28,152	713.56

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Kemocarb Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	53,12,780	1,364.00
53.	Lupride Inj. Amp 1 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	52,69,442	160.00
54.	Miso Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Bestochem	52,17,032	30.00
55.	Oxitan Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	51,06,506	3,703.05
56.	Letrofil Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Fourts India	50,81,988	130.00
57.	Letsi Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Serum Institute	50,17,274	136.25
58.	Paclitero Inj. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Hetero Healthcare	49,90,783	11,826.50
59.	Taxotere Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	Sanofi Aventis	49,36,532	3,520.00
60.	Irnocam Infus Concn. 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	48,85,701	3,111.62
61.	Chemodoc Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg 9 ml × 1 (/3ml)	Lupin Labs	46,88,000	8,000.00
62.	Genexol PM Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Lupin Labs	46,52,294	13,603.20
63.	Anolet Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Svizera Healthcare	45,58,501	104.56
64.	Irinotel Inj. Vial 100 Mg 5 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	44,61,742	2,361.96
65.	Eligard Inj. Dry Vial 7.50 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	44,42,216	6,076.92
66.	Oxa Inj. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Emcure	43,66,759	8,668.95
67.	Pegliton Inj. Dry Vial 50 Y 5 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	42,89,157	5,028.96
68.	Docecad Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	42,45,280	12,560.00
69.	Armotraz Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 10	Cipla	40,49,011	310.65
70.	Paclitax Inj. Vial 6 mg 43.4 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cipla	39,36,282	6,065.15
71.	Mitotax Inj. Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	38,91,752	3,176.94
72.	Gemtrust Inj. LYO Vial 1000 mg × 1	Panacea Biotec	38,55,330	4,905.00
73.	Misoprost Tab Uncoated 100 Y × 4	Cipla	38,27,261	36.36
74.	Elinal Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 10	Emcure	37,50,817	416.85
75.	Doxaz Infus. Dry V. 80 mg 2 ml × 1	Emcure	37,26,407	9,678.98
76.	Cytolog Tab Uncoated 100 Y × 4	Zydus Cadila	36,72,677	25.88
77.	Paclicad Infus. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	34,54,719	6,421.41
78.	Tabicad Inj. Dry Vial 1g × 1	Cadila Pharma	34,16,219	4,784.62
79.	Luprorin Inj. Sc. Vial 3.75 mg 2 ml × 1 (Depo)	Intas	32,89,073	3,073.90
80.	Dacotin Inj. Lyo Vial 50 mg 36 ml × 1 (/450)	Dr. Reddys Labs	32,00,741	3,655.62

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Cytax Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Intas	31,58,680	4,060.00
82.	Indukt Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Wanbury	31,07,984	128.76
83.	Zupaxel Inj. IV. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	30,66,772	7,666.93
84.	Androblok Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	30,56,032	289.26
85.	Docetere Infus. Dry V. 20 mg 1.50 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	30,48,076	2,957.18
86.	Foliripe Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Alembic	30,08,863	128.76
87.	Pacliall Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Panacea Biotec	29,41,713	6,857.14
88.	Letronat Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Natco Pharma	28,67,681	160.00
89.	Gemizan Inj. Dry Vial 1000 mg × 1	Zuventus Pharma	28,63,170	4,716.92
90.	Leucovorin Inj. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	28,45,183	210.77
91.	Citafine Inj. Dry Vial 1 g × 1	Emcure	28,40,576	4,672.00
92.	Alphalan Tabs 2 mg × 25	Natco Pharma	27,66,464	2,492.31
93.	Stimufol Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 5	Intas	27,65,107	165.32
94.	Citafine Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Emcure	26,84,473	1,280.76
95.	Viraferonpeg Inj. Dry Vial 100 Y 0.50 ml × 1	Fulford India	26,66,107	9,948.16
96.	Stimufol Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Intas	26,57,446	116.00
97.	Cytax Inj. Dry Vial 300 mg 50 ml × 1	Intas	26,26,057	9,024.25
98.	Celgem Inj. Dry Vial 1g × 1	Alkem	25,62,034	4,841.14
99.	Mitomycin C Inj. Dry IV V 40 mg × 1	#N/A	25,55,113	1,765.80
100.	Gros Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Emcure	25,08,966	3,660.98
101.	Oxitan Infus Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	22,81,381	1,794.36
102.	Letroz Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	22,80,726	128.76
103.	Docetere Infus. Dry V. 80 mg 6 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	22,45,029	9,055.10
104.	Ayluta Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	22,37,095	269.27
105.	Nanoxel Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg 5 ml × 1 ((/1ml)	Fresenius Kabi	21,97,440	4,905.00
106.	Posid CAPS 50 mg × 8	Cadila Pharma	21,68,100	422.22
107.	Mitomycin C. Inj. Dry IV V 2 mg × 1	#N/A	21,23,071	113.14
108.	Herhope Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Torrent Pharma	20,85,164	116.92
109.	Lupride Inj. SC. Vial 4 mg 2 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	20,83,600	460.96

1	2	3	4	5
110.	Anaday Tabs 1 mg × 10	Zuventus Pharma	20,57,628	412.02
111.	Oxiplat Inj. Dry Amp 100 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	20,44,757	3,664.44
112.	Fluracil Inj. IV. Amp 500 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	#N/A	20,28,470	22.22
113.	Glenoxal Inj. Vial 100 mg 1 ml × 1 (/400)	Glenmark Pharma	19,46,304	5,232.00
114.	Mitomycin C Inj. Dry IV V 10 mg × 1	#N/A	18,89,520	397.71
115.	Docel Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg 2 ml × 1	RPG Life Sciences	18,44,280	9,810.00
116.	Ovulet Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Bharat Serum	18,42,839	123.93
117.	Docetrust Inj. Vial 80 mg 6 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	18,22,399	9,066.66
118.	Zupaxel Inj. IV Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	17,59,665	3,358.14
119.	Gemita Inj. IV Lyo V 1.40 g × 1	Fresenius Kabi	17,45,113	5,778.52
120.	Fulvenat Inj. Dry Vial 250 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	17,35,384	12,307.69
121.	Endoxan-N Inj. Dry Vial 1 g × 1	German Remedies	17,28,989	133.04
122.	Docecad Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	17,16,002	10,400.01
123.	Karplat Inj. Iv. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	17,01,670	1,666.67
124.	Misoprost Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Cipla	16,84,808	11.55
125.	Cytoplatin-Aq Inj. Vial 50 mg 50 ml × 1	Cipla	16,70,467	246.20
126.	Docetax Inj. Vial 120 mg 9 ml × 1	Cipla	16,59,829	9,324.88
127.	Oncogem Inj. Dry Vial 1 g × 1	Cipla	16,54,936	6,316.55
128.	Kemocarb Inj. 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	16,46,240	583.98
129.	Anolet Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 5	Svizera Healthcare	16,45,183	162.68
130.	Tabicad Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	16,24,671	1,046.15
131.	Docetrust Inj. Vial 20 mg 1.50 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	16,02,343	2,762.66
132.	Endoxan-N Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	German Remedies	15,71,198	81.91
133.	Paclitrustr Inj. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	15,67,449	6,997.54
134.	Casodex Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 7	Astrazeneca	15,48,470	2,423.27
135.	Lutrozole Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Lupin Labs	14,65,848	128.76
136.	Carbopa Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	Intas	14,63,780	2,550.14
137.	OXA Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Emcure	14,24,486	4,334.48
138.	Intalfa Inj. PFS 3 m 1 ml × 1	Intas	14,24,233	459.43

1	2	3	4	5
139.	Letpro Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Genetica	14,19,931	114.62
140.	Femistra Tabs 1 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	13,80,439	280.52
141.	Letryl Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	AR EX	13,76,872	128.76
142.	Holoxan Inj. Dry Vial 1 g × 1	Zydus Cadila	13,64,635	257.77
143.	Biogem Inj. Dry Vial 1000 mg × 1	United Biotech	13,57,905	5,409.98
144.	Emtee Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Ind-Swift	13,56,673	51.07
145.	Oreta Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Dr. Reddyslabs	13,36,117	288.00
146.	Docenat Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	12,94,616	8,461.54
147.	Docetrust Inj. Vial 120 mg 9 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	12,62,108	10,178.29
148.	Bleomycin Sulphate Inj. Dry Vial 15 IU X 1	Fresenius Kabi	12,55,105	754.33
149.	Daxotel Infus. Vial 120 mg 3 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	12,50,856	11,582.00
150.	Letromac Film C. Tabs 2.5 mg × 5	Macleods Pharma	12,27,395	128.76
151.	Blozzom Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg × 1	USV	12,14,091	3,069.04
152.	Lucrin Depot Inj. Dry Vial 11.2 mg 2 ml × 1	Abbott	12,11,520	10,096.00
153.	Mitotax Inj. Vial 6 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Dr. Reddys Labs	12,00,874	1,348.19
154.	Gemizan Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Zuventus Pharma	11,05,920	1,280.00
155.	Gemtrust Inj. LYO Vial 200 mg × 1	Panacea Biotec	11,02,036	1,054.58
156.	Bkocarb Inj. Vial 10 mg 45 ml × 1 (/1ml)	#N/A	10,89,855	1,495.00
157.	Paclitero Inj. Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Hetero Healthcare	10,79,100	5,450.00
158.	Docel Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg 0.50 ml × 1	RPG Life Sciences	10,75,830	2,861.25
159.	Misolog Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Intas	10,75,303	43.60
160.	Gemita Inj. IV LYO V 1 g × 1	Fresenius Kabi	10,72,875	4,568.65
161.	Fertolet Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Cipla	10,66,759	121.14
162.	Recoverin Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	10,52,894	94.00
163.	Gempower Inj. Dry Vial 1 G × 1	Khandelwal	10,16,159	4,080.96
164.	Zenotere Infus. Dry V. 120 mg 3 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	10,15,712	9,068.86
165.	Cytocristin Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg 1 ml × 1	Cipla	10,01,565	36.54
166.	Biocarb Inj. Vial 10 mg 15 ml × 1 (/1ml)	#N/A	9,74,500	500.00
167.	Docefrez Inj. LYO Vial 20 mg 1 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	9,09,289	3,041.10

1	2	3	4	5
168.	Etosid Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Cipla	8,82,671	156.78
169.	Emcitaben Inj. LYO Vial 1000 mg 25 ml × 1	RPG Life Sciences	8,73,090	4,905.00
170.	Zupaxel Inj. IV. Vial 300 mg 50 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	8,57,320	8,838.35
171.	Cytax Inj. Vial 200 mg 33.4 ml × 1	Intas	8,54,996	5,150.58
172.	M-Prost Tabs 200 Y × 4	Hindustan Latex	8,24,900	55.59
173.	Luprofact Inj. Vial 4 mg 4 ml × 1	German Remedies	8,18,373	445.98
174.	Gemibine Inj. IV LYO V 1000 mg 25 ml × 1	Intas	7,85,585	4,676.10
175.	Docenat Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	7,84,615	11,538.46
176.	Gliotem Caps 100 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	7,82,056	1,427.11
177.	Redemide Caps 100 mg × 10	Intas	7,73,892	571.44
178.	Clixel Inj. Vial 6 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cipla	7,68,372	12,005.81
179.	Doxaz Infus. Dry V. 20 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Emcure	7,65,821	3,190.92
180.	Cytoblastin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg 10 ml × 1	Cipla	7,63,459	163.63
181.	Egliton Inj. Dry Vial 3 M × 1	Ranbaxy	7,31,379	307.69
182.	Docetec Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	United Biotech	7,30,191	2,433.97
183.	Anatero Tabs 1 mg × 10	Hetero Healthcare	7,24,616	539.55
184.	Paclicad Infus Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	7,11,554	2,726.26
185.	Topotel Inj. Vial 1 mg 2.50 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Fresenius Kabi	7,02,965	3,331.59
186.	Zitotec Tab Uncoated 100 Y × 2	Sun Pharma	7,00,519	17.68
187.	Celgem Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Alkem	6,82,669	1,014.86
188.	Bioposide Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	#N/A	6,71,467	170.38
189.	Cisplatin Inj. Vial 10 mg 10 ml × 1	Pharmacia	6,66,960	113.68
190.	Docecad Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	6,58,800	3,600.00
191.	Paclitrustr Inj. Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	6,55,903	2,954.52
192.	Lucrin Depot Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg 2 ml × 1	Abbott	6,54,615	7,115.38
193.	Docetec Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg × 1	United Biotech	6,48,441	8,645.88
194.	Oxiplat Inj. Dry Amp 50 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	6,45,212	1,832.99
195.	Gem Acta Inj. Dry Vial 1000 mg × 1	Macleods Pharma	6,37,538	2,846.15
196.	Gemibine Inj. LYO Vial 200 mg × 1	Intas	6,19,010	950.86



1	2	3	4	5
197.	Stimu-Let Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 5	Corona Remedies	6,14,186	128.76
198.	Letegg Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	German Remedies	6,12,883	128.46
199.	Docel Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg 3 ml × 1	RPG Life Sciences	6,04,541	11,853.75
200.	Oxitoz Inj. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Intas	6,00,991	4,419.05
201.	Gemtero Inj. Dry Vial 1 g × 1	Hetero Healthcare	6,00,072	6,316.55
202.	Gliotem Caps 250 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	5,91,881	3,441.17
203.	Caditraz Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	5,67,516	76.92
204.	Zenotere Infus. Dry V. 80 mg 2 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	5,67,228	6,917.42
205.	Uromitexan Infus Vial 200 mg 2 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	5,63,836	79.92
206.	Leucovorin Inj. Vial 15 mg 2 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	5,61,693	82.87
207.	Petaxel Inj. IV. Vial 6 mg 43.4 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	#N/A	5,49,764	6,544.81
208.	Taxocare Inj. Vial 80 mg 6 ml × 1	Intas	5,44,000	8,000.00
209.	Biogem Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Lunited Biotech	5,26,470	1,253.50
210.	Paraplatin Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Bristol-Myer Squib	5,24,033	1,532.26
211.	Zavedos Caps 5 mg × 1	Pharmacia	5,17,688	1,341.16
212.	Eochem Inj. Vial 15 ml × 1	#N/A	5,03,311	685.71
213.	Karplat Inj. IV. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	5,01,721	611.11
214.	Docetec Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg × 1	United Biotech	4,96,953	12,120.80
215.	Oxitoz Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Intas	4,89,142	2,285.71
216.	Recovorin Inj. Dry Vial 15 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	4,70,905	50.34
217.	Leucovorin Calcium Inj. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1	Pharmacia	4,51,350	170.00
218.	Mamazol Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Khandelwal	4,48,451	70.50
219.	Aromatin Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	TTK Healthcare Ltd.	4,46,268	113.47
220.	Holoxan-Uromitexan Inj. Comb-Pck 1 g 2 ml × 4	Zydus Cadila	4,43,953	374.96
221.	Holoxan-Uromitexan Inj. Comb-Pck 1 g × 1 (/200)	Zydus Cadila	4,35,431	420.30
222.	Letsi Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 5	Serum Institute	4,33,436	159.41
223.	Cycloxan Inj. Dry IV V 1 G × 1	#N/A	4,27,910	91.20
224.	Oncotaxel Infus Vial 6 mg 43.3 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Sun Pharma	4,26,213	5,535.24
225.	Endoxan-N Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	German Remedies	4,21,006	35.16

1	2	3	4	5
226.	Endoxan Inj. Vial 500 mg × 1	Zydus Cadila	4,20,920	68.42
227.	Leuprogon Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg × 1	LG Life Sciences	4,17,792	4,136.55
228.	Daxotel Inj. Vial 80 mg 2 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	4,15,400	6,700.00
229.	Chemodoc Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg 6 ml × 1 (/2ml)	Lupin Labs	4,12,500	5,500.00
230.	Fluracil Inj. IV. AMP 250 Y 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	#N/A	3,93,916	12.07
231.	Oxitrust Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/900)	Panacea Biotec	3,88,921	3,568.08
232.	Irinotel Inj. Vial 40 mg 2 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	3,78,135	1,008.36
233.	Oncotron Infus Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Sun Pharma	3,73,533	361.60
234.	Cycloxan Inj. Dry IV V 500 mg × 1	#N/A	3,64,976	50.46
235.	Posid Inj. Vial 100 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	3,63,660	110.00
236.	Intalfa Inj. PFS 5 m 1 ml × 1	Intas	3,63,325	617.90
237.	Cytoplatin-AQ Inj. Vial 10 mg 20 ml × 1	Cipla	3,57,858	65.65
238.	Endace Tabs 40 mg × 10	Samarth Pharma	3,51,683	17.60
239.	Florac Inj. IV. Vial 50 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cadila Pharma	3,51,633	10.00
240.	Cisplatin Inj. Dry IV V 50 mg × 1	#N/A	3,46,500	175.00
241.	Cytax Inj. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Intas	3,40,098	1,148.98
242.	Cisplatin Inj. Dry IV V 10 mg × 1	#N/A	3,39,139	58.95
243.	MISO-GYN Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Bharat Serum	3,38,182	12.26
244.	Xtroz Inj. Dry Vial 1g × 1	Ranbaxy	3,35,488	5,242.00
245.	Glenoxal Inj. Vial 50 mg 1 ml × 1 (/200)	Glenmark Pharma	3,33,431	2,507.00
246.	Oncoplatin AQ Infus Vial 50 mg 100 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	3,33,340	243.67
247.	Taxocare Inj. Vial 120 mg 9 ml × 1	Intas	3,29,143	10,285.71
248.	Vinelbine Inj. AMP 10 mg 1 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	3,10,501	1,940.63
249.	Roferon-A Inj. Vial 3 m 1 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Abbott Healthcare	2,93,040	990.00
250.	Endoxan Inj. Vial 1 g × 1	Zydus Cadila	2,89,625	121.64
251.	Gemtero Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Hetero Healthcare	2,79,781	1,520.55
252.	Lets Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Samarth Pharma	2,77,008	232.00
253.	Intaxel Inj. Vial 6 mg 17 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Fresenius Kabi	2,69,360	280.00
254.	Altaxel Inj. IV. Vial 300 mg 50 ml × 1	Alkem	2,66,475	8,595.98

1	2	3	4	5
255.	Daxotel Inj. Vial 20 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	2,47,362	2,425.12
256.	Gemita Inj. IV Lyo V 200 mg 15 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	2,46,847	1,054.90
257.	Luprofact Inj. AMP 1 mg 0.50 ml × 1	German Remedies	2,34,977	164.09
258.	Ifomid-M Inj. Comb-Pck 1 g 2 ml × 1 (/200)	United Biotech	2,27,901	321.44
259.	Paclitrust Inj. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	2,16,924	1,166.26
260.	Emcitaben Inj. Lyo Vial 200 mg 5 ml × 1	RPG Life Sciences	2,09,690	1,103.63
261.	Taxocare Inj. Vial 20 mg 1.50 ml × 1	Intas	2,08,000	2,666.67
262.	Maclitaxel Inj. IV. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Macleods Pharma	2,01,706	3,151.65
263.	Kemocarb Inj. Vial 150 mg 30 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	1,97,519	421.15
264.	Herlet Film C.Tabs 2.5 mg × 5	German Remedies	1,92,502	128.42
265.	Oxitrust Inj. Lyo Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1 (/450)	Panacea Biotec	1,91,684	1,791.44
266.	Mexate Vial Dry+Sol 15 mg 3 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	1,91,036	44.96
267.	Luprorin Inj. SC. Vial 4 mg 4 ml × 1	Intas	1,82,816	392.31
268.	Fluracil Inj. IV. Amp 500 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	#N/A	1,80,405	22.22
269.	Gonapeptyl Inj. Vial 105 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Ferring Pharma	1,77,833	759.97
270.	Cycloxan Tabs 50 mg × 10	#N/A	1,75,089	21.60
271.	Redemide Caps 50 mg × 10	Intas	1,63,500	327.00
272.	Biocrystin Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg 10 ml × 1	#N/A	1,62,719	37.71
273.	Tubitene Inj. Vial 120 mg 3 ml × 1	Alkem	1,53,036	11,772.00
274.	Let Rejun Film C.Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Uni Sankyo	1,50,250	137.34
275.	Bleochem Inj. Dry Vial 15 mg × 1	#N/A	1,45,125	375.00
276.	Oncocristin Aq Infus Vial 1 mg 1 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	1,44,508	42.54
277.	Holoxan-Uromitexan Inj. Comb-Pck 2 g 2 ml × 7	Zydus Cadila	1,38,821	657.92
278.	Cytolog Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Zydus Cadila	1,35,139	18.53
279.	Zenotere Infus. Dry V. 20 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	1,33,407	2,722.59
280.	Vinelbine Inj. AMP 10 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	1,27,217	2,156.22
281.	Dotel Inj. Dry Vial 120 mg × 1	Wockhardt	1,20,967	12,096.67
282.	Mizolast Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	FDC	1,19,680	42.23
283.	6-TG Tabs 40 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	1,19,224	328.44

1	2	3	4	5
284.	Florac Inj. IV, AMP 50 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cadila Pharma	1,11,064	7.25
285.	Gempower Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Khandelwal	1,07,890	922.14
286.	Zavinex Inj. Dry Vial 5 m × 1	Zydus Cadila	1,07,455	1,294.64
287.	Etopar Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Parenteral Drugs	1,03,558	183.94
288.	Mesna Inj. Vial 200 mg 2 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	88,034	24.68
289.	Egliton Inj. Dry Vial 5 m × 1	Ranbaxy	87,930	546.15
290.	Lytrol Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Ranbaxy	85,702	116.92
291.	Oncocarbim Aq Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	85,440	480.00
292.	Cansure Infus Vial 6 mg 16.7 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Khandelwal	84,421	3,376.85
293.	Endoxan Inj. Vial 200 mg × 1	Zydus Cadila	82,837	35.16
294.	Neotaxl Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	82,632	2,504.00
295.	V-Cad Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	79,914	45.38
296.	Oncomide Inj. Dry Vial 1g × 1	Khandelwal	77,440	55.00
297.	Gros Inj. IV. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Emcure	76,618	1,493.97
298.	Altaxel Inj. IV. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Alkem	76,492	8,499.08
299.	Fluracil Inj. IV. AMP 500 mg 10 ml × 5 (/1 ml)	#N/A	74,261	97.20
300.	Holoxan Inj. Dry Vial 0.50 g × 1	Zydus Cadila	73,687	222.62
301.	Biprosta Tabs 50 mg × 10	Alkem	73,453	291.48
302.	Letro Plus Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Alkem	65,096	102.86
303.	Cycloxan Inj. Dry IV V 200 mg × 1	#N/A	60,661	28.11
304.	Esidae Inj. Vial 20 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	VHB Lifesciences	59,388	147.00
305.	Genexol Pm Inj. LYO Vial 30 mg × 1	Lupin Labs	58,860	4,905.00
306.	Gemacta Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Macleods Pharma	58,845	692.30
307.	Casodex Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 28	Astrazeneca	57,958	9,659.72
308.	Misotrax Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Genetica	51,131	47.92
309.	Docetax Inj. Vial 20 mg 1.50 ml × 1	Cipla	48,754	2,566.00
310.	Xtroz Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	47,975	1,090.34
311.	Carbokem Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	Alkem	45,187	1,673.58
312.	Intaxel Inj. Vial 6 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	41,231	1,288.46

1	2	3	4	5
313.	Pacliteno Inj. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Hetero Healthcare	38,913	2,289.00
314.	Carboteen Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	37,263	1,490.51
315.	Intaxel Inj. Vial 30 mg × 1	Fresenius Kabi	33,600	1,200.00
316.	Cyclomet Tabs 50 mg × 10	BDH Pharma	29,849	21.29
317.	Miprost Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Lincoln Pharma	29,842	58.86
318.	Carbopa Inj. Vial 150 mg 50 ml × 1	Intas	29,544	895.26
319.	Fertlet Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	West Coast Pharma	29,277	185.30
320.	Moogyn Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Bharat Serum	28,424	14.72
321.	Almito Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg × 1	Alkem	27,617	162.45
322.	Flurac Inj. IV. Vial 500 mg 10 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	24,878	15.05
323.	Oncomide Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	Khandelwal	24,570	35.00
324.	Misonil Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Lupin Labs	24,198	54.50
325.	Aroma Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	Eskag Pharma	23,352	77.58
326.	Docenat Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	23,077	2,307.69
327.	Oncoplatin Aq Infus Vial 10 mg 20 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	22,838	62.40
328.	Gemset Inj. Dry Vial 1g 25 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	22,833	3,261.83
329.	Paclizen Infus Vial 6 mg 43.4 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Unident Manufact.	21,798	10,898.91
330.	Dacmozen Inj. Vial 0.50 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	18,200	325.00
331.	Contrapill Duo Tabs 200 Y × 1	Cadila Pharma	16,276	136.70
332.	Lastet Caps 50 mg × 1	Khandelwal	16,269	154.94
333.	Bleonco Inj. Vial 15 µ × 1	VHB Lifesciences	16,214	506.68
334.	Docetero Inj. Vial 20 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Hetero Healthcare	16,186	2,697.75
335.	Letromet Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Goldline Pharmace	15,885	269.23
336.	Trazocad Tabs 1 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	14,088	426.92
337.	Misotroy Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Troikaa Pharma	14,085	53.85
338.	Cisteen Inj. Vial 50 mg 50 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	14,077	171.67
339.	Paclicad Infus Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	12,856	1,428.43
340.	Pregclear Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Alkem	11,275	55.00
341.	Alcrist Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg × 1	Alkem	11,087	48.84

1	2	3	4	5
342.	Neotaxl Inj. Dry Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	10,920	1,560.00
343.	Paxtal Inj. Iv. Vial 6 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Abbott Healthcare	10,876	1,812.60
344.	Carboteen Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	10,814	470.16
345.	Emrid Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Emcure	10,442	57.69
346.	Ipamidelnj. 1 g × 1	Fresenius Kabi	9,230	271.46
347.	Intron-A Vial Dry+Sol 3 M 1 ml × 1	Fulford India	8,264	8,264.00
348.	Carbokem Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	Alkem	7,833	435.17
349.	Luprorin Inj. SC. AMP 1 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Intas	7,573	137.69
350.	Rpitant Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Ranbaxy	6,882	54.62
351.	Oncomide Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Khandelwal	6,380	20.00
352.	Platinex Inj. Vial 1 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Khandelwal	5,052	168.40
353.	Platikem Inj. IV. Amp 50 mg 100 ml × 1	Alkem	4,941	260.07
354.	Fluracil Inj. IV. Amp 500 mg 5 ml × 5 (/1ml)	#N/A	4,629	73.48
355.	Fytop Inj. IV. Amp 100 mg 1 ml × 1	Alkem	3,766	171.18
356.	Etosid Caps 50 mg × 4	Cipla	3,663	305.29
357.	Cansure Infus Vial 6 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Khandelwal	3,377	1,688.42
358.	Etosid Caps 100 mg × 4	Cipla	2,613	326.57
359.	Tomifen Tabs 20 mg × 10	Alkem	2,417	28.77
360.	Mesna Inj. IV. AMP 100 mg 2 ml × 1	Cipla	1,892	22.52
361.	Xplatin Inj. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	1,063	1,062.75
362.	Trozet Film C.Tabs 2.50 mg × 14	Fresenius Kabi	873	24.25
363.	Cycram Inj. Dry Vial 1 G × 1	VBH Lifesciences	247	82.18
364.	Vincristine Sulpha Inj. Vial 1 mg × 1 (/1 ml)	Dee Pharma	50	25.07
365.	Actitop Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Khandelwal	0	119.60
366.	Admide Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Adley Labs	0	306.56
367.	Altaxel Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 16.7 ml × 1	Alkem	0	4,292.34
368.	Amiphos Lyophil. Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	Fresenius Kabi	0	3,150.23
369.	Anastra Caps 1 mg × 14	Wockhardt	0	559.20
370.	Anzen Film C.Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Uni Sankyo	0	117.72

1	2	3	4	5
371.	Betaferon Inj. Dry Vial 8 M × 1	German Remedies	0	3,732.74
372.	Betaxel Inj. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 10	Biological E	0	2,250.66
373.	Calcium Folate Inj. AMP 3 mg 3 ml × 10 (/1ml)	#N/A	0	242.02
374.	Carbotinol Inj. Vial 150 mg 15 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	667.50
375.	Carbotinol Inj. Vial 450 mg 45 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	1,585.00
376.	Cisplatin Inj. Vial 50 mg 50 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	270.32
377.	Cydoxan Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Alkem	0	33.23
378.	Cydoxan Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	Alkem	0	57.46
379.	Cydoxan Inj. Dry Vial 1 G × 1	Alkem	0	101.77
380.	Cytofos Inj. Vial 500 mg 10 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	0	844.20
381.	Docimil Infus. Dry V. 80 mg × 1	Merck Limited	0	9,579.80
382.	Dotel Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	Wockhardt	0	3,127.35
383.	Dotel Inj. Dry Vial 80 mg × 1	Wockhardt	0	9,626.66
384.	Dronate-OS Tabs 250 mg × 10	BDH Pharma	0	174.77
385.	Etifem Tabs 200 mg × 10	Dabur India	0	80.00
386.	Fivoflu Inj. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	0	11.00
387.	Fivoflu Inj. Vial 50 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Fresenius Kabi	0	18.57
388.	Fluracil Inj. IV. AMP 250 mg 5 ml × 5 (/1 ml)	#N/A	0	51.84
389.	Fluracil Caps 250 mg × 10	#N/A	0	54.86
390.	Impavido Caps 50 mg × 8	German Remedies	0	1,335.40
391.	Impavido Caps 50 mg × 7	German Remedies	0	630.00
392.	Ipamide With Mesna Inj. Amp Kit 1 G 2 ml × 4	Fresenius Kabi	0	322.54
393.	L-Pill Tabs 200 mg × 4	Lincoln Pharma	0	49.87
394.	Lastet Inj. AMP 100 mg × 1 (/5 ml)	Khandelwal	0	224.69
395.	Ledoxan Tabs 50 mg × 10	Fresenius Kabi	0	24.04
396.	Ledoxan Inj. Vial 200 mg 10 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	0	24.95
397.	Ledoxan Inj. Vial 500 mg 25 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	0	51.49
398.	Ledoxan Inj. Vial 1 g 50 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	0	133.60
399.	Letrofil Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5 × 5	Fourts India	0	583.91

1	2	3	4	5
400.	Leucovorin Inj. Vial 3 mg 1 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	0	18.00
401.	Leucovorin Calcium Inj. Dry Vial 3 mg 1 ml × 1	#N/A	0	17.28
402.	Letzol Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	0	350.00
403.	Letov Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 5	German Remedies	0	126.92
404.	Loliripe Tabs 2.5 mg × 5	Alembic	0	184.21
405.	Mensa Inj. IV. AMP 200 mg 2 ml × 1	German Remedies	0	22.96
406.	Mesopil Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Abbott Healthcare	0	45.35
407.	Mexate Vial Dry+Sol 50 mg 2 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	0	59.87
408.	Misogon Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	German Remedies	0	49.45
409.	Misotrax Tab Uncoated 100 Y × 4	Genetica	0	25.40
410.	Mitocin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	0	220.00
411.	Misonil Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Lupin Labs	0	12.94
412.	Misolog Tab Uncoated 25 Y × 4	Intas	0	12.58
413.	Misogesttabs 200 Y × 4	Elder Pharma	0	61.54
414.	Misolup Tab Uncoated 200 Y × 4	Lupin Labs	0	22.89
415.	Nadogon Depot Inj. Dry Vial 3.75 mg × 1	Lifemedicare	0	2,844.90
416.	Neotaxl Inj. Vial 200 mg 43.3 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	8,415.00
417.	Niltamide Tabs 150 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	0	229.48
418.	Nyrin Inj. Dry AMP 15 mg 1 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	79.20
419.	Oncobleo Inj. Vial 15 IU × 1	Sun Pharma	0	613.38
420.	Oxamil Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Merck Limited	0	1,993.96
421.	Oxamil Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Merck Limited	0	3,899.46
422.	Paclizen Infus Vial 6 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Unident Manufact.	0	2,289.00
423.	Paclizen Infus Vial 6 mg 16.7 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Unident Manufact.	0	5,450.00
424.	Paxitol Inj. IV. Vial 260 mg 43.4 ml × 1	Sanofi Pasteur	0	4,987.38
425.	Placid Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1 (/5ml)	Samarth Pharma	0	159.41
426.	Platinex Inj. Vial 1 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Khandelwal	0	50.40
427.	Progtase Inj. Sc. AMP 0.50 ml × 1	Wockhardt	0	135.31
428.	omes Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg 2 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	25.78



1	2	3	4	5
429.	VInermil Infus Vial 10 mg 1 ml × 1	Merck Limited	0	2,315.55
430.	Winogem Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Wockhardt	0	1,119.20
431.	Womastin Infus Vial 10 mg 45 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Khandelwal	0	1,702.80
432.	Zupaxel Inj. IV. Vial 30 mg 5 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	0	1,324.35
	<b>L01A Antileukaemics</b>		<b>1,22,20,44,549</b>	
1.	Gefitinat Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	14,75,86,069	7,963.85
2.	Erlonat Tabs 150 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	5,02,65,458	14,792.66
3.	Neotrexate Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Glaxosmithkline	4,83,23,318	44.08
4.	Folitrax Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	4,78,88,924	95.24
5.	Veenat Caps 100 mg × 120	Natco Pharma	4,63,97,996	8,769.23
6.	Alimta Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	Eli Lilly	4,24,16,511	66,587.93
7.	Folitrax Tab Uncoated 10 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	4,08,86,627	118.10
8.	Veenat Tabs 400 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	3,90,98,881	8,461.13
9.	Reditux Inj. IV. Vial 500 mg 50 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	3,27,96,716	30,766.15
10.	Yondelis Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg × 1	Janssen	2,64,87,540	97,740.00
11.	Bortenat Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	2,40,57,681	9,615.38
12.	Adriamycin Inj. LYO Vial 50 mg × 1	Pharmacia	2,25,57,876	1,742.19
13.	Folitrax Tab Uncoated 15 mg × 10	Ipca Labs	2,16,26,141	148.57
14.	Alimta Vial Dry+Sol 100 mg × 1	Eli Lilly	2,15,73,260	14,146.40
15.	Farmorubicin Inj. Lyo Vial 50 mg × 1	Pharmacia	1,99,30,208	2,545.04
16.	Folitrax Tab Uncoated 5 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	1,96,53,847	64.76
17.	Veenat Tabs 100 mg × 10	Natco Pharma	1,85,95,739	763.56
18.	Biomab Egfr Inj. Vial 200 mg 10 ml × 1	Biocon	1,60,86,792	30,467.41
19.	Gefitinat Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Natco Pharma	1,44,89,206	2,615.38
20.	Temodal Caps- 100 mg × 5	Fulford India	1,43,49,908	29,648.57
21.	Mext 7.5 F Combipack × 28	Wallace	1,33,59,532	38.10
22.	Biceltis Inj. Lyo Vial 440 mg 20 ml × 1	Emcure	1,24,00,031	57,143.00
23.	Imanib Tabs 400 mg × 10	Intas	1,20,79,988	1,904.76
24.	Folitrax Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	1,16,80,013	38.86

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Folitrax Inj. Vial 25 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1ml)	IPCA Labs	1,08,51,604	80.00
26.	Folitrax Inj. Vial 15 mg 1 ml × 1	IPCA Labs	1,03,95,964	25.90
27.	Sutent Caps 25 mg × 7	Pfizer	99,01,327	23,462.86
28.	Pemnat Inj. LYO Vial 500 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	98,84,770	15,230.77
29.	Cubicin Infus. Dry V. 350 mg × 1	Novartis	96,08,625	4,129.19
30.	Sutent Caps 50 mg × 7	Pfizer	94,32,070	46,925.72
31.	Reditux Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 10 ml × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	90,45,251	7,691.54
32.	Adriamycin Inj. Lyo Vial 10 mg × 1	Pharmacia	88,63,053	350.54
33.	Oncotrex Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	85,03,424	89.14
34.	Endoxan Tabs Sug. Coa 50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	83,36,461	43.01
35.	Iressa Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Astrazeneca	82,91,844	26,074.98
36.	Capibine Tabs 500 mg × 30	Dr. Reddys Labs	79,72,447	3,925.38
37.	Adrim Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	76,19,260	774.63
38.	Oncotrex Tab Uncoated 2.5 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	74,61,890	47.24
39.	Temcure Caps 100 mg × 5	Emcure	73,89,701	8,137.91
40.	Mexate Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 4	Zydus Cadila	71,15,985	50.78
41.	Oncotrex Tab Uncoated 5 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	69,80,678	62.48
42.	Biocure Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg 2 ml × 1	Emcure	63,67,249	9,676.67
43.	Cytosar Inj. Vial 1 g 10 ml × 1	Pfizer	60,06,231	1,554.81
44.	Veltip Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg × 1	Pfizer	56,09,728	10,829.59
45.	Bortetrustr Inj. Iv Lyo V 2 mg 2 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	55,79,437	10,218.75
46.	Capetero Tabs 500 mg × 10	Hetero Healthcare	54,46,512	1,308.00
47.	Oncotrex Tab Uncoated 10 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	54,25,159	122.67
48.	Mexate Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	52,50,195	117.15
49.	Geffy Tabs 250 mg × 10	Intas	51,92,106	3,706.00
50.	Capsy Tabs 500 mg × 10	Intas	51,11,853	1,158.10
51.	Piglit Inj. Vial 20 mg 10 ml × 1	Emcure	49,84,618	6,923.08
52.	Daunomycin Inj. LYO Vial 20 mg × 1	Pharmacia	49,33,134	417.58
53.	Pemnat Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	49,14,588	4,048.26

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Borviz Inj. Vial 2 mg × 1	Intas	47,64,667	12,571.68
55.	Temonat Caps 100 mg × 5	Natco Pharma	46,65,303	6,488.60
56.	Rubilong Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Zuventus Pharma	46,49,940	7,357.50
57.	Lupinib Film C. Tabs 400 mg × 10	Lupin Labs	44,97,073	1,295.24
58.	Glioz Caps 100 mgx5	Dr. Reddys Labs	44,53,670	7,192.15
59.	Mext Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 10	Wallace	44,36,878	89.93
60.	Myelostat Caps 500 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	43,38,130	79.77
61.	Gefitero Tabs 250 mg × 10	Hetero Healthcare	43,24,902	3,706.00
62.	Atubri Tabs 500 mg × 10	Pfizer	42,68,783	1,384.62
63.	Xabine Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	42,06,996	1,238.08
64.	Sutent Caps 12.5 mg × 7	Pfizer	41,52,834	11,731.17
65.	Denrjt Tabs 250 mg × 10	Pfizer	40,07,112	3,336.48
66.	Bendit Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	39,78,511	4,371.99
67.	Imalek Film C. Tabs 400 mg × 6	Sun Pharma	39,42,070	1,545.91
68.	Zufinib Tabs 250 mg × 10	Zuventus Pharma	39,09,285	2,452.50
69.	Lipodox Inj. Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Sun Pharma	39,08,203	6,125.71
70.	6-MP Tab Uncoated 50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	38,82,122	53.61
71.	Hydab Caps 500 mg × 10	Fresenius Kabi	38,25,942	115.81
72.	Mexate Tabs 10 mg × 4	Zydus Cadila	37,81,544	69.76
73.	Hydrea Caps 500 mg × 10	Abbott Healthcare	37,58,025	104.59
74.	Clokeran Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	36,99,014	2,056.15
75.	Capecad Tabs 500 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	36,11,840	1,307.69
76.	Epirubitec Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	United Biotech	36,03,125	1,888.43
77.	lkgdar Inj. Vial 500 mg 50 ml × 1	Emcure	35,42,804	28,571.00
78.	Emfib Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Emcure	35,16,569	2,368.06
79.	Farmorubicin Inj. Lyo Vial 10 mg × 1	Pharmacia	34,52,370	537.92
80.	Geficad Tabs 250 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	32,95,738	3,150.83
81.	Greexam Tabs 250 mg × 30	Ranbaxy	31,41,600	6,196.45
82.	Imutrex Tabs 7.50 mg × 10	Cipla	30,46,262	89.37

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Temcure Caps 250 mg × 5	Emcure	30,35,927	17,753.96
84.	Adrim Inj. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	30,12,975	173.06
85.	Leunase Inj. Dry Vial 100 K × 1	#N/A	27,32,645	1,291.42
86.	Kemoplat Inj. 50 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	27,08,010	230.21
87.	Glioz Caps 250 mg × 5	Dr. Reddys Labs	24,41,536	17,411.93
88.	Imatib Caps 100 mg × 10	Cipla	23,93,499	628.38
89.	Bortenat Inj. LYO Vial 3.50 mg × 1	Natco Pharma	23,25,106	6,102.64
90.	Reditux Inj. 500 mg × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	23,15,959	60,946.29
91.	Mexate Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 4	Zydus Cadila	23,04,618	19.73
92.	Biotrexate Inj. Amp 50 mg 2 ml × 1	#N/A	22,37,068	49.85
93.	Mexate Vial Dry+Sol 15 mg 1 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	22,20,756	34.86
94.	Cadinib Tabs 400 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	22,00,199	2,969.23
95.	Imutrex Tabs 10 mg × 4	Cipla	21,25,834	47.24
96.	Mext Tab Uncoated 10 mg × 10	Wallace	20,60,026	115.83
97.	Dacogen Inj. Lyo Vial 50 mg × 1	Janssen	20,15,677	59,284.62
98.	Bimode Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Emcure	19,90,674	5,380.20
99.	Mext Tab Uncoated 15 mg × 10	Wallace	18,88,569	146.72
100.	Platin Inj. IV. Vial 50 mg 10 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	18,85,726	193.17
101.	Xeloda Film C.Tabs 500 mg × 120	Abbott Healthcare	18,69,895	25,615.00
102.	Pludara Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Zydus Cadila	18,43,162	8,694.16
103.	Otrexate Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	#N/A	18,33,575	37.71
104.	Dabaz Inj. Lyo Vial 200 mg × 1	Intas	17,90,591	499.05
105.	Cytosar Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Pfizer	17,23,574	284.31
106.	Mext Tab Uncoated 5 mg × 10	Wallace	16,97,063	60.77
107.	Torisel Infus Vial 25 mg × 1 (/1 ml)	Pfizer	16,62,369	57,323.08
108.	Caelyx Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Janssen	16,60,722	39,541.00
109.	Mext Inj. Amp 15 mg 1 ml × 1	Wallace	16,59,579	25.64
110.	Pemmet Inj. Lyo Vial 500 mg × 1	Intas	16,12,604	19,428.96
111.	Imutrex Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	Cipla	15,83,203	32.91

1	2	3	4	5
112.	Cytarine Inj. Vial 1 G 10 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	15,69,239	708.46
113.	Merex Inj. Vial 1000 mg 10 ml × 1	Intas	15,66,590	764.19
114.	Cantret Caps 50 mg × 10	Nacto Pharma	14,65,200	3,600.00
115.	Zocitab Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Fresenius Kabi	14,46,548	1,181.82
116.	Mexate Tabs 5 mg × 4	Zydus Cadila	14,41,397	28.38
117.	Gefitrust Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	14,25,896	2,700.56
118.	Zuvin Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Zuventus Pharma	14,16,742	2,891.31
119.	Mext Inj. Amp 50 mg 2 ml × 1	Wallace	13,84,700	78.54
120.	Bortecad Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	13,75,421	2,619.85
121.	Consium Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg 3 ml × 1	Emcure	13,43,086	2,971.43
122.	Epicure Inj. IV LYO V 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Emcure	13,40,658	3,148.19
123.	Mexate Tab Uncoated 15 mg × 4	Zydus Cadila	12,75,952	60.95
124.	Duxocin Infus Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1	#N/A	12,29,217	870.55
125.	Soranib Tabs 200 mg × 20	Cipla	12,23,307	3,515.25
126.	Clokeran Film C. Tabs 2 mg × 30	Nacto Pharma	11,42,667	1,285.34
127.	Campto Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Pfizer	11,37,600	14,400.00
128.	Temozam Caps 100 mg × 5	Fresenius Kabi	11,31,325	6,694.23
129.	Pemmet Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Intas	11,09,333	4,952.38
130.	Erlons Film C. Tabs 150 mg × 30	Fresenius Kabi	10,76,035	11,955.94
131.	Temcad Caps 100 mg × 5	Cadila Pharma	10,68,544	2,753.98
132.	Mext Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	Wallace	10,56,156	34.75
133.	Folitrax Inj. Vial 15 mg 15 ml × 1	IPCA Labs	10,40,901	25.90
134.	Zefotib Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Alkem	10,33,175	2,556.20
135.	Velcade Inj. Dry Vial 1 mg × 1	Johnson and Johnson	9,57,415	16,227.38
136.	Doxorubicin Inj. Dry IV V 50 mg × 1	Khandelwal	9,27,960	555.00
137.	Cadrubin Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	8,98,615	2,538.46
138.	Ra-Mex Film C. Tabs 7.50 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	8,91,725	90.77
139.	Temeran Inj. LYO Vial 500 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	8,55,120	14,252.00
140.	Chemofit Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	8,21,179	2,861.25

1	2	3	4	5
141.	Epitaz Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Intas	8,16,874	.1,561.90
142.	Cytarine Inj. Vial 100 mg 1 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	8,01,150	167.15
143.	Gefticip Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Cipla	7,48,750	1,757.63
144.	Alrubicin Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Alkem	7,44,588	1,548.00
145.	lkgdar Inj. Vial 100 mg 10 ml × 1	Emcure	7,31,392	5,714.00
146.	Mexate Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	7,21,451	44.73
147.	Zexate Inj. Vial 500 mg 20 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	6,99,561	477.19
148.	Caxeta Tabs 500 mg × 4	Sun Pharma	6,87,316	443.43
149.	Imanib Tabs 100 mg × 10	Intas	6,75,451	776.38
150.	Epitaz Inj. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Intas	6,33,905	3,047.62
151.	P-Carzine Caps 50 mg × 10	Alkem	6,20,139	256.15
152.	Temcure Caps 20 mg × 5	Emcure	6,13,938	1,835.07
153.	Temcad Caps 250 mg × 5	Cadila Pharma	6,13,049	2,211.14
154.	Fytosid Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	5,99,112	160.62
155.	Sutant Caps 50 mg × 28	Pfizer	5,88,806	#####
156.	Imutrex Inj. Vial 15 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Cipla	5,86,710	35.43
157.	Epicure Inj. IV LYO V 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Emcure	5,83,851	1,820.95
158.	Temotrust Caps 100 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	5,76,408	6,781.27
159.	X-Trant Caps 140 mg × 100	Natco Pharma	5,58,601	1,497.59
160.	Zuvinin Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	5,52,394	1,673.92
161.	Erlocip Film C. Tabs 150 mg × 10	Cipla	5,44,440	10,082.23
162.	Zolotem Caps 100 mg × 5	Intas	5,38,819	6,735.24
163.	Ra-Mex Film C. Tabs 10 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	5,18,056	115.38
164.	Erubin Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	RPG Life Sciences	5,11,755	1,635.00
165.	Xecap Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	5,02,763	1,226.25
166.	Temonat Caps 250 mg × 5	Natco Pharma	4,98,396	6,078.00
167.	Cadria Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	4,97,175	525.00
168.	Kemoplat Inj. 10 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	4,74,284	62.62
169.	Glioz Caps 20 mg × 5	Dr. Reddys Labs	4,69,150	1,633.58

1	2	3	4	5
170.	Alrubicin Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Alkem	4,67,343	3,136.53
171.	Erlecip Film C. Tabs 100 mg × 10	Cipla	4,55,020	20,682.75
172.	Platin Inj. IV. Vial 10 mg 2 ml × 1	Cadila Pharma	4,39,743	58.86
173.	Kemoplat Inj. Vial 50 mg 100 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	4,29,539	259.54
174.	Dabaz Inj. Lyo Vial 500 mg × 1	Intas	4,04,567	938.67
175.	Imalek Film C.Tabs 100 mg × 10	Sun Pharma	4,01,108	725.33
176.	Ra-Mex Film C.Tabs 15 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	4,00,460	142.31
177.	Imutrex Tab Uncoated 10 mg × 10	Cipla	3,90,063	47.24
178.	Doxutec Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	United Biotech	3,84,866	627.84
179.	Epirubitec Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	United Biotech	3,78,008	394.58
180.	Maxtorin Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg 20 ml × 1	Pfizer	3,77,094	6,440.18
181.	Mexate Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	3,72,243	44.73
182.	Zodox Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Intas	3,70,021	732.95
183.	Dacarex Inj. Dry Vial 500 mg × 1	Alkem	3,69,137	827.66
184.	Oncodox-Peg Inj. Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Cipla	3,61,335	4,251.00
185.	Dacarex Inj. Dry Vial 200 mg × 1	Alkem	3,56,004	423.31
186.	Pexetrust Inj. IV LYO V 100 mg × 1	Panacea Biotec	3,55,613	4,087.50
187.	Doxutec Inj. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	United Biotech	3,47,771	150.42
188.	Folitrax Inj. Amp 7.5 mg 1 ml × 1	IPCA Labs	3,42,257	16.00
189.	Lortinib Film C.Tabs 150 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	3,32,722	8,992.50
190.	Auratrex Film C.Tabs 7.50 mg × 4	Abbott Healthcare	3,31,511	35.96
191.	Riborea Caps 500 mg × 10	Khandelwal	3,23,402	49.90
192.	Adricin Inj. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	Adley Labs	3,03,456	2,616.00
193.	Fludocyte Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg 2 ml × 1	Intas	3,02,410	6,300.20
194.	Rubizen Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1 (/250)	Ranbaxy	2,99,822	1,499.11
195.	Cadria Inj. IV. Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cadila Pharma	2,95,935	1,635.00
196.	Erlotib Tabs 150 mg × 10	Intas	2,95,395	8,439.86
197.	Duxocin Infus Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	#N/A	2,94,827	191.82
198.	Fludara Film C.Tabs 10 mg × 20	Zydus Cadila	2,86,492	28,649.25

1	2	3	4	5
199.	Mexate Inj. Dry Vial 7.50 mg 1 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	2,82,976	23.40
200.	Cytarine Inj. Vial 500 mg 5 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	2,81,236	454.34
201.	Cadria Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	2,77,385	145.00
202.	Cadrubin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	2,67,008	792.31
203.	Ra-Mex Film C. Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	2,64,357	37.69
204.	Adrosal Inj. Vial 50 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	2,63,777	751.50
205.	Mustin Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	RPG Life Sciences	2,41,326	5,886.00
206.	Zexate Inj. 50 mg 2 ml × 1 (/4.9)	Fresenius Kabi	2,27,864	47.06
207.	Epitaz Inj. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	Intas	2,25,449	419.05
208.	Arasid Inj. Vial 1000 mg 10 ml × 1	Intas	2,22,379	764.19
209.	Temotrust Caps 250 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	2,13,433	16,417.95
210.	Temeran Inj. LYO Vial 100 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	1,95,146	3,682.00
211.	Ra-Mex Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	1,76,701	50.00
212.	Imozide Caps 100 mg × 5	Ranbaxy	1,56,053	10,403.51
213.	Zodox Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Intas	1,50,931	156.95
214.	Lymfuda Tabs 10 mg × 5	Natco Pharma	1,46,758	4,316.40
215.	Alrubicin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Alkem	1,46,263	386.46
216.	Merex Inj. Vial 500 mg 5 ml × 1	Intas	1,41,896	419.81
217.	Zuvicin Inj. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	Zuventus Pharma	1,38,595	334.77
218.	Leucoginase Inj. Dry Vial 100 K × 1	VHB Lifesciences	1,35,196	1,275.43
219.	Doxoruben Inj. Dry IV V 10 mg × 1	Khandelwal	1,32,912	187.20
220.	Zubidox Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	RPG Life Sciences	1,25,814	776.63
221.	Epicure Inj. IV LYO V 10 mg 5 ml × 1	Emcure	1,25,301	364.19
222.	Auratrex Film C. Tabs 5 mg × 4	Abbott Healthcare	1,21,900	24.38
223.	Erubin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	RPG Life Sciences	1,19,355	408.75
224.	Zolotem Caps 250 mg × 5	Intas	1,08,160	15,451.43
225.	Auratrex Film C. Tabs 10 mg × 4	Abbott Healthcare	1,03,944	45.71
226.	Kemoplat Inj. Vial 10 mg 20 ml × 1	Fresenius Kabi	98,800	65.00
227.	Pexetrustr Inj. IV LYO V 500 mg × 1	Panacea Biotec	90,514	15,085.71



1	2	3	4	5
228.	Campto Inj. Dry Vial 40 mg × 1	Pfizer	86,400	5,760.00
229.	Plastomet Inj. Vial 25 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Khandelwal	79,951	38.00
230.	Folitrax Tabs 12.5 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	79,254	29.65
231.	Rubizen Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1 (/50)	Ranbaxy	76,802	384.01
232.	Hondrea Caps 500 mg × 10	Alkem	69,566	114.23
233.	Arasid Inj. Vjal 100 mg 1 ml × 1	Intas	66,245	134.10
234.	Bemustin Inj. Lyo Vial 100 mg × 1	Panacea Biotech	63,543	5,295.24
235.	Auratrex Film C.Tabs 2.50 mg × 4	Abbott Healthcare	60,625	13.71
236.	Baximib Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg × 1	Ranbaxy	60,030	12,006.00
237.	Oxyrea Caps 500 mg × 6	Cadila Pharma	53,589	30.14
238.	Zexate Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	Fresenius Kabi	53,541	26.31
239.	Imatero Caps 100 mg × 10	Hetero Healthcare	51,884	926.50
240.	Remtrex Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Alkem	49,404	53.41
241.	Adrosal Inj. Vial 10 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	47,957	110.50
242.	Ifoxa + Mesna Inj. Comb-Pck × 1	Alkem	45,220	351.92
243.	Caditrex Inj. Vial 5 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Cadila Pharma	42,104	38.00
244.	Zolotem Caps 20 mg × 5	Intas	41,600	1,600.00
245.	Zexate Inj. 15 mg 3 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Fresenius Kabi	41,077	37.04
246.	Zubidox Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	RPG Life Sciences	40,875	163.50
247.	Doxotero Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Hetero Healthcare	38,128	179.85
248.	Doxorubicin Inj. Dry IV V 50 mg × 1	#N/A	37,434	870.55
249.	Doxotero Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Hetero Healthcare	28,613	817.50
250.	Dacmed Inj. LYO Vial 200 mg × 1	United Biotech	26,181	429.19
251.	Cytosar Inj. Vial 500 mg 25 ml × 1	Pfizer	24,048	890.67
252.	Biotrexate Inj. AMP 15 mg 3 ml × 1	#N/A	22,576	32.91
253.	Remcyta Inj. Vial 500 mg 5 ml × 1	Alkem	22,153	443.07
254.	Caditrex Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	21,011	14.52
255.	Arasid Inj. Vial 500 mg 5 ml × 1	Intas	20,047	435.81
256.	Remtrex Inj. Dry Vial 15 mg × 1	Alkem	14,186	39.08

1	2	3	4	5
257.	Merex Inj. Vial 25 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Intas	11,623	45.94
258.	Doxorubicin Inj. Dry IV V 10 mg × 1	#N/A	10,166	191.82
259.	Temozam Caps 20 mg × 5	Fresenius Kabi	9,861	1,408.67
260.	Dobixin Inj. IV. Vial 50 mg 25 ml × 1	German Remedies	7,461	932.58
261.	Capsy Tabs 150 mg × 10	Intas	7,238	380.95
262.	Oncotrex-PF Inj. IV. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1	Sun Pharma	6,811	41.03
263.	Methorex Inj. Vial 50 mg 2 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	6,762	42.00
264.	Temsan Caps 100 mg × 10	Emcure	6,408	712.00
265.	Rextop Gel 1% 10 g × 1	Systopic	6,192	81.48
266.	Dacarex Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Alkem	6,011	238.17
267.	Lagicad Inj. Dry Vial 5000 IU × 1	Cadila Pharma	5,000	1,000.00
268.	Cytrosar Inj. Vial 100 mg 1 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	4,974	160.45
269.	Doxorubicin Inj. Dry IV V 10 mg × 1	Khandelwal	4,694	156.45
270.	Cytarabine Inj. Vial 100 mg 5 ml × 1	Pharmacia	4,497	236.66
271.	Imalekcaps 100 mg × 4	Sun Pharma	3,606	721.14
272.	Temotrust Caps 20 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	2,855	1,427.62
273.	Lyphidox Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Alkem	2,025	225.00
274.	Dobixin Inj. IV. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1	German Remedies	1,750	250.04
275.	Alltrex Inj. Vial 50 mg 2 ml × 1	VHB Lifesciences	1,715	53.60
276.	Temozam Caps 250 mg × 5	Fresenius Kabi	1,434	16.29
277.	Daunocin Inj. Vial 20 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	1,314	328.44
278.	Kucil Inj. AMP 250 mg 5 mg × 1	Khandelwal	1,223	11.12
279.	Kucil Inj. AMP 500 mg 5 ml × 1	Khandelwal	739	14.22
280.	Bleocin Inj. AMP 15 mg × 1	Khandelwal	687	687.17
281.	Alltrex Tabs 2.50 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	0	28.18
282.	Asginase Inj. Dry Vial 5000 IU 5 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	0	926.00
283.	Asginase Inj. Dry Vial 10 K 10 ml × 1	Ranbaxy	0	1,227.69
284.	Capcita Caps 500 mg × 12	Wockhardt	0	1,559.20
285.	Captabin Tabs 500 mg × 10	Sanofi Pasteur	0	1,044.00

1	2	3	4	5
286.	Cytarabine Inj. Vial 1 G 50 ml × 1	Pharmacia	0	1,345.60
287.	Dacarin Inj. Vial 100 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	190.00
288.	Dacarin Inj. Vial 200 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	192.00
289.	Dacarin Inj. Vial 500 mg × 1	VHB Lifesciences	0	570.00
290.	Docet Infus. Dry V. 20 mg × 1	Samarth Pharma	0	3,924.00
291.	Docet Infus. Dry V. 80 mg × 1	Samarth Pharma	0	8,175.00
292.	Doxorubicin Inj. IV. AMP 10 mg × 1	Khandelwal	0	237.48
293.	Doxorubicin Inj. IV. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1	Khandelwal	0	700.00
294.	Drix Inj. Dry Vial 2 mg 10 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Wockhardt	0	6,000.00
295.	Dutaxel Infus. Dry V. 100 mg × 1	Samarth Pharma	0	59.95
296.	Endoxan Tabs Sug. COA 50 mg × 10 × 10	Zydus Cadila	0	276.21
297.	Epricin Inj. Dry Vial 10 mg × 1	Sanofi Pasteur	0	355.00
298.	Epricin Inj. Dry Vial 50 mg × 1	Sanofi Pasteur	0	1,350.00
299.	Gliomide Caps 250 mg × 5	Unimark	0	22,072.50
300.	Glisoma Caps 100 mg × 5	Sanofi Pasteur	0	3,967.60
301.	Glisoma Caps 250 mg × 5	Sanofi Pasteur	0	11,990.00
302.	Hytas Caps 500 mg × 10	Intas	0	118.95
303.	Hytas Tabs 1 g × 10	Intas	0	193.24
304.	IFOS Infus. Dry V. 1 g × 1	Cipla	0	190.06
305.	Imozide Tabs 20 mg × 5	Ranbaxy	0	1,692.30
306.	Lagicad Inj. Dry Vial 10 K × 1	Cadila Pharma	0	1,260.00
307.	Leucomax Inj. Dry Vial 150 Y × 1	Unident Manufact	0	2,079.72
308.	Lomtin Caps 40 mg × 5	Dr. Reddys Labs	0	553.08
309.	Lomtin Caps 40 mg × 1	Dr. Reddys Labs	0	93.80
310.	Methorex Tab Uncoated 2.50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	0	16.33
311.	Mexate Vial Dry+Sol 250 mg 10 ml × 1	Zydus Cadila	0	44.73
312.	Myran Tabs 2 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	0	45.36
313.	Natulan Caps 50 mg × 50	VHB Lifesciences	0	535.63
314.	Neodrea Caps 500 mg × 6	VHb Lifesciences	0	66.24

1	2	3	4	5
315.	Neozine Caps 50 mg × 10	VHb Lifesciences	0	241.90
316.	Norubin Inj. Dry Vial 20 mg × 1	Cadila Pharma	0	329.62
317.	Oncodrla Inj. Amp 10 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	0	151.62
318.	Codria Inj. Vial 50 mg × 1	Sun Pharma	0	777.15
319.	Oncotrex Inj. IV. Vial 10 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Sun Pharma	0.	41.72
320.	Purinertone Tabs 50 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	0	87.90
321.	Rextop Gel 0.25 % 20 G × 1	Systopic		72.63
322.	Sutent Caps 12.5 mg × 28	Pfizer	. n o 01	49,067.17
323.	Vibzi Tabs 5 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	lit o	53.60
324.	Vibzi Tab Uncoated 7.50 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	0	72.00
325.	Zealata Caps 100 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	0	808.00
	<b>L04C Immunosuppressive Drugs</b>		<b>77,69,28,257</b>	
1.	Azoran Tab Uncoated 50 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	18,81,07,333	81.45
2.	Remicade Inj. Dry Vial 100 mg × 1	Janssen	6,14,16,029	32,826.20
3.	MMF Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	3,38,85,499	380.95
4.	Cellcept Tabs 500 mg × 10	Unident Manufact.	3,29,24,494	712.96
5.	Pangraf Caps 1 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	3,25,06,863	328.00
6.	Mycept Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	3,02,43,600	600.00
7.	Atgam Inj. Vial 50 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Pharmacia	2,67,87,600	12,600.00
8.	Mycofit-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Intas	1,96,20,559	784.54
9.	Renodapt-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Biocon	1,95,17,874	592.69
10.	Tacromus Caps 1 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	1,40,41,248	311.55
11.	Vingraf Caps 1 mg × 10	Emcure	1,40,08,653	299.58
12.	Siromus Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 6	Zydus Cadila	1,35,82,762	795.43
13.	Mofilet Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Emcure	1,31,60,452	533.33
14.	Mofilet-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Emcure	1,31,47,651	533.33
15.	Panimun Bioral Softgel Caps 100 mg × 6	Panacea Biotec	1,31,02,133	628.95
16.	Pangraf Caps 0.5 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	1,13,81,540	168.00
17.	Renodapt Caps 500 mg × 10	Biocon	1,09,57,252	844.75

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mycofit Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Intas	1,02,31,361	817.92
19.	Mycept-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	94,68,049	571.43
20.	Tacromus-Caps 5 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	91,50,928	1,512.55
21.	Zymurine Tab Uncoated 50 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	85,27,265	61.64
22.	Pangraf Caps 2 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	84,71,559	595.08
23.	Psorid Caps 100 mg × 5	Biocon	77,31,159	454.48
24.	Sandimmun Neoral Caps 100 mg × 5	Novartis	75,56,768	736.24
25.	Rocas Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 6	Emcure	75,32,300	818.89
26.	Tacrograf Caps 1 mg × 10	Biocon	73,37,552	248.52
27.	Mycomune-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Zydus Cadila	65,49,908	809.33
28.	Psorid Caps 50 mg × 5	Biocon	59,57,046	197.60
29.	Takfa Caps 1 mg × 10	Intas	58,21,451	298.49
30.	Lenalid Caps 10 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	56,27,016	11,772.00
31.	Steroidin Inj. AMP 2 ml × 1	Union Drug	55,37,465	12.82
32.	Advacan Tab Uncoated 0.50 mg × 10	Biocon	52,88,645	914.29
33.	Myelomide Caps 15 mg × 30	Ranbaxy	52,52,325	9,230.80
34.	Panimun Bioral Oral Solut. 100 mg 50 ml × 1	Panacea Biotec	47,55,144	3,962.62
35.	Mycoral Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Wockhardt	47,39,328	352.00
36.	Mycept Caps 250 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	45,66,735	323.08
37.	Cyclophil ME Softgel Caps 50 mg × 5	Biocon	40,61,360	219.87
38.	Tacrograf Caps 2 mg × 10	Biocon	37,88,550	433.82
39.	Vingraf Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Emcure	37,67,921	158.87
40.	Azoran Tab Uncoated 25 mg × 25	RPG Life Sciences	35,87,076	91.03
41.	Cellcept Caps 250 mg × 10	Unident Manufact	35,14,301	727.90
42.	Lenalid Caps 5 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	28,51,440	6,540.00
43.	Imudrops Eye Drops 0.05 % 0.50 ml × 1	Cipla	27,60,434	23.62
44.	Tacloran Caps 1 mg × 10	Wockhardt	27,45,484	136.07
45.	Imuran Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 25	Glaxosmithkline	26,75,931	341.71
46.	Panimun Bioral Caps 100 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	26,54,129	518.79

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Lenalid Caps 25 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	26,13,820	23,980.00
48.	Mycomune Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Zyodus Cadila	26,12,844	761.54
49.	Panimun Bioral Caps 50 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	24,76,531	282.29
50.	Tacrograf Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Biocon	24,23,205	126.36
51.	Thymogam Inj. Vial 250 mg 5 ml × 1	Bharat Serum	24,13,260	3,678.75
52.	Emtor Tabs 1 g × 10	Emcure	21,93,410	888.38
53.	Arpimune ME Caps 50 mg × 5	RPG Life Sciences	21,69,445	166.56
54.	Cyclophil ME Oral Solut. 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1)	Biocon	20,07,098	2,803.21
55.	Arpimune ME Caps 100 mg × 5	RPG Life Sciences	19,28,634	297.57
56.	Cyclophil ME Softgel Caps 100 mg × 6	Biocon	19,00,687	490.50
57.	Mycept Film C. Tabs 750 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	18,70,811	907.72
58.	Mycophen Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Micro Labs	18,50,528	684.62
59.	Vingraf Caps 2 mg × 10	Emcure	17,39,370	541.86
60.	Rapacan Tabs 1 mg × 10	Biocon	16,37,943	327.00
61.	Mofetyl Tabs 360 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	15,51,858	740.39
62.	Graftin Caps 100 mg × 5	Core	15,37,930	447.27
63.	Mycept-S Enter C. Tabs 180 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	15,36,276	305.18
64.	Emcept Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Emcure	15,12,695	616.42
65.	Imuza Tab Uncoated 50 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	14,85,288	76.93
66.	Takfa Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Intas	14,69,848	139.71
67.	Emgraf Caps 1 mg × 10	Emcure	14,56,843	329.23
68.	Seegraf Caps 1 mg × 10	Micro Labs	13,69,934	334.62
69.	Siropan Film C. Tabs 1 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	13,43,911	1,188.25
70.	Emcept Tabs 500 mg × 10	Emcure	11,88,458	616.42
71.	Panimun Bioral Caps 25 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	11,53,808	148.00
72.	Cyclophil ME Softgel Caps 25 mg × 5	Biocon	10,51,305	81.75
73.	Azathioprine Tabs 50 mg × 10	Alkem	10,13,409	51.51
74.	Psorid Caps 25 mg × 5	Biocon	8,96,807	98.80
75.	Arpimune ME Caps 25 mg × 5	RPG Life Sciences	8,63,375	90.92

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Takfa Caps 2 mg × 10	Intas	8,53,701	587.14
77.	Graftin Caps 50 mg × 5	Core	8,19,468	246.82
78.	Emgraf Caps 2 mg × 10	Emcure	8,01,905	537.11
79.	Lenome Caps 25 mg × 30	Intas	7,40,586	13,714.56
80.	Mycoforce Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	6,96,547	384.62
81.	Mofilet Tabs 750 mg × 10	Emcure	6,85,817	586.67
82.	Vingraf Caps 5 mg × 10	Emcure	6,72,206	1,500.46
83.	Mofetyl Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	6,35,478	627.39
84.	Psorid Oral Solut. 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Biocon	6,13,697	3,771.44
85.	Psien Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Biocon	5,81,946	603.76
86.	Baxmune Film C. Tabs 500 mg × 10	Ranbaxy	5,75,937	631.51
87.	Pangraf Caps 5 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	5,57,598	1,502.96
88.	Glatimer Inj. AMP 20 mg 2 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Natco Pharma	5,41,705	746.15
89.	Lenome Caps 10 mg × 10	Intas	4,66,666	2,666.66
90.	Panimun Bioral Caps 50 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	4,64,873	185.43
91.	Mycophen-S Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Micro Labs	4,43,689	615.38
92.	Thymoglobulin Inj. Dry Vial 25 mg 0.50 ml × 1	Unident Manufact.	4,34,256	5,232.00
93.	Consiral Caps 100 mg × 5	Emcure	4,09,144	571.43
94.	Picept Enter C. Tabs 360 mg × 10	Lupin Labs	3,96,854	604.96
95.	Tadicept Caps 1 mg × 10	Lupin Labs	3,91,320	264.71
96.	Lenomust Caps 10 mg × 30	Panacea Biotec	3,57,943	6,628.57
97.	Arpimune ME Liquid 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	RPG Life Sciences	3,38,003	2,905.12
98.	Emgraf Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Emcure	3,29,921	157.48
99.	Thansimune Tab Uncoated 50 mg × 10	Troikaa Pharma	3,24,091	54.57
100.	Mofetyl Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	2,94,085	304.43
101.	Seegraf Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Micro Labs	2,61,759	182.03
102.	Renodapt Caps 250 mg × 10	Biocon	2,55,485	425.10
103.	Advacan Tab Uncoated 0.25 mg × 10	Biocon	2,46,403	457.14
104.	Imunotac Caps 1 mg × 10	Rpg Life Sciences	2,30,265	305.96

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Imusporin Caps 100 mg × 5	Cipla	2,23,350	330.40
106.	Lenomust Caps 25 mg × 30	Panacea Biotec	2,05,714	13,714.29
107.	Crolim Caps 1 mg × 60	Core	1,74,226	1,796.14
108.	Tacloran Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Wockhardt	1,67,401	79.00
109.	Picept Enter C. Tabs 180 mg × 10	Lupin Labs	1,63,391	322.27
110.	Mofilet Film C. Tabs 250 mg × 10	Emcure	1,49,120	320.00
111.	Lenalid Caps 15 mg × 30	Natco Pharma	1,42,245	15,805.00
112.	Azofit Tabs 50 mg × 10	Intas	1,35,552	69.23
113.	Imunotac Caps 0.50 mg × 10	RPG Life Sciences	1,02,297	150.54
114.	Lenome Caps 5 mg × 10	Intas	1,02,095	1,523.81
115.	Rocas Susp 1 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Emcure	96,221	300.69
116.	Graftin Caps 25 mg × 5	Core	96,010	134.28
117.	Panimun Bioral Caps 100 mg × 30	Panacea Biotec	94,903	2,156.88
118.	Panimun Inj. IV. Vial 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1ml)	Panacea Biotec	76,353	3,817.67
119.	Imusporin Caps 50 mg × 5	Cipla	68,429	172.80
120.	Consiral Caps 50 mg × 5	Emcure	63,558	295.62
121.	Renofix-S Tabs 360 mg × 10	Unichem	57,103	588.69
122.	Tacroforce Caps 1 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	36,876	304.76
123.	Panimun Bioral Caps 10 mg × 5	Panacea Biotec	33,159	394.75
124.	Mycoral Enter C. Tabs 180 mg × 10	Wockhardt	30,400	200.00
125.	Crolim Caps 0.50 mg × 60	Core	25,705	918.03
126.	Tadlcept Caps 0.50 mg × 10	Lupin Labs	23,049	142.28
127.	Olmis Caps 1 mg × 10	Unichem	16,661	292.30
128.	Imusporin Caps 25 mg × 5	Cipla	16,157	86.40
129.	Panimun Bioral Caps 25 mg × 10	Panacea Biotec	11,856	141.14
130.	Azoprine Tabs 50 mg × 10	VHB Lifesciences	9,093	57.92
131.	Consiral Caps 25 mg × 5	Emcure	9,016	147.81
132.	Imuran Film C. Tabs 50 mg × 10	Glaxosmithkline	3,975	61.15
133.	Tacroforce Caps 0.50 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	1,981	152.38



1	2	3	4	5
134.	Renofix-M Caps 250 mg × 10	Unichem	1,510	302.09
135.	Graftin Oral Solut. 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Core	0	4,003.93
136.	Iblo Eye Drops 0.05 % 3 ml × 1	Ajanta Pharma	0	148.18
137.	Imusporin Caps 25 mg × 1	Cipla	0	17.97
138.	Imusporin Oral Solut. 100 mg 50 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	Cipla	0	3,760.50
139.	IORT3 Inj. 1 mg 5 ml × 1 (/1 ml)	USV	0	7,040.00
140.	Myelomide V 5 mg × 30	Ranbaxy	0	3,307.69
141.	Myelomide Caps 10 mg × 30	Ranbaxy	0	6,769.23
142.	Olmis Caps 5 mg × 10	Unichem	0	1,307.70
143.	Rapamune Tabs Sug. COA 1 mg × 10	Wyeth Limited	0	1,009.55
144.	Renofix-M Tabs 500 mg × 10	Unichem	0	573.20
145.	Siromus Oral Solut. 5 mg 50 ml × 1 (/5 ml)	Zydus Cadila	0	6,825.12
146.	Steroidin Inj. AMP 2 ml × 50	Union Drug	0	640.90
147.	Takfa Caps 5 mg × 10	Intas	0	1,426.47
148.	Tacroforce Caps 2 mg × 10	IPCA Labs	0	609.52
149.	Thycad Caps 50 mg × 10	Cadila Pharma	0	286.85

### Foreign Companies in Power Sector

3248. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foreign companies are desirous of entering power sector in the country especially in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of foreign companies working in the power sector in the country and the States where they are working, State-wise including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in the power sector, under the automatic route, for:—

(i) Generation and transmission of electric energy

produced in hydro electric, coal/lignite based thermal, oil based thermal and gas based thermal power plants;

(ii) Non-Conventional Energy Generation and Distribution;

(iii) Distribution of elective energy to households, industrial, commercial and other users; and

(iv) Power Trading.

Accordingly, any foreign power company can enter power sector through FDI route.

Further, several global power plant equipment manufacturing companies from Japan, Europe and USA have formed Joint Ventures with Indian Companies for establishing manufacturing base in India for the manufacture of supercritical boilers/turbine generators and technology transfer. The companies are Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan with L&T at Gujarat; Hitachi, Japan with BGR at Tamil

Nadu; Toshiba, Japan with JSW at Tamil Nadu; Alstom, France with Bharat Forge at Gujarat; Ansaldo Caldie, Italy with Gammon at Tamil Nadu; Babcock and Wilcox, USA with Thermax at Maharashtra; Hitachi Power Europe GmbH (Germany) with BGR at Tamil Nadu. Doosan, Korea (100% FDI) has come to establish its manufacturing facilities on their own strength in Tamil Nadu.

Besides, CLP India Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of CLP Holdings has set up a 1320 MW thermal power project at Haryana. In addition, M/s. AES (Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.) proposes to setup 2×660 MW Thermal Power Project in Chhattisgarh and Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (A Joint Venture of Government of Odisha and AES Corporation USA) also proposes to setup a new Thermal Power Project (2×660 MW) in Odisha.

#### Private Sector Investment in Power Sector

3249. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector investment in power sector has been narrowed down in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to boost the private sector investment in power sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYAM. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), private sector investment in power sector during the last three years and the current year is given below:—

(Rs. crores)			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Projection)
56476	86646	106975	85578

(c) and (d) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in power sector, under the automatic route for generation, transmission and distribution. Moreover, the Budget 2012-13, among other things, has:—

- Allowed issue of tax-free bonds for Rs. 60,000 crore to finance infrastructure projects, which include Rs.10,000 crore for Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.(IRFC), India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd (IIFCL) and power sector.
- Allowed External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) to part finance Rupee Debt of existing power projects.
- Reduced the rate of withholding tax on interest payments on ECBs from 20% to 5% for three years to provide low cost funds to infrastructure sectors including power.
- Continued to allow repatriation of dividends from foreign subsidiaries of Indian companies to India at a lower tax rate of 15% as against that of 30% for another year up to March 31, 2013.
- Extended additional depreciation of 20% in the initial year to new assets acquired by power generation companies.
- Provided domestic thermal power producers full exemption from basic customs duty and a concessional CVD of 1% to steam coal for two years till March 2014.

Apart from this, Government of India has taken a number of legislative, policy and administrative measures to enhance private participation in the power sector. Some of these measures are:—

- (i) Enactment of new Electricity Act, 2003.
- (ii) De-licensing of thermal generation. Further captive generation is freely permitted.
- (iii) Structural reforms for State Electricity Board.
- (iv) Formation of Central and State Regulatory Commissions.
- (v) Formulation of National Grid.
- (vi) Open access in Transmission and Distribution.
- (vii) Power trading being recognized as a distinct activity.
- (viii) Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

- (ix) Reduction in T&D losses.
- (x) Mega Power Policy under which further rationalization measures have been approved recently (withdrawn since 19.07.2012).
- (xi) Issue of guidelines for competitive bidding for procurement of Power by distribution licensees under the Electricity Act.
- (xii) Notification of Tariff Policy.
- (xiii) Notification of National Electricity Policy.
- (xiv) Notification of the Hydro Policy, 2008.
- (xv) Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPP) initiative.
- (e) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) and (d) above.

**Literacy Rate Amongst Minority Communities**

3250. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total percentage of literacy rate amongst the minority communities in the country;
- (b) the details of the programmes or schemes that have been launched by the Government to increase the literacy rate among them; and

(c) the funds allocated for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The total percentage of literacy rate among the minority communities in the country as per 2001 census is as under:—

Muslims	—	59.1%
Christians	—	80.3%
Sikhs	—	69.4%
Buddhists	—	72.7%
Parsis	—	No separate data is available for Parsi community.

(b) Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country including minority communities.

(c) A Statement indicating the details of funds released as Central Share during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise under Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission is enclosed.

**Statement**

*The details of funds released as central share under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto 16.11.2012)
1	2	2	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92	11605.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	2260.53	-
3.	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00	-
4.	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51	4770.29
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00	-

1	2	2	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12	—
8.	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	71.62	269.84
10.	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	887.24	—
12.	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00	4011.44
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	2817.61	—
14.	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00	—
15.	Manipur	262.25	0.00	474.84	—
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00	—
17.	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	119.81	—
18.	Odisha	349.89	0.00	964.37	667.68
19..	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00	—
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11	—
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	155.74	1375.04
23.	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09	—
25.	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73	—
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00	2952.05
Total		32598.10	34322.86	45604.40	25652.15

### Controlling of MRP of Drugs

3251. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has any system to collect information on retail prices of drugs with a view to control their Maximum Retail Price;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to collect such information to control the MRP fixed by the drug manufacturers?

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) Yes, Madam. Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals / NGOs and report from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to

ensure compliances of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA. Price list submitted by the companies in Form V are also scrutinized for the purpose.

In respect of non-scheduled drugs NPPA regularly monitors the movement of prices for which the monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose. Wherever price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

[Translation]

#### Increase in Prices of Medicines

3252. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the prices of medicines under.

#### 1. Percentage number of packs whose prices increased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2009-10	1.99	0.62	4.75	0.01	0.07	3.21	0.14	0.003	2.92	0.03	0.02	2.66
2010-11	0.09	0.02	1.98	0.22	0.09	2.28	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.30	0.01	1.89
2011-12	0.07	0.02	1.49	0.01	0.004	1.77	0.19	0.03	5.00	0.007	0.03	0.10
2012-13	0.08	0.08	0.64	—	0.01							

#### 2. Percentage number of packs whose prices decreased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
2009-10	1.32	0.48	5.15	0.02	0.02	2.96	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.02	0.03	0.87
2010-11	0.06	0.01	1.45	0.14	0.03	1.15	0.01	0.02	0.88	0.15	0.01	0.62
2011-12	0.01	0.04	0.89	0.03	0.008	0.67	0.12	0.02	3.74	0.003	0.02	0.03
2012-13	0.03	0.01	0.74	0.01	0.02							

#### 3. Percentage number of packs whose prices remain stable:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009-10	96.69	98.90	90.10	99.96	99.92	93.83	99.84	99.99	95.76	99.95	99.96	96.47

decontrolled categories have shot up in comparison to that of controlled category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any scheme to control the prices of such medicines; and

(d) 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) and (b) In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). In respect of non scheduled formulations there is no control on the launch price of the formulations.

The details of percentage number of packs whose prices have increased or decreased or remained stable on the monthly basis in percentage terms as per Retail Audit Reports of IMS Health Research Pvt. Ltd for the last three financial years and current year are as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2010-11	99.85	99.97	96.57	99.65	99.88	96.57	99.91	99.95	96.66	99.55	99.98	97.49
2011-12	99.92	99.94	97.62	99.96	99.99	97.56	99.69	99.95	91.26	99.99	99.95	99.87
2012-13	99.89	99.91	98.62	99.99	99.97							

(c) and (d) NPPA regularly monitors the prices of non scheduled drugs based on monthly reports furnished by IMS Health. In case a company increases the prices of non scheduled formulation exceeding 10% per annum, NPPA suitably intervenes and where required prices are fixed under para 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995.

#### Power Projects in Maharashtra

3253. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction to various public and private power projects in eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra have been accorded by the Government;

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

(c) whether any measures have been undertaken to ensure the supply of coal to those power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Thus, no sanction is required for setting up a power project in the country.

(c) and (d) To ensure the supply of coal to power projects in the country including Maharashtra, Ministry of Coal has been requested to expedite signing of Fuel Supply Agreement by CIL with power utilities. Moreover, following steps have been taken by the Government to mitigate shortage of coal in thermal power plants of the country:

(i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited (CIL) are being insisted upon to enhance production of coal in the country.

(ii) Thrust on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks.

(iii) Import of coal, to the extent technically feasible, to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

#### Action on Proposals Received Under MSDP

3254. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the various State Governments under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for the welfare of minorities in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), the State Governments are allocated funds for its implementation. The plan proposals from State Governments are received accordingly and all the plan proposals with adequate information and clarifications are approved. In the 11th Five Year Plan, against total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore to the State Governments/UTs, plan proposals for Rs. 3733.90 crore were approved. Against this approval, Rs. 2935.30 crore was released to the States/UTs. The programme has been continued in the current year (2012-13). District Plans worth Rs. 812.56 crore have been approved and Rs. 345.04 crore has been released till 30.11.12. State-wise details of allocation, approvals, and release are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	During 11th Five Year Plan			During 2012-13	
		Allocation	Approvals	Release	Approvals	Release
1.	Uttar Pradesh	101570.00	100300.85	79012.30	37829.93	12761.48
2.	West Bengal	68610.00	68579.68	61139.52	33805.56	14998.18
3.	Assam	70350.00	69275.35	46892.62	889.75	444.87
4.	Bihar	52320.00	52280.58	40563.07		1445.01
5.	Manipur	13910.00	13912.58	12043.01		
6.	Haryana	4920.00	4919.90	4187.89		
7.	Jharkhand	18140.00	17997.54	13944.70	5122.48	275.90
8.	Uttarakhand	5950	5227.77	3235.84	423.05	192.59
9.	Maharashtra	6000	5993.93	5671.69		
10.	Karnataka	3990	3914.40	3793.15	71.4	35.70
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1500.00	1242.85	68.25		541.28
12.	Odisha	3130	3129.92	2562.21	1136.25	730.84
13.	Meghalaya	3050	3047.65	3047.65		
14.	Kerala	1500.00	1500.00	1462.92	750.00	412.07
15.	Mizoram	4590.00	3895.33	2724.93	631.37	315.69
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	1500	1349.61		
17.	Delhi	2210	2191.15	1099.73		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00	1493.30	1398.30		
19.	Sikkim	1500.00	1268.59	1100.02	214.51	191.26
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.0	11711.70	8232.15	381.92	1759.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>378040</b>	<b>373383.07</b>	<b>293529.56</b>	<b>81256.22</b>	<b>34504.30</b>

*[English]*

**Repairing of Damaged River  
Embankments**

constructed in the State of West Bengal are in a deplorable condition;

3255. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government would chalk out a concrete plan for repairing these embankments;

(a) whether most of the river embankments/barrage

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The State Governments maintain the embankments constructed in the States. The Union Government only supplements the efforts made by the State Governments by providing technical inputs of advisory nature and financial assistance of promotional nature in order to enable the State Governments in management of critical embankments. However, as regards Farakka Barrage Project (FBP) which is under the Central Government, the afflux bunds of 58.15 km. at Farakka and Jangipur, marginal embankments of 11 km. upstream of Farakka barrage and circuit embankment of 28.415 km. at Bhutni Diara, which were constructed during 1964-75 by FBP are very old and needs large repairs.

(c) and (d) During XI Plan, the Government of India launched a Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance to the State Governments including Government of West Bengal for works related to river management etc. including raising and strengthening of existing embankments and restoration of earlier damaged flood management works. Under this programme, a total of six projects of West Bengal with an estimated cost of Rs. 48.09 crore for raising and strengthening/restoration of damaged embankments were approved and the central assistance of Rs. 26.72 crore was released during XI Plan up to 31st March, 2012. In respect of Farakka Barrage project, the project authority has also incurred an expenditure of 0.76 crore on Repair and maintenance of these embankments of FBP during XI Plan. Provision for Repair and maintenance of these embankments/bunds of FBP have been kept in XII Plan, out of which repair of left afflux bunds of Farrakka and Jangipur barrages and construction of retired embankment in a length of 2000m has been completed by FBP during 2012. Repair and maintenance of these embankments/bunds of FBP is continuous process and are taken up based on safety requirements and recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee of FBP.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Funds for Technology Infusion

3256. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked and utilised by Government on the visits of business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) facilitating joint ventures, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on organising exhibitions, fairs and buyers-seller meets in India in which international bodies participated, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints of submission of false information/documents by some organisations for claiming grant from the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, under the International Cooperation Scheme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, financial assistance on reimbursement basis is provided for deputation of MSME business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion /upgradation, facilitating joint ventures etc. The details of the funds earmarked and utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:—

(In Rs. lakh)

Year	Funds Earmarked	Funds Utilized
2009-10	200.00	200.00
2010-11	400.00	399.42
2011-12	1000.00	165.00
2012-13 (upto 30.11.12)	400.00	157.00

(b) Organizations of the Ministry, namely Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Coir Board and National Small Industries Corporation organize exhibitions, fairs and buyers-seller meets in India in which international bodies also participate. The expenditure incurred by these organizations on the aforesaid activities during the last three years and the current year are as below:—



(In Rs. Lakh)	
Year	Expenditure
2009-10	613.51
2010-11	774.78
2011-12	745.75
2012-13 (upto 30.11.12)	425.96

(c) No complaints of submission of false information/ documents by some organisation for claiming grant from this Ministry have been received.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### Central Acts Passed

3257. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Acts passed by the Parliament have not been implemented due to the delay in issue of notifications to give them the force of law; and

(b) if so, the details of the Central Acts passed by the Parliament since 1995 giving the names of the Acts, Ministry concerned, year of passing the Act and the reasons for delay to issue notification to enforce the Law?

THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Certain Central Acts have not so far

been brought into force by the concerned administrative Ministries for various administrative reasons and stage of preparedness. The requisite information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Water Disputes

3258. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the Tribunals set up by the Government to resolve the water disputes among the States;

(b) the details of Tribunals which have given their awards and the same have been challenged before the Supreme Court and as a result Tribunal awards could not be implemented;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on these tribunals during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up single forum for all the inter State water disputes and to provide quasi judicial status to such body?

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

Sl.No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	Award given on July, 1980
2	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	Award given on May, 1976
3	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi and Beas Water Disputes Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference relating to the matter is before Supreme Court

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

(c) The name of the present inter-State water disputes under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956

and expenditure incurred by them during the last five years is given below:—

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribunal	Financial year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal	62.95	82.66	117.27	83.45	38.25
2.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	119.10	141.15	215.41	223.84	185.80
3.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	109.00	144.70	178.44	166.77	167.00
4.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	—	—	—	59.04	168.27
5.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	—	—	—	8.45	77.25

(d) The proposal for setting up a standing tribunal for all Inter State River Water Disputes is at conceptual stage at present.

[Translation]

#### Sharing of Posts in BBMB

3259. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reference has been made to the Union Government under Rule 7 of Bhakra Beas Management

Board (BBMB) Rules, 1974 for sharing of the posts in BBMB between Beas project and Bhakra Complex;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Additional information on State-wise share of Capital

Cost, Operation & Maintenance Cost, benefits and strength of Staff in Bhakra and Beas projects was sought from Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) for taking a view in the matter. The BBMB has recently furnished the additional information which is under examination by the Government.

[English]

### Manual Scavenging in Railways

3260. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have sought an exemption from the proposed law for the ban on manual scavenging;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether proposed law would give nine months to make the transition from the present system of dry latrines and manual cleaning to scientific disposal of human waste; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to meet the provisions of proposed law and ensure hygiene and proper sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) On Indian Railways, there are no dry latrines in railway stations, offices or residential quarters and therefore, there is no manual scavenging in Indian Railway controlled area. Concrete aprons have been provided for the tracks at platforms and mechanized cleaning through high-powered water jets is undertaken. In order to address the problem of open discharge of human waste on tracks, significant efforts have been put in by Railways for elimination of the problem in a phased manner by introduction of bio-toilets in railway coaches.

- [Translation]

### Increase in Competitiveness among Fertilizer Producing Units

3261. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the competitiveness among the fertilizer producing units in order to enhance their capacity; and

- (b) 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) and (b) The Government has been implementing New Pricing Scheme(NPS) for urea manufacturing units in different stages since 2003. The primary consideration and goal of the NPS is to encourage efficiency parameters of international standards, based on usage of most efficient feedstock, state of art technology and also ensure viable rate of return to units. The NPS-III has measures to incentivize urea units to produce beyond their reassessed capacity. So far as P&K fertilizers is concerned, the NBS has been implemented for P&K fertilizers w.e.f. 01.04.2010 under which a fixed subsidy is provided on all subsidized P&K fertilizers. MRP is fixed by the companies. Therefore, in order to maximize profit, the fertilizer companies will tend to increase its efficiency, production etc.

[English]

### National Electricity Policy

3262. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Electricity Policy envisages to provide supply of electricity at reasonable rate to rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken to implement reasonable rate in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYAM. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Electricity Policy, inter alia, provides for supply of electricity to all areas including rural areas at reasonable rates. The relevant provisions of Para 5.1 of the National Electricity Policy on rural electrification are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) The Tariff Policy and Rural Electrification Policy notified by the Central Government under section 3 and section 4 and 5 of the Electricity Act, 2003 respectively also aim at providing quality and reliable power supply at reasonable rates in the country.

Further, the Appropriate Commissions, which are empowered for determination of tariff under the provisions of

the Act are to be guided by the said policies notified under the Act.

### **Statement**

#### **5.1 Rural Electrification**

5.1.1 The key development objective of the power sector is supply of electricity to all areas including rural areas as mandated in section 6 of the Electricity Act. Both the central government and state governments would jointly endeavour to achieve this objective at the earliest. Consumers, particularly those who are ready to pay a tariff which reflects efficient costs have the right to get uninterrupted twenty four hours supply of quality power. About 56% of rural households have not yet been electrified even though many of these households are willing to pay for electricity. Determined efforts should be made to ensure that the task of rural electrification for securing electricity access to all households and also ensuring that electricity reaches poor and marginal sections of the society at reasonable rates is completed within the next five years.

5.1.2 Reliable rural electrification system will aim at creating the following:—

- (a) Rural Electrification Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least one 33/11 kv (or 66/11 kv) substation in every Block and more if required as per load, networked and connected appropriately to the state transmission system.
- (b) Emanating from REDB would be supply feeders and one distribution transformer at least in every village settlement.
- (c) Household Electrification from distribution transformer to connect every household on demand.
- (d) Wherever above is not feasible (it is neither cost effective nor the optimal solution to provide grid connectivity) decentralized distributed generation facilities together with local distribution network would be provided so that every household gets access to electricity. This would be done either through conventional or

non-conventional methods of electricity generation whichever is more suitable and economical. Non-conventional sources of energy could be utilized even where grid connectivity exists provided it is found to be cost effective.

- (e) Development of infrastructure would also cater for requirement of agriculture and other economic activities including irrigation pump sets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chain and social services like health and education.

5.1.3 Particular attention would be given in household electrification to dalit bastis, tribal areas and other weaker sections.

5.1.4 Rural Electrification Corporation of India, a Government of India enterprise will be the nodal agency at Central Government level to implement the programme for achieving the goal set by National Common Minimum Programme of giving access to electricity to all the households in next five years. Its role is being suitably enlarged to ensure timely implementation of rural electrification projects.

5.1.5 Targetted expansion in access to electricity for rural households in the desired timeframe can be achieved if the distribution licensees recover at least the cost of electricity and related O&M expenses from consumers, except for lifeline support to households below the poverty line who would need to be adequately subsidized. Subsidies should be properly targeted at the intended beneficiaries in the most efficient manner. Government recognizes the need for providing necessary capital subsidy and soft long-term debt finances for investment in rural electrification as this would reduce the cost of supply in rural areas. Adequate funds would need to be made available for the same through the Plan process. Also commensurate organizational support would need to be created for timely implementation. The Central Government would assist the State Governments in achieving this.

5.1.6 Necessary institutional framework would need to be put in place not only to ensure creation of rural

electrification infrastructure but also to operate and maintain supply system for securing reliable power supply to consumers. Responsibility of operation and maintenance and cost recovery could be discharged by utilities through appropriate arrangements with Panchayats, local authorities, NGOs and other franchisees etc.

5.1.7 The gigantic task of rural electrification requires appropriate cooperation among various agencies of the State Governments, Central Government and participation of the community. Education and awareness programmes would be essential for creating demand for electricity and for achieving the objective of effective community participation.

#### **Sale of Drugs at Higher Prices**

3263. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many pharmaceutical companies have been selling drugs whose prices are controlled under the Government's Drug Price Control Order at higher than stipulated prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against these companies for violation of these orders;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the rules to avoid such cases in future; and

(d) 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) Yes, Madam. There are a number of cases where pharmaceutical companies have been found to be selling some of their medicines to the consumers at a price higher than the price notified by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

(b) In confirmed cases of overcharging, the excess amount charged by selling medicines at higher price than the price fixed by NPPA including interest there on is recovered from the pharmaceutical companies under paragraph 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Since inception, there are 885 cases as on

31.10.2012 where demand notices have been issued by NPPA to the pharmaceutical companies for recovery of Rs.2577.28 Crore towards overcharging including interest out of which, Rs. 232.52 Crore has been realized, Rs.2260.80 Crore is under litigation and pending in various courts, Rs. 16.26 Crore is pending for recovery with Collectors of various States and the balance amount of Rs. 67.70 Crore is under process.

(c) and (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP-2012) approved by the Cabinet on 22.11.2012 has been notified on 7.12.2012. Based on the same a new Drug Price Control Order shall be prepared/notified.

#### **Budget Earmarked for Education**

3264. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the proportion of the total budget earmarked for education in 2012-13 that has been targeted for minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): The total budget earmarked for education in 2012-13 that has been targeted for Minorities under the two Schemes viz. (1) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM) and (2) Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development is Rs. 175 Cr. and Rs. 50 Cr. respectively.

As regards other Schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, no specific sub-allocation has been targeted for education of minority communities, however, students of minority community who fulfill the criteria of various schemes draw benefits of those schemes.

Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three Scholarship Schemes and one Fellowship Scheme for Educational Empowerment of notified Minority Communities. The total budget earmarked for these Schemes for the year 2012-13 is as under:—

- |       |  |                 |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| (i)   | Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme            | : Rs. 900 crore |
| (ii)  | Post-matric Scholarship Scheme           | : Rs. 500 crore |
| (iii) | Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme | : Rs. 220 crore |

- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship : Rs. 70 crore

The total budget allocation for Educational Empowerment programme in the Ministry of Minority Affairs for notified minority communities is Rs. 1690 Cr. out of total budget allocation of Rs. 3135 Cr.

#### Rural Development Fellows Programme

3265. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced rural fellowship in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences to implement the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows Programme, which aims to support welfare initiatives;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof and manner in which it would be useful to the poor people especially belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and other minority sections in the society in the Twelfth Plan period in each State; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for the aforesaid project during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) On 13th September, 2011, Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development announced a scheme of Rural Development Fellows referred as Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) for deploying young professionals under the district administration in each of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts spread over the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The main objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity for capacity building of young professionals who may come forward to work in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas which have low development indicators and a high proportion of tribal and SC population. In the course of the Fellowship, the PMRD Fellows may be called upon to provide managerial support to the District Administration in the IAP districts and to act as development facilitators particularly in implementation and monitoring of the flagship schemes in the Rural Development Sector.

- (c) The funds allocated by the Government for the PMRDF scheme during the financial year 2011-12 and current financial year are as under:—

Financial year	Funds allocated under the budget head of 'Assistance to CAPART'
2011-12	Rs. 07.50 crores
2012-13	Rs. 23.00 crores

[Translation]

#### Additional Funds Under IAY

3266. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States from which proposals have been received by the Union Government to provide additional funds under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for flood and drought affected areas located in backward belt of the country during last three years including the current year;

(b) whether additional funds have been provided to these States by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Guidelines, 5% of IAY funds are earmarked for construction of houses damaged due to natural calamities with a State-wise ceiling of 10% of annual allocation (including State share). In case of occurrence of calamities in any part of any State, including backward areas, funds under this component of IAY are made available to those districts with the limit of 50% of the normal allocation for each district subjected to a ceiling of 10% of State allocation. Proposals from State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were received/sanctioned under 5% IAY funds during the last three years and current year. A Statement showing State-wise details of funds released under 5% (flood/drought) of IAY during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

**Statement***State-wise Funds Released under 5% (Flood/Drought) under Indira Awas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(#)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	719.940		719.940	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.750			
3.	Assam	85.703			
4.	Bihar	37.500	3290.044		
5.	Chhattisgarh			685.379	111.791
6.	Haryana	18.750			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18.768	18.769		
8.	Karnataka	984.505			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.031	45.113		
10.	Maharashtra	18.750			
11.	Manipur	20.790		20.790	
12.	Rajasthan	46.120			
13.	Tamil Nadu	158.113	59.437		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	159.600			
<b>Total</b>		<b>2300.320</b>	<b>3413.363</b>	<b>1426.109</b>	<b>111.791</b>

(#)*Release upto 10.12.2012.***Command Area Development**

3267. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals relating to Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) schemes have been received from the State Governments;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved; and

(d) the details of the said proposals of Madhya Pradesh lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Details of State-wise project proposals submitted for inclusion under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme after the last (XXII) meeting of Inter Ministerial Sanctioning Committee (IMSC) held on 14.02.2012 and for consideration in the next IMSC meeting are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Project	Received in MoWR
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	Upper Tunga	September, 2012
2.	Odisha	Kanjhari	December, 2012

1	2	3	4
3.	Odisha	Bankbal	December, 2012
4.	Odisha	Ramial	December, 2012
5.	Odisha	Ong	December, 2012

(d) At present, no proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government is pending for approval.

#### Level Crossings

3268. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have not kept any record regarding representations received from people's representatives with regard to conversion of unmanned level crossings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Railways to ensure that the timely and satisfactory replies are tendered to the queries made by public representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Indian Railways maintain the records of representations received from people's representatives relating to proposals regarding conversion of unmanned level crossings.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The factual details as obtained from field units are scrutinized to check their technical feasibility and financial viability. Accordingly, the reply to representation is put up for the approval of competent authority. Once the competent authority approves the reply, the same is forwarded to the concerned public representative within a reasonable time.

[English]

#### Voluntary Retirement Scheme

3269. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) again in many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the last VRS introduced by the Government has received an overwhelming response from the employees of the PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Revised Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) was introduced by the Government in May, 2000. The provisions of this revised VRS Scheme cover financially sound CPSEs that can sustain a scheme of VRS on their own surplus resources as well as the marginal profits or loss-making enterprises/sick and unviable units. Implementation of the VRS Scheme in the different categories of CPSEs, as per the provisions of the Revised VRS Scheme, is monitored by the concerned administrative Ministries / Departments.

#### Transmission of Power

3270. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency of the Government monitors transmission of power in the country and problems related thereto;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the transformer testing facility available in the country is inadequate;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Central Transmission Utility (CTU) and the State Transmission Utility (STU) are responsible for Inter-State and Intra-State transmission of electricity, respectively. Further, National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) is the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the national power system and monitoring of grid operation. State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) is responsible for monitoring of real time operation of the State Grid which includes intra-state transmission system also.

(c) and (d) Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) has established testing facilities for testing transformers up to



160 MVA capacity of 220 kV rating and 120 MVA for 400 kV rating in High Power Laboratory at Bangalore. The respective Indian manufacturer of transformer/reactor has adequate testing facility suitable to the voltage class of equipment they manufacture.

(e) The Government of India has promoted the National High Power Test Laboratory Pvt. Ltd. (NHPTL), a Joint Venture project and also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 24.00 Crores as equity share of CPRI in the Joint Venture project. This will enable test facilities for transformers upto 500 MVA capacity of 765 kV rating.

#### Theft of Yamuna Water

3271. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint inspections carried out by the engineers of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan during the last six months to prevent the theft of Yamuna water;

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding joint patrolling to prevent unauthorised lifting of Yamuna water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB), engineers of Haryana and Rajasthan have carried out one joint inspection on 28.06.2012.

(b) and (c) UYRB has not taken any decision regarding joint patrolling to prevent unauthorized lifting of water. However it has requested the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan to explore the possibility of joint patrolling.

[Translation]

#### Beneficiaries under MGNREGS

3272. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons eligible for unemployment allowance for not providing employment on demand under the scheme in the country including Rajasthan during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons actually paid unemployment allowance under the scheme during the said period; State-wise;

(d) whether some persons have not been provided unemployment allowance as provided under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof State-wise indicating the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven programme under which State Governments are obliged to provide up to at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household on demand. The details of households provided employment during last three years and the current year (reported by States till 3.12.2012) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The number of days of Unemployment Allowance due and Unemployment Allowance paid in terms of days and amount paid as reported by the States during the preceding three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) As per information available in the Ministry, 35 complaints relating to non-payment of Unemployment Allowance were received from various states. Out of these complaints, 3 were from Assam, 3 from Bihar, 2 from Haryana, 2 from Jharkhand, 4 from Madhya Pradesh, 3 from Maharashtra, 1 each from Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, 10 from Uttar Pradesh and 4 from West Bengal. 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. In the case of non-payment of Unemployment Allowance, procedure for action by the States is stipulated in Section 8 of the MGNREG Act.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State	Households provided employment (in numbers)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)	2012-13 (As on 3.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6158493	6200423	4980822	5257862
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68157	134527	3306	37248
3.	Assam	2137270	1798372	1348958	768485
4.	Bihar	4127330	4738464	1716603	1393881
5.	Chhattisgarh	2025845	2485581	2724228	2045072
6.	Gujarat	1596402	1096223	822039	566052
7.	Haryana	156406	235281	277834	198117
8.	Himachal Pradesh	497336	444247	503102	376134
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	336036	492277	421185	215949
10.	Jharkhand	1702599	1987360	1573677	1029854
11.	Karnataka	3535281	2224468	1652116	642416
12.	Kerala	955976	1175816	1416444	1542082
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4714591	4407643	3817389	2327373
14.	Maharashtra	591547	451169	1465398	1164980
15.	Manipur	418564	433856	357649	252099
16.	Meghalaya	300482	346149	333715	244066
17.	Mizoram	180140	170894	168560	171433
18.	Nagaland	325242	350815	367173	231682
19.	Odisha	1398300	2004815	1378597	1281479
20.	Punjab	271934	278134	245443	157193
21.	Rajasthan	6522264	5859667	4519270	3901272
22.	Sikkim	54156	56401	54642	29374
23.	Tamil Nadu	4373257	4969140	6347303	6360921
24.	Tripura	576487	557055	566770	573817
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5483434	6431213	7316757	4138847
26.	Uttarakhand	522304	542391	466663	211051
27.	West Bengal	3479915	4998239	5502371	4552330
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20337	17636	18890	6581

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3741	2290	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	6604	13897	11167	3201
32.	Lakshadweep	5192	4507	3855	814
33.	Puducherry	40377	38118	42546	41145
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		52585999	54947068	50424472	39722810

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Unemployment Allowance Due			Unemployment Allowance Paid						
		No. of Days			No. of Days			Amount (in Rs.)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38095	345	102449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7326	4082	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	19439	341757	686345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2324	12440	3721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	12	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	141159	70365	10788	7	12	0	700	1120	0	0
8.	Haryana	1549	28	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3101	6208	2408	12	0	0	1320	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	154804	176265	268032	0	13	0	0	110	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	13089	4922	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	101952	149786	5448	260	0	0	5181	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	5508	11167	3403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36269	35891	28383	4	0	0	364	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	37766	29917	109203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	7806	300810	204010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	15341	27713	3844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	154818	238500	119404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	37049	16	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Odisha	1365	12250	3144	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3930	3546	2740	9	54	0	1107	4315	0
22.	Rajasthan	5010	48188	9316	15	0	0	1200	0	0
23.	Sikkim	32	29760	19064	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	324	165566	172336	0	282	0	0	99924	0
25.	Tripura	92	2337	4110	0	6	0	0	600	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13629	367239	87546	71	147	0	7100	17520	0
27.	Uttarakhand	57857	59055	21719	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	182334	58681	23408	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110	24347	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	152	3578	196	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	46	105	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1042288	2185024	1895190	378	514	0	16972	123589	0

[English]

### Chemical Contamination in Groundwater

3273. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) continuously monitors the chemical contents of groundwater through the Ground Water Observation Wells every year;

(b) if so, the details of the ground water observation wells set up by the Board, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by CGWB to disseminate information to the States on its findings so as to reduce the chemical contents of groundwater?

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

(b) The State-wise details of ground water

observation wells being monitored for ground water quality by the CGWB are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) CGWB disseminates its findings to State Governments and user agencies on ground water quality through Ground Water Year Book compiled on an annual basis. The chemical quality monitoring data of the last five years is also available on the web site of CGWB. Besides, CGWB has issued a report on "Ground Water Quality in Shallow Aquifers of India" in the year 2010, a copy of which was also distributed to all the State Governments.

### Statement

State-wise distribution of observation wells from which samples for chemical quality analyses are collected by CGWB

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of observation wells
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	580

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	292
4.	Bihar	329
5.	Chhattisgarh	461
6.	Delhi	25
7.	Goa	43
8.	Gujarat	637
9.	Haryana	198
10.	Himachal Pradesh	89
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	178
12.	Jharkhand	215
13.	Karnataka	1134
14.	Kerala	658
15.	Madhya Pradesh	870
16.	Maharashtra	1075
17.	Manipur	13
18.	Meghalaya	31
19.	Nagaland	12
20.	Odisha	973
21.	Punjab	159
22.	Rajasthan	722
23.	Tamil Nadu	566
24.	Tripura	32
25.	Uttar Pradesh	818
26.	Uttarakhand	39
27.	West Bengal	468
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64
29.	Chandigarh	1
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
31.	Daman and Diu	9
32.	Puducherry	4
Total		10714

[Translation]

**Monitoring of IAY**

3274. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to investment formula between the Union and the State Governments under the Indira Awas Yojana along with the details of such investments made during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the monitoring mechanism in place including the committee constituted at district level and their role in the allocation of such dwelling units;

(c) whether public representatives have been included in the said Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof in regard to the role assigned to them in these committees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per Guidelines of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), funding under the scheme is shared by the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of North Eastern States including Sikkim, the funding between the Centre and the North Eastern States is being shared in the ratio of 90:10. Further, in case of Union territories, full funding is made by the Central Government. A statement showing the State-wise Central funds released and the due State Matching Share for the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has a comprehensive system of monitoring its schemes. Monitoring tools include receipt of online Monthly Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports, Quarterly and Monthly reviews with State representatives, Scheme of Area Officers and National Level Monitors (NLMs) for field inspections and review by Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MCs) at State and District level. Management Information System (MIS) AWAS soft has been launched to impart total transparency in the programme. The MIS is accessible not only to all the stake holders including beneficiaries but also citizens at large. One of the Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district is nominated by the Ministry as Chairman of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. Other members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing areas of that district, if any are made Co-chairman of that Committee. One of the Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) is also nominated as Co-Chairman of that Committee. The role of Monitoring and Vigilance Committees is for monitoring of the schemes.

**Statement***Centre Allocation, Release and State Matching Share for the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 under Indira Awas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13(*)		
		Centre Allocation	Centre Release	State Matching Share	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	State Matching Share	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	State Matching Share	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	State Matching Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.82	85629.11	28543.04	86772.58	87366.08	29122.03	84762.05	89237.17	29745.73	93916.18	47263.09	15754.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	3336.76	370.75	3372.56	3784.31	420.48	3294.85	3197.95	355.33	13640.22	1550.42	172.27
3.	Assam	64914.87	66736.67	7415.19	74575.72	71031.77	7892.42	72857.40	76768.36	8529.82	80494.43	40009.26	4445.47
4.	Bihar	224039.39	200854.99	66951.66	256130.00	226058.94	75352.98	250195.44	217691.10	72563.70	277216.04	126902.92	42300.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	16279.90	5426.63	13418.67	13279.76	4426.59	13107.75	25387.10	8462.36	14523.36	9236.24	3078.75
6.	Goa	467.49	467.49	155.83	534.46	517.43	172.48	522.07	545.20	181.73	578.46	289.23	96.41
7.	Gujarat	37223.48	41574.95	13858.32	42555.24	51934.99	17311.66	41569.23	38069.29	12689.76	46058.62	13424.46	4474.82
8.	Haryana	5226.21	5244.96	1748.32	5974.79	5974.80	1991.60	5836.35	6045.43	2015.11	6466.67	3233.34	1077.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	1863.81	621.27	2107.33	2143.04	714.35	2058.51	2118.67	706.22	2280.82	1139.16	379.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5725.42	5725.42	1908.47	6545.51	6643.35	2214.45	6393.85	5830.04	1943.35	7084.38	3482.76	1160.92
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	30160.35	10053.45	56595.67	55864.20	18621.40	22316.33	21816.66	7272.22	24726.46	12508.24	4169.41
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	30227.03	10075.68	33431.11	38798.37	12932.79	32656.50	29895.68	9965.22	36183.34	17826.49	5942.16
13.	Kerala	16261.55	16261.55	5420.52	18590.80	18590.80	6196.94	18160.05	18964.62	6321.54	20121.29	10060.65	3353.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	24086.27	8028.76	26687.27	44223.47	14741.16	26068.92	43588.24	14529.41	28884.31	14489.45	4829.82
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	47443.24	15814.41	52329.94	52313.82	17437.94	51117.44	53881.90	17960.63	56638.03	28186.57	9395.52
16.	Manipur	2548.30	2065.92	229.55	2927.55	2541.31	282.37	2860.10	2362.86	262.54	3159.90	1375.98	152.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3763.31	420.37	5098.75	5572.45	619.16	4981.27	5513.12	612.57	5503.42	2751.71	305.75
18.	Mizoram	945.84	1267.79	140.87	1086.60	1335.55	148.40	1061.56	1108.60	123.18	1172.84	586.42	65.16
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	3996.01	444.00	3374.01	4455.68	495.08	3296.27	3442.32	38248	3641.79	1820.90	202.32
20.	Odisha	44016.50	46025.72	15341.91	50321.27	47573.66	15857.89	49155.32	62730.58	20910.19	54464.00	26414.84	8804.95
21.	Punjab	6463.27	6463.27	2154.42	7389.05	6358.58	2119.53	7217.84	2175.07	725.03	7997.36	659.49	219.83
22.	Rajasthan	18705.35	18869.60	6289.87	21384.64	37422.23	12474.08	20889.15	39472.88	13157.62	23145.13	11572.57	3857.52
23.	Sikkim	561.69	561.69	62.41	645.29	852.16	94.69	630.42	501.54	55.73	696.50	348.25	38.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	30388.96	30547.07	10182.36	34741.77	34801.21	11600.40	33936.80	35173.29	11724.43	37601.90	18800.95	6266.98
25.	Tripura	5718.48	6368.57	707.62	6569.52	10826.77	1202.97	6418.13	11530.63	1281.18	7090.90	3545.45	393.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	101479.94	33826.65	115043.10	114990.42	38330.14	112377.53	115805.74	38601.91	124514.06	59885.99	19962.00
27.	Uttarakhand	5044.94	5044.94	1681.65	5767.56	5395.01	1798.34	5633.93	5827.08	1942.36	6242.38	3121.19	1040.40
28.	West Bengal	60717.10	60727.47	20242.49	69414.01	63014.36	21004.79	67805.68	67609.09	22536.36	75128.55	32572.45	10857.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962.66	98.04	0.00	1100.55	77.09	0.00	1075.04	98.04	0.00	1191.15	791.81	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	80.20	0.00	183.37	91.69	0.00	179.12	89.56	0.00	198.46	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	71.75	0.00	0.00	82.03	41.02	0.00	80.17	0.00	0.00	88.79	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	62.21	62.21	0.00	71.12	71.12	0.00	69.47	0.00	0.00	76.98	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	479.48	239.74	0.00	548.16	0.00	0.00	535.46	0.00	0.00	59328	0.00	0.00
Total		849470.00	863573.99	268116.47	1005370.00	1013945.40	315577.04	949120.00	986477.80	305557.73	1051320.00	493850.20	152799.83

(\*) As on 30.11.2012.

**Decrease in Level of Dams**

3275. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level of major dams is constantly receding as per a report of the water commission released recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the status of water in the major dams during the last three years;

(d) whether any action plan is being prepared by the Government in view of the receding water levels of the dams; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Water Commission (CWC) which monitors live storage status

of 84 reservoirs spread across the country on weekly basis and issues weekly storage bulletin, the water levels in reservoirs usually start receding after monsoon due to use of water for various purposes by the reservoir owners. As per the reservoir bulletin issued on 06.12.2012, the total live available storage is 98.857 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) against full reservoir level capacity of 154.421 BCM. This is 91% of the last year's storage and 106% of the last ten years' storage of these reservoirs.

(c) The detail of 84 reservoirs being monitored by CWC indicating live storages available as on September 30, for the years 2009 to 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Water being state subject, utilization of available water for various purposes is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Water Resources reviews storage available in reservoirs and where necessary, issues Advisory to all the State Governments to make judicious use of water.

**Statement***Storage position of 84 reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission*

Sl. No.	Reservoir Name	State	Live Reservoir Storage in Billion Cubic Metre as on September 30 of the year			
			2012	2011	2010	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srisaïlam	(Andhra Pradesh)	4.973	7.224	8.239	8.175
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	(Andhra Pradesh)	2.205	6.524	6.524	2.623
3.	Sriramsagar	(Andhra Pradesh)	1.195	2.3	1.684	0
4.	Somasila	(Andhra Pradesh)	0.594	1.456	1.352	0.42
5.	Lower Manair	(Andhra Pradesh)	0.144	0.621	0.621	0.077
6.	Tenughat	(Jharkhand)	0.243	0.32	0.337	0.39
7.	Maithon	(Jharkhand)	0.471	0.471	0.459	0.471
8.	Panchet Hill	(Jharkhand)	0.184	0.184	0.184	0.184
9.	Konar	(Jharkhand)	0.154	0.176	0.088	0.165
10.	Tilaiya	(Jharkhand)	0.131	0.142	0.026	0.142
11.	Ukai	(Gujarat)	6.162	6.237	5.814	3.59



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	(Gujarat)	0.7	0.735	0.467	0.23
13.	Kadana	(Gujarat)	1.192	1.192	0.989	0.966
14.	Shetrunji	(Gujarat)	0.047	0.291	0.3	0.157
15.	Bhadar	(Gujarat)	0.009	0.188	0.188	0.086
16.	Damanganga	(Gujarat)	0.413	0.478	0.493	0.47
17.	Dantiwada	(Gujarat)	0.207	0.386	0.093	0.01
18.	Panam	(Gujarat)	0.697	0.697	0.448	0.213
19.	Sardar Sarovar	(Gujarat)	1.511	1.566	1.461	1.399
20.	Karjan	(Gujarat)	0.485	0.514	0.518	0.513
21.	Gobind Sagar (Bhakra)	(Himachal Pradesh)	4.893	5.922	5.992	4.09
22.	Pong Dam (Beas)	(Himachal Pradesh)	5.656	5.867	6.15	2.661
23.	Krishnaraja Sagara	(Karnataka)	0.647	1.07	0.994	1.098
24.	Tungabhadra	(Karnataka)	2.712	2.831	2.955	2.947
25.	Ghataprabha (Hidkal)	(Karnataka)	1.247	1.304	1.387	1.387
26.	Bhadra	(Karnataka)	1.344	1.785	1.729	1.785
27.	Linganamakki	(Karnataka)	3.401	4.146	3.572	4.155
28.	Narayanpur	(Karnataka)	0.827	0.679	0.795	0.856
29.	Malaprabha (Renuka)	(Karnataka)	0.37	0.913	0.729	0.606
30.	Kabini	(Karnataka)	0.1	0.215	0.165	0.192
31.	Hemavathy	(Karnataka)	0.675	0.844	0.769	0.912
32.	Harangi	(Karnataka)	0.159	0.199	0.212	0.218
33.	Supa	(Karnataka)	2.456	3.472	2.305	2.509
34.	Vani Vilas Sagar	(Karnataka)	0.178	0.284	0.145	0.117
35.	Almatti	(Karnataka)	2.944	3.046	3.051	3.051
36.	Gerusoppa	(Karnataka)	0.105	0.094	0.107	0.127
37.	Kallada (Parappan)	(Kerala)	0.119	0.465	0.415	0.359
38.	Idamalayar	(Kerala)	0.488	1.007	0.694	0.813
39.	Idukki	(Kerala)	0.461	1.274	1.03	0.889
40.	Kakki	(Kerala)	0.206	0.381	0.333	0.401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Periyar	(Kerala)	0.065	0.064	0.061	0.074
42.	Gandhi Sagar	(Madhya Pradesh)	6.05	5.014	1.032	1.339
43.	Tawa	(Madhya Pradesh)	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944
44.	Bargi	(Madhya Pradesh)	3.18	3.18	3.175	1.63
45.	Bansagar	(Madhya Pradesh)	5.166	5.166	2.217	1.335
46.	Indira Sagar	(Madhya Pradesh)	9.498	7.832	7.548	7.331
47.	Minimata Bango	(Chhattisgarh)	2.651	3.017	1.73	1.612
48.	Mahanadi	(Chhattisgarh)	0.726	0.764	0.747	0.48
49.	Jayakwadi (Paithan)	(Maharashtra)	0.033	1.389	1.238	0.473
50.	Koyana	(Maharashtra)	2.652	2.568	2.652	2.652
51.	Bhima (Ujjani)	(Maharashtra)	0.122	1.517	1.517	1.025
52.	Isapur	(Maharashtra)	0.509	0.894	0.963	0.053
53.	Mula	(Maharashtra)	0.323	0.609	0.543	0.328
54.	Yeldari	(Maharashtra)	0.051	0.659	0.809	0.05
55.	Girna	(Maharashtra)	0.088	0.206	0.163	0.119
56.	Khadakvasla	(Maharashtra)	0.027	0.041	0.038	0.029
57.	Upper Vaitarna	(Maharashtra)	0.29	0.329	0.331	0.232
58.	Upper Tapi	(Maharashtra)	0.226	0.234	0.254	0.255
59.	Pench (Totladoh)	(Maharashtra)	1.04	1.016	1.017	0.825
60.	Upper Wardha	(Maharashtra)	0.564	0.564	0.548	0.474
61.	Hirakud	(Odisha)	5.378	5.378	5.377	4.167
62.	Balimela	(Odisha)	1.626	0.651	1.985	0.568
63.	Salanadi	(Odisha)	0.164	0.371	0.126	0.221
64.	Rengali	(Odisha)	3.432	3.423	1.726	2.269
65.	Machkund (Jalapat)	(Odisha)	0.822	0.839	0.758	0.517
66.	Upper Kolab	(Odisha)	0.788	0.322	0.709	0.266
67.	Upper Indravati	(Odisha)	1.278	0.483	1.082	1.029
68.	Thein Dam	(Rajasthan)	1.81	2.028	2.039	0.574
69.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	(Rajasthan)	1.711	1.711	0.986	1.008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
70.	Jhakam	(Rajasthan)	0.132	0.132	0.063	0.07
71.	Rana Pratap Sagar	(Rajasthan)	1.436	0.901	0.756	0.637
72.	Lower Bhawani	(Tamil Nadu)	0.051	0.491	0.32	0.358
73.	Mettur (Stanley)	(Tamil Nadu)	1.041	1.402	1.039	1.847
74.	Vaigai	(Tamil Nadu)	0.014	0.071	0.118	0.088
75.	Parambikulam	(Tamil Nadu)	0.176	0.378	0.259	0.377
76.	Aliyar	(Tamil Nadu)	0.031	0.095	0.094	0.092
77.	Sholayar	(Tamil Nadu)	0.143	0.143	0.13	0.142
78.	Gumti	(Tripura)	0.105	0.118	0.172	0.135
79.	Matatila	(Uttar Pradesh)	0.706	0.706	0.688	0.638
80.	Rihand	(Uttar Pradesh)	3.893	4.44	1.551	1.948
81.	Ramganga	(Uttarakhand)	1.319	1.888	2.114	0.622
82.	Tehri	(Uttarakhand)	2.357	2.17	2.367	2.206
83.	Mayurakshi	(West Bengal)	0.192	0.392	0.179	0.327
84.	Kangsabati	(West Bengal)	0.607	0.649	0.149	0.524
Total			115.122	133.689	117.128	92.221

[English]

### Water Management

3276. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is considered to be one of the poor managers of water resources;

(b) if so, whether countries like Singapore have done far better through their resources are not more than ours; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to improve the water management of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The problem of water management in the country gets aggravated due to uneven distribution of rainfall over space and time, rising population, urbanization and industrialization. On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water

availability works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m<sup>3</sup> per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

(b) and (c) Singapore is a very small country with an area of 660 km<sup>2</sup> and a highly developed economy. In land scarce Singapore, the management of land for water catchment and four national taps as main sources of water has to be delicately balanced with the requirements for socio-economic developments. These are (i) water from local water catchments, (ii) imported water from Malaysia, (iii) reclaimed water and (iv) desalinated water from the sea.

However, every country has its own unique situation and circumstances which are not comparable with others.

In India, a developing economy with a population of 1.2 billion, water is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary

measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage water resources projects.

However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, namely, "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies". Live storage has been enhanced from 15.6 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) at the time of independence to present level of 253.388 BCM to address large temporal variability of water. The Government is also encouraging use of micro irrigation system in water stressed area of the country to ensure optimum use of available water resources. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is monitoring ground water levels throughout the country and identifies over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks, based on which the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) regulates drawal of water for industrial purposes and issues directives regarding conservation, rain water harvesting etc.

National Water Mission (NWM) has been setup with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. It has been envisaged under NWM to improve efficiency of water use by 20% by the end of XII Plan.

The draft National Water Policy 2012 addresses many of the concerns in water management and has made a number of key recommendations for better water management. The policy also calls for appropriate legal and institutional arrangements for bringing about a paradigm shift in the approach to water management and water governance.

During the XII Plan, schemes like AIBP and CADWM are proposed to be strengthened keeping in view the need to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized.

[Translation]

#### Transmission Network by PGCIL

3277. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is considering to expand its transmission system network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this network is likely to be expanded; and

(d) the amount of money likely to be spent for establishing such network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The development strengthening and expansion of transmission network is a continuous process and is undertaken commensurate with generation capacity addition and growth in load demand.

PGCIL will invest about Rs. One lakh crore to construct about 40,000 circuit kilometers (ckms.) of Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission lines and about 1,00,000 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) of transformation capacity during the 12th Plan.

[English]

#### Affect of New Mechanism on Pharmaceutical Companies

3278. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has filed its reply in the Supreme Court in response to a PIL filed in 2003 to bring down the prices of essential drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the new mechanism is likely to affect the pharmaceutical companies and expected shortage of drugs in the country due to reduced production by these companies?

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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 under which the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011 are to be controlled and regulated. The objective 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.

### Regulatory Landscape of Vitamins and Nutraceuticals Market

3279. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to tighten the regulatory framework of Rs. 4,500 crore vitamins and nutraceuticals market in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in that 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) and (b) Some drugs companies have shifted the manufacturing of drugs to food and nutrition supplements under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. This has enabled them to remain out of price control. Accordingly, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was informed about such practices and requested to take corrective action to prevent vitamins and mineral, which are used for treatment of various ailments, from getting out of price control.

The Ministry Health and Family Welfare has informed that different drug/healthcare products manufacturers have been manufacturing food, dietary and nutritional supplements for a long time in this country based on the license issued to them under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954. These products were earlier being manufactured under license from different licensing authorities under the PFA Act and now under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The issue, as to whether these food, dietary and nutritional supplements are food or drug has been pending before the Patna High Court.

[Translation]

### Survey in Uttar Pradesh

3280. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those completed surveys for gauge conversion on which work has not started yet in Uttar Pradesh, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to start and complete the said gauge conversion projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) Details of those completed survey for gauge conversion on which work has not yet started in Uttar Pradesh is as under: Mathura-Vrindavan (12 km.), Pilibhit-Shahjahnpur (84.09 km.), Bahraich-Mailani (including Nanpara-Nepalganj Road (215.57 km.) and Indara-Dohrighat (34.37 km.).

(b) and (c) Works are not yet sanctioned. As such, no planning for their completion can be done.

[English]

### Impact of Acquisitions of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies

3281. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the size of pharmaceutical business in the country vis-à-vis the global position of Indian pharmaceutical industry during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of acquisitions of Indian pharmaceutical companies by the Multi-National companies on the Indian Healthcare system including the prices of drugs paid by the consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for continuously allowing Multi-National companies to acquire Indian pharmaceutical companies without assessing any such impact on the Indian Healthcare system?

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 Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is ranked 3rd globally in volume and 14th in value, supplying about 10% of total global production. The details of production during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Rs. in Crores*
1.	2008-09	98174.8
2.	2009-10	106209
3.	2010-11	119075.6

\*CMIE (July, 2012).

(b) and (c) With a view to examine the issues involved in a broader perspectives, Planning Commission had with the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairpersonship of Shri Arun Maira, Member (Industry), Planning Commission to consider all the relevant aspects. Based on an analysis done by National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority, the Department of Pharmaceuticals submitted its comments to Shri Arun Maira committee that it would be reasonable to conclude that there is no substantive factual proof for increase in prices of drugs due to acquisitions.

(d) In view of reply to (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

#### **Bringing of More Chemicals under Narcotics Act**

3282. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring more chemicals under the Narcotics Act of the country; and

(b) 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) and (b) Apart from narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 also covers certain precursor chemicals, called 'controlled substances' under the Act, which are used to manufacture certain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Presently, only five precursor chemicals have been declared as 'controlled substance' under the NDPS Act, 1985, while the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, to which India is a party, lists 23 such chemicals. Accordingly, the regulation covering such precursor chemicals is presently under review, to examine the feasibility of extending its scope to more such chemicals, with varying degrees of control.

#### **Disability Pension Scheme**

3283. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled persons in the Country;

(b) the number of disabled persons getting pension under the disability pension scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to cover all the disabled persons under the aforesaid scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per Census of India 2001, there are 2.19 crore disabled persons in the country.

(b) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) is applicable to persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-79 years and belonging to a household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. Under IGNDPS, Central assistance of Rs. 300 p.m. per beneficiary is provided to States/UTs. The State-wise coverage last reported under IGNDPS is given in the enclosed Statement. Apart from IGNDPS, various states have their own disability pension schemes.

(c) States have been requested to conduct block-wise disability camps to ensure that all eligible disabled persons are covered under IGNDPS.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number of beneficiaries reported by States under IGNDPS*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64595
2.	Bihar	22463
3.	Chhattisgarh	32458
4.	Goa	
5.	Gujarat	4017
6.	Haryana	12202
7.	Himachal Pradesh	394
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4048
9.	Jharkhand	25000
10.	Karnataka	56283

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	15686
12.	Madhya Pradesh	143802
13.	Maharashtra	3767
14.	Odisha	110822
15.	Punjab	3744
16.	Rajasthan	16718
17.	Tamil Nadu	42486
18.	Uttar Pradesh	56300
19.	Uttarakhand	2185
20.	West Bengal	36306
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1802
22.	Assam	7534
23.	Manipur	1341
24.	Meghalaya	1426
25.	Mizoram	544
26.	Nagaland	1276
27.	Sikkim	646
28.	Tripura	2426
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
30.	Chandigarh	97
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
32.	Daman and Diu	
33.	NCT Delhi	24585
34.	Lakshadweep	
35.	Puducherry	1585
Total		696538

### Water Resources Information System

3284. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY; Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had developed the Water Resources Information System (WRIS) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its uses; and

(c) the mechanism for the use of WRIS data for the augmentation and judicious use of water resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Water Commission in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization had undertaken the work of development of Water Resources Information System (WRIS) during the XI plan; The WRIS is at 1:50000 scale with 30 major Geographical Information System (GIS) layers as described at enclosed Statement-I. The List of the GIS layers presently available on the website '[www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in](http://www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in)' is at enclosed Statement-II.

WRIS, a tool for planning and management of Water resources, has following major objectives:—

(i) To collate available data from various sources, generate new database of country's water resources in standardized Geographical Information system (GIS) and provide a thin client scalable web enabled information system;

(ii) To provide easier and faster access and sharing nationally consistent and authentic water resources data to various Water Resources departments, professionals and other stake holders for Integrated Water Resources management;

(iii) To provide tools to create value added maps by way of multi-layer stacking of GIS databases so as to provide integrated view of water resources issues;

(iv) To provide foundation for advance modeling purpose and future Spatial decision support system including automated data collection system;

(c) The WRIS is in public domain ([website www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in](http://www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in)) and is accessible to the users after web registration. The information available under WRIS will enable users for the augmentation and judicious use of water resources in the country.

**Statement-I***List of Layers under INDIA-WRIS Project*

Sl.No.	Name of GIS layer
1	2
1.	Basin, sub basin, catchment, water shed
2.	River network
3.	Digital Elevation model
4.	Administrative boundary like International, state, district and block boundary
5.	Village boundary
6.	Town/village location and extent
7.	Road network
8.	Major tourist station
9.	Location of major and medium irrigation projects
10.	Location of Hydroelectric project
11.	Location of multipurpose projects
12.	Major and medium irrigation command boundary
13.	Waterlogged and salt affected area in major and medium command
14.	Soil samples of major and medium irrigation project command
15.	Canal network
16.	Surface water bodies
17.	Ground water observation well location and data
18.	Litholog data with aquifer data
19.	Landuse/land cover
20.	Land degradation
21.	Wasteland map
22.	Snow cover area
23.	Flood inundation map
24.	Drought prone area map

1

2

- 
25. Inland navigation waterways
  26. Inter-basin transfer link as per NWDA
  27. Hydro-meteorological (Gauge and Discharge) sites of CWC
  28. Meteorological station of IMD & CWC
  29. Climate related data
  30. Pollution monitoring station/water quality station of CWC
- 

**Statement-II***List of Layers uploaded so far at INDIA-WRIS website on 1:2,50,000 scale*

Sl.No.	Name of GIS layer
1	2
1.	Basin, sub basin
2.	River network
3.	Digital Elevation model
4.	Administrative boundary like International, state, district
5.	Village boundary
6.	Town location
7.	Road network
8.	Major tourist station
9.	Location of major and medium irrigation projects
10.	Location of Hydroelectric project
11.	Location of multipurpose projects
12.	Major and medium irrigation command boundary
13.	Waterlogged and salt affected area in major and medium command
14.	Soil samples of major and medium irrigation project command
15.	Surface water bodies
16.	Ground water observation well location and data



1	2
17.	Litholog data with aquifer data
18.	Landuse/land cover
19.	Land degradation
20.	Wasteland map
21.	Snow cover area
22.	Drought prone area map
23.	Inland navigation waterways
24.	Inter-basin transfer link as per NWDA
25.	Hydro-meteorological (Gauge and Discharge) sites of CWC
26.	Meteorological station of IMD & CWC
27.	Climate related data
28.	Pollution monitoring station/water quality station of CWC

#### Protests against National Water Policy

3285. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that the National Water Policy 2012, announced by the Government has been protested country wide;

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

(c) whether the policy has infringed the rights of elected public representatives of villages and cities and is allegedly against the provisions of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) though comments have been received on the draft National Water Policy (2012) from various stake holders including public, but there has been no instance of country wide protests against its provisions.

(c) and (d) There is no recommendation in the Draft National Water Policy (2012) which infringes upon the rights of elected representatives of the villages and cities or is against the provisions of the Constitution. On the contrary,

the Draft National Water Policy (2012) provides for the involvement of Water Users Associations (WUAs), local governing bodies and the communities in planning and management of water resources.

#### Working Hours under MGNREGS

3286. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the timing of working hours under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to change the working hours time according to the convenience of women workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Para 8 of Schedule-I of MGNREGA stipulates provisions regarding working hours under the Act. The existing provision in this regard is as under:—

"8 (1) The Schedule of rates of wages for various unskilled labourers shall be so fixed that an adult person working for nine hours would normally earn a wage equal to the wage rate.

(2) The working days of a adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of intervals of rest, if any, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day".

A clarification was also issued that nine hours of work would include a period of one hour of rest. There is no proposal for either increase or decrease in number of working hours and flexibility for adjusting working hours in a day is already provided under the above section.

#### Auction of Old Urea and Ammonia Plant of M/s FACT

3287. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of M/s Fertilizers and Chemical Travancore Ltd. (FACT), Cochin carried out valuation of the assets of its old Urea and Ammonia Plant by various agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of complaints were received against the auction of this old urea and ammonia plant of M/s FACT Ltd.;

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

(e) whether the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala had given any direction in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present position in regard the auction of the unit?

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. FACT carried out valuation of the assets of the old Ammonia-Urea Plant at Cochin Division through M/s PDIL, FEDO & EIL. The details of the valuation as follows:—

Sl. No.	Period	Valuation by	Asset value (Rs. Crore)
1	February, 2010	PDIL	23.56
2	August, 2010	FEDO	30.68
3	February, 2012	EIL	26.29

(c) and (d) Sale order issued in favour of M/s. Annam Steel (to whom the tender was confirmed for sale of old Ammonia-Urea plant at FACT Cochin Division) was put on hold. Before a final decision on the matter could be taken M/s Annam Steel approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala on 18.2.2011.

A complaint dated 24.1.2011 was received from one M/s Padma Cargos and Fertilizers, Cochin, stating that the auction for sale of old Ammonia-Urea plant at Cochin Division held on 22.9.2010 was undervalued and fresh auction may be conducted.

Another complaint dated 22.2.2011 was also received by the company subsequently from one M/s J3 Vision and Exports (P) Ltd., Ernakulam, stating that M/s Annam Steels through some agents approached M/s J3 Vision and negotiated for the purchase of the entire old plants at Rs. 48 crores which includes their commission also. Party also offered Rs. 45 crores to the company for the old plants.

In addition to this the following parties approach the

Hon'ble High Court of Kerala by way of Writ Petitions/ Impleading application:—

- (1) M/s J3 Vision and Exports (P) Ltd., Cochin
- (2) Shri T.K. Renjith, Cochin
- (3) Shrimati Jasmine Majeed, Managing Director, M/s Liyashi Builders and Developers Pvt. Ltd.
- (4) Shri Ashim Raizada (M/s Westend Promoters Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi)
- (5) Shri P.E. Nissar, (Managing Director, M/s Ashik Transport Container Company, Kochi)
- (6) Dr. A. Mohammed Shafique (Director, M/s Minar Casting Pvt. Ltd. Palghat)
- (7) Mr. Mohammed Shaffi (Managing Director, M/s Anappuram Steels, Palghat)
- (8) Mr. Mukesh Gupta (Director, M/s. Sapphire Steels Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur)

Besides the above, various reference from Shri Mahesh Joshi, Hon'ble MP have been received regarding auction of old ammonia and urea plant of FACT and suitable replies have already been sent intimating the status in this regard.

(e) and (f) Writ petitions filed by M/s J3 Vision and Exports and Shri T.K. Renjith, Cochin, were dismissed by the Hon'ble high Court of Kerala. In the writ petition filed by M/s. Annam Steels (to whom tender was confirmed for sale of Ammonia-Urea Plant at FACT Cochin Division), the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, directed FACT to take a final decision on the question of proceedings with further steps pursuant to the tender confirmed in favour of M/s Annam Steels, through decision of Board of Directors or through decision of any other competent authority. The Court left open the right of various impleading petitioners to submit representations before FACT within a period of 10 days making their offers. The Court further directed that if FACT decides to cancel the sale order issued to M/s. Annam Steels, an opportunity of hearing should be given to them.

Subsequent to the judgement, the company has received representations from the following parties offering higher amounts for the plants/requesting for re-auction:—

- (a) M/s Annappuram Steels (P) Ltd., Palghat
- (b) M/s Minar Castings (P) Ltd., Palghat

- (c) M/s Westend Promoters (P) Ltd., New Delhi
- (d) M/s Sapphire Steel Tech Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
- (e) M/s Liyashi Builders and Developers Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
- (f) M/s Vijayaiaxmi Enterprises, Mysore.
- (g) Mr. A.M. Mohammad Shaji, Kalamassery
- (h) M/s Ashik Transport Container Company (P) Ltd., Kakknad
- (i) M/s Mavin Impex Pvt. Ltd.

The Board of Directors of FACT in its meeting held on 9.3.2012 considered the directive issued by the Hon'ble High court of Kerala offers submitted by various impleading petitioners and all other relevant facts. An opportunity was also given to M/s Annam Steels Pvt. Ltd., Chennai for a personal hearing. The Board decided to cancel the tender finalized in favour of M/s Annam Steels (P) Ltd. for the sale/disposal of old Ammonia-Urea plant of FACT Cochin Division and directed to float an open tender for sale/disposal of the scrapped plant after carrying out a proper due diligence exercise to arrive at fair value of the Ammonia-Urea plant.

The decision of the Board was communicated to M/s Annam Steels Pvt. Ltd. M/s Annam Steels Pvt. Ltd. has approached Hon'ble high Court of Kerala challenging the decision of the Board. The Hon'ble High court of Kerala heard the petition and reserved for Judgement.

The re-tendering of the scrapped Ammonia-Urea plant at Cochin Division has been stayed by Hon'ble High court of Kerala in Writ Petition No. 9049 of 2012 filed by M/s Annam Steel.

[Translation]

#### Operation of Canals

3288. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether canal waters are released as per the requirements of farmers and as per roster prepared in consultation with the concerned District Magistrate and District Agriculture Officer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint of irregularities has been received by the Union Government in preparation and compliance of roster during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) if so, the authority responsible for monitoring these rosters and the reasons for not fulfilling the responsibility; and

(e) the action being taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Irrigation being a State subject, the operation and regulation of quantity of water in canals, branch canals, distributaries, etc are carried out by the project authorities under the respective State Governments. The details about the status of flow in canals are maintained by project authorities. However reportedly there is lack of a well-coordinated operational plan for distribution of irrigation water in some of the projects. This results in inequitable distribution of water in Command area with head reaches generally getting much higher share of water. One of the objectives of Command Area Development and Management Programme is to have proper operation plan and considering that Warabandi is included as one of components of this programme.

Government of India provides financial assistance under AIBP for Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) and also financial assistance under Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) for command area development activities which help in equitable distribution of water through canal network.

[English]

#### Rural Economic Zones

3289. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop Rural Economic Zones (REZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any expert study has been made for developing REZs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the expert group and their recommendations?

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

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

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

**Punishment to Guilty Persons in  
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case**

3290. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in awarding punishment to the persons found guilty in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) whether the State Government has right to file appeal or revision in the case;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Court had made a request to file case under 304 part 2 of Indian penal Code instead of section 304A against the accused;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the progress made in the case so far;

(g) whether the Government proposes to constitute a fast track court to deliver justice to the victims in this case; and

(h) 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) to (f) After the pronouncement of the judgement on 7.6.2010 in the case by Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Bhopal, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) filed an appeal in the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Bhopal under Section 377 of Cr. PC for enhancement of sentence, which is pending. Simultaneously, to reframe the charges under Section 304 Part-II of Indian Penal Code, CBI also filed a Revision Petition under section 397 read with section 399 of the Cr. PC in the District and Sessions Court on 23.8.2010 against the order of CJM. The said Revision Petition was not admitted by the Court vide its

order dated 28.8.2012 which is being challenged by the CBI in the High Court. State Government of Madhya Pradesh also filed both Appeal and Revision Petitions in this matter in the District and Sessions court. While the Revision petition filed by State Government has been dismissed, the Appeal is pending.

(g) and (h) In view of the matter being pursued by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the appropriate courts, there is no proposal for constituting a fast track court in this case.

[English]

**Concurrent Evaluation of Rural Schemes**

3291. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct concurrent evaluation of rural schemes in view of large scale corruption and mismanagement in rural schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to establish an autonomous body called Concurrent Evaluation Office to address all these issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said body will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry conducts Concurrent Evaluation of rural schemes on regular basis to ensure efficient delivery at grassroot level, prevent corruption and mismanagement in rural schemes.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has finalized a proposal regarding setting up of a mechanism for Concurrent Evaluation based on management of a Concurrent Evaluation Network (CENET) to facilitate systematic rapid and rigorous concurrent evaluation of all the programmes of the Ministry.

**Appointments of Chemicals and Fertilizers  
Agents/Distributors/Dealers**

3292. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation policy in the appointments of Chemicals and Fertilizers agents distributors/dealers; and

(b) if so, the number of Chemicals and Fertilizers agents/distributors/dealers appointed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise with particular reference to Punjab?

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) Chemical and Fertilizer agents, distributors/dealers are appointed by respective companies on the basis of their own commercial consideration. However, Department of Fertilizers has issued directions for all Central PSUs under its jurisdiction for achieving the target of 25% reservations in dealership for SCs/STs applicants.

(b) Year-wise appointment of distributors and dealers detail is not available in this Department, however, current state-wise list of number of distributors and dealers including Punjab is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*State wise C&F Wholesaler and Retailer  
(Distributor and Dealers)*

State	Wholesaler	Retailer	Both
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	3576	14886	1305
Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	2
Assam	285	214	12
Bihar	1880	20808	110
Chandigarh	5	0	0
Chhattisgarh	696	2267	376
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
Daman and Diu	1	1	0
Delhi	6	16	0

1	2	3	4
Goa	25	24	0
Gujarat	3596	29864	37
Haryana	1437	9572	76
Himachal Pradesh	115	716	0
Jammu and Kashmir	386	1318	22
Jharkhand	233	3043	21
Karnataka	2243	14045	585
Kerala	246	2797	14
Madhya Pradesh	2438	10311	546
Maharashtra	5025	37579	1045
Manipur	68	0	1
Meghalaya	7	0	2
Mizoram	15	0	1
Nagaland	7	0	0
Odisha	1467	725	138
Puducherry	21	49	2
Punjab	1489	15589	348
Rajasthan	1199	10510	239
Tamil Nadu	1889	6275	814
Tripura	18	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	2263	53800	196
Uttarakhand	46	763	0
West Bengal	1602	6140	270
Total	32300	241313	6164

**Hubli-Ankola Line**

3293. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set up a committee to study and suggest alternative routes/alignments for Hubli-Ankola new line project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the said committee has submitted any report thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) As per the directives of Central Empowered Committee to stop work on Hubli-Ankola project, alternative alignments are being explored. Government of Karnataka have entrusted work of study of Flora and Fauna of Western Ghat and environmental impact of project on Western Ghat to Indian Institute of Science (IISc). A team of IISc, Bangalore has visited the project site and suggested some alternative alignments and fresh traffic survey. They have submitted their final report to Government of Karnataka on 15.02.2012. Government of Karnataka has forwarded the final report to Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi for consideration.

#### Export of Rolling Stocks

3294. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways/Undertakings under the Railways received orders for supply/export of rolling stocks to foreign countries including Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, country and rolling stock-wise;

(c) the details of financial implications involved therein and the extent to which it is likely to benefit the Indian Railways; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Indian Railways to enhance the production of rolling stocks in order to meet the orders for such export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Orders for supply/export of rolling stocks to various foreign countries are received by RITES/IRCON, public sector enterprises of Indian Railways designated to deal with export enquiries on behalf of Indian Railways. Country and rolling stocks-wise details of orders received by RITES during last three years and the current year along with the details of financial implications are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Country from which order received	Year of award	Quantity ordered	Value of order in US \$ (in millions)
1.	Metre Gauge (MG) in-service 1350 Horse Power (HP) Locomotives	Benin	2009-10	6	4.3
2.	MG Coaches	Mali	2009-10	4	1.4
3.	MG Coaches	Benin	2009-10	6	2.5
4.	MG Flat Wagons	Benin	2009-10	20	1.94
5.	MG Diesel Multiple Units (DMUs)(4 car)	Senegal	2009-10	4 sets	11.96
6.	MG in-service 1350 HP Locomotives	Myanmar	2010-11	20	6.7
7.	Broad Gauge (BG) DMUs (6 car)	Sri Lanka	2010-11	5 sets	17.5
8.	MG in-service Air Conditioned Sleeper/ Chair Car Coaches	Myanmar	2010-11	20	2.65
9.	MG in-service 1350 HP Locomotives	Malaysia	2011-12	1	0.4
10.	BG 3000 HP Locomotives	Bangladesh	2011-12	10	31.3
11.	BG 3000 HP Locomotives	Bangladesh	2012-13	16	50.2

Apart from the above, IRCON has signed four agreements with Sri Lankan Railway between January, 2010 and November, 2011 for Railway Infrastructure project under which six new locomotives will be supplied. These locomotives will be used for the project and will be handed over to Sri Lankan Railway after completion of the project.

The exports are executed under Government of India's line of credit. Profit element is charged by the production units over the actual cost of production as per the policy notified by the Ministry of Railways from time to time.

(d) The capacities of Integral Coach Factory, Chennai, Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi are being periodically augmented to enhance the production of rolling stock.

#### Railway Stations in Karnataka

3295. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to provide/improve infrastructure facilities at the railway stations falling under Gadag and Haveri districts in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stationwise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) All the essential passenger amenities, as per norms, have been provided at all the railway stations falling under Gadag and Haveri districts in Karnataka. Provision/improvement to existing facilities at railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted by growth in passenger traffic. Gadag and Haveri railway stations have been identified for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. Works such as provision of signages and coach indicator boards, provision of pay and use toilets, construction of retiring room, provision of granite in the concourse, replacement of AC sheet roofing of cover over platform, extension of platform shelter 80m on platform No. 2 and 3, improvements to platform surface at platform No. 1, provision of AC waiting hall, provision of bore-well with submersible pump, improvement to platform surface and raising of platform no. 2 and 3 have been completed at Gadag Station. Works such as face-lifting of station building and circulating area and provision of 80m platform

shelter on platform no. 1 and 2 have been completed at Haveri Station. Further works for development at Gadag Station would be taken up along with doubling of Hospet-Hubli section.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Breach of Afflux Dam

3296. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kosi irrigation system was heavily damaged by the breach of Eastern afflux dam of Birpur Barrage due to floods in Kosi river in Bihar during 2007-08;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said irrigation system has been repaired; and

(d) if so, the extent to which irrigation is being undertaken during the last four years and if not, the expenditure likely to be incurred on repairing the canal system and the time by which the irrigation is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Breach in Eastern Afflux Bund of Kosi embankment, 12.10 Km. to 12.90 Km. at Kusaha (Nepal), up stream of Kosi Barrage at Birpur occurred earlier on 18th August, 2008 causing damage to Kosi Irrigation System.

(b) Major portion of Eastern Kosi Canal System was damaged due to floods caused by the breach as given below:—

(i) **Main Canal:** The canal breached at several places (45 places approx) totaling about 7.8 Km. out of its total length of 41 Km. The canal also got silted up. A number of major structures also required reconstruction/restoration.

(ii) **Branch Canal:** Breach occurred at different places in the branch canal, totaling 6.35 Km. out of its total length of 108 Km. The Government of Bihar also reported need for minor repair/restoration/renovation of around 434 structures on the branch canal.

- (iii) **Distributaries and Sub-distributaries:** The Government of Bihar had reported breach at several places in distributaries and sub-distributaries totalling 32.5 Km. It had also reported partial or full damages in about 425 structures on distributaries/sub-distributaries.

(c) and (d) The Government of Bihar had framed a proposal for restoration of Eastern Kosi Main Canal and distribution system. The latest estimated cost of this project, at 2008 price level, is Rs.750.75 crores which has been approved by TAC of MoWR in its 99th meeting held on 24.08.2009. The Planning Commission had also approved the project in the year 2009 for the same amount. Accordingly, the Government of Bihar started restoration work in the year 2009-10. Till 31st March, 2012 an expenditure of Rs.313.921 crore (on works only has been incurred. The work earlier scheduled to be completed by March, 2012 could not be completed in time. The Government of Bihar has reported that they have approached Planning Commission for obtaining time extension up to March 2013 for completing the restoration work. The annual irrigation potential restored, so far, has been reported to be nil. However, the Government of Bihar has fixed a target to restore irrigation potential of 7.355 lakh hectare (with 120% intensity of irrigation) by March, 2013.

[English]

#### Reduction in Prices of Life Saving Medicines

3297. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the prices of life saving medicines for cancer *i.e.* Arlopic, Dosetax and Capguard;

(b) if so, whether the Government also proposes to reduce the prices of other life saving medicines;

(c) if so, the names of those medicines and the time by which they are likely to be covered; and

(d) 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) to (d) Life

Saving Medicines are not defined in Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995. Cancer medicines are non-scheduled drugs. In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority. Also as per IMS Health data available with NPPA, the details of Arlopic, Dosetax and Capguard life saving drugs for cancer are not reported.

Under the present framework of price fixation there are no controls on the launch price of non scheduled medicines. However, in the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP-2012), the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011 are to be controlled and regulated.

#### Generation of Green Energy by PSUs

3298. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have shown interest in generation of green energy such as solar, wind, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Guidelines for the year 2012-13 issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for all Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) prescribe details for the R&D parameter. MoU is a tool for performance measurement of CPSEs. Guideline for Research and Development (R&D) issued by DPE lists out suggested activities which can be taken as a parameter. Under Power Generation and Transmission syndicate, "Alternate and New & Renewable Energy Sources" is one of the listed out activity to be considered as a parameter in MoU. If central PSUs are interested in generation of green energy, they can keep suitable parameters under MoU for performance measurement.

(b) According to inputs received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Indian Wind Turbine Manufactures Association (WTMA) has reported that the Public Sector Units (PSUs) have so far established around 1135 MW wind power projects in the country. Further, as per information available with the Ministry of New and Renewable



Energy, PSUs have also established solar power projects of 27 MW in the country. This apart, BHEL have a facility at Bangalore to manufacture Solar Photovoltaic cells and modules up to 26 MWp.

The activities taken up by holding companies under Energy, Power Generation and Transmission Syndicate on the topic "Alternate and New and Renewable Energy sources" (Generation of Green Energy by PSUs) are as follows:—

Sl. No	Name of the CPSUs	Parameter in the MoU for the year 2012-13
1.	NHPC Ltd.	Development of Wind Power Projects in Bida-Jammu and Kashmir.
2.	NTPC Ltd.	Completion of Supply, Erection, Commissioning of 40 tonnes of refrigeration (TR) Solar Thermal HVAC Plant at NETRA.
3.	THDC Ltd.	Community Solar Power Projects of 10 KW capacity in remote villages.

[Translation]

#### Agreement for Power Generation from Gas

3299. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has entered into any contract/agreement with a private company for power generation from gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether power is being generated by the said company as per the agreement/contract;

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

(e) the action taken by the union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. Power generation in the country has been de-licensed and any developer (including private company)

can set up power plant and generate power subject to availability of inputs and various statutory clearances required for setting up a power plant.

[English]

#### Promotion of Rain Water Harvesting System

3300. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has the statistics regarding the rain water harvesting done per annum in each State;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to promote rain water harvesting and enhance the ground water level throughout the nation;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to promote the rain water harvesting by any of the Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State-wise details regarding rainwater harvesting done annually are not maintained. However, the demonstrative projects on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to groundwater, funded through Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To promote rain water harvesting and enhance ground water level throughout the nation, demonstrative artificial recharge projects are implemented. Implementation of such projects would enable the State Organizations to replicate. In addition, technical assistance is provided to the State Governments and other agencies for rain water harvesting.

(d) and (e) There is no provision for new proposals during 2012-13 for promotion of rainwater harvesting.

**Statement***Details of structures constructed under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge  
Projects under Central Sector Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Structures constructed during 2009-10	Structures constructed during 2010-11	Structures constructed during 2011-12	Structures constructed during 2012-13	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	21	59	13	93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	10	38	64
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	16	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	22	79	101
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	65	35	57	157
12.	Kerala	2	57	0	4	63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	15	0	15
14.	Maharashtra	0	44	1	4	49
15.	Nagaland	0	0	0	30	30
16.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	6	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	186	31	56	0	273
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	28	0	83	111
21.	West Bengal	19	1	0	2	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>217</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1002</b>

\*Structures constructed from balance funds released during 2012-13 as the scheme was closed in 2011-12.

[Translation]

### Adequate Water in the Ganga

3301. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make available adequate water in the Ganga during the January, 2013 Mahakumbh Mela at Allahabad to ensure the river's cleanliness; and

(b) the quantity of water proposed to be released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The matter was discussed between the officials of Government of Uttar Pradesh and Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) India Limited on 5th November, 2012 and it has been decided to release about 250 Cumec (8800 cusecs) water from Tehri Dam from 21st December, 2012 to 20th February, 2013 and 220 cumecs (7700 cusecs) from 21st to 28th February, 2013.

[English]

### Action against Paint Companies

3302. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the study conducted by the Consumer Association of India (CAI) in association with Quality Control of India which has found that the paints of leading paint companies contain a shockingly harmful amount of lead; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/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) The Union Government is not aware of the study conducted by the Consumer Association of India (CIA) in association with Quality Control of India. However, as per the information available, Quality Council of India (QCI) has supported a study, undertaken by National Referral Center for Lead Poisoning in India (NRCLP), on the evaluation of lead content in paints manufactured in India. The lead content was found to be up to 35000 ppm in several samples as against the BIS voluntary standard of upper limit of 1000 ppm.

(b) The Government has taken up the matter with the stake holders, including paint manufacturers. Accordingly, the Technical Committee of the Bureau of Indian Standards has constituted three Working Groups to review all the published IS specifications.

### FDI in Power Sector

3303. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether currently 100 per cent FDI is allowed through the automatic route in the power sector including transmission;

(b) if so, the names of foreign players involved in this sector;

(c) whether the show of interest by the Chinese firm has promoted the Government to rethink on 100 per cent FDI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules relating to FDI in power sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Several global power plant equipment manufacturing companies from Japan, Europe and USA have formed Joint Ventures with Indian Companies for establishing manufacturing base in India for the manufacture of supercritical boilers/turbine generators and technology transfer. The companies are Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan with L&T at Gujarat; Hitachi, Japan with BGR at Tamil Nadu; Toshiba, Japan with JSW at Tamil Nadu; Alstom, France with Bharat Forge at Gujarat; Ansaldo Caldie, Italy with Gammon at Tamil Nadu; Babcock and Wilcox, USA with Thermax at Maharashtra; Hitachi Power Europe GmbH (Germany) with BGR at Tamil Nadu. Doosan, Korea (100% FDI) has come to establish its manufacturing facilities on their own strength in Tamil Nadu.

Besides CLP India Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of CLP Holdings has set up a 1320 MW thermal power project at Haryana. In addition, M/s AES (Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.) proposes to setup 2×660 MW Thermal Power Project in Chhattisgarh and Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd.

(A Joint Venture of Government of Odisha and AES Corp. USA) also proposes to setup a new Thermal Power Project (2×660 MW) in Odisha. There are several other foreign investors who have invested in the power sector on equity basis in different Indian companies.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.
- (e) No, Madam.
- (f) Does not arise in view of reply at (e) above.

**Declaration of Jain Community  
as Minority**

3304. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not declaring Jain community as a minority even though it is a totally independent and separate religion like Islam, Christianity and Hindu religion;

(b) whether it is appropriate to pave way for welfare activities to serve the interests of other minorities by ignoring the followers of Jain religion who are original natives of India; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Jain community is likely to be declared as a minority community on the basis of their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) The matter regarding declaring Jain as a minority community is *sub-judice*.

[Translation]

**Acquisition of Agricultural Land**

3305. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI ARUN YADAV:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to ensure acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes only in exceptional cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up the issue with the States and if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to assess the impact of declining cultivable area on the food security scenario in the country and if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List-II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Government's/UT Administrations under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The salient features of the policy of the Government for acquiring land for development purposes, including industry is reflected in National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007. The policy aims to minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project has to be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land if un-avoidable may be kept to the minimum. The Policy also provides comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to the displaced families.

However, the State Governments have been consulted on LARR Bill, 2011. To give legal backing to the above Policy, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. Clause 10 of the LARR Bill provides that:—

10(1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act.

(2) Such land may be acquired subject to the condition that it is being done under exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort, where the acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (1) shall, in aggregate for all projects in a district, in no case exceed five percent of the total irrigated multi-crop area in that district.

(3) Whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired under sub-section (2), an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes.

(4) In a case not falling under sub-section (1), the acquisition of the land in aggregate for all projects in a district in which net sown area is less than fifty percent of total geographical area in that district, shall in no case exceed ten percent of the total net sown area of that district:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of projects that are linear in nature such as those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines and the like.

(d) and (e) As per available estimates (Feb.2012), despite increase in area of non-agricultural uses from 25.44 million hectare (2006-07) to 26.17 million hectare (2009-10), production of foodgrains during the same period has increased from 217.28 million tonnes to 218.11 million tonnes and has further increased to 257.44 million tonnes (2011-12 — 4th Advance estimates) due to various advanced technological interventions across the country. Besides, with a view to sustain agricultural production and to meet demands of food grains in the event of wake of changing climatic scenario, Ministry of Agriculture, DAC has intensified implementation of various schemes/programmes, namely; Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National

Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) etc. to make Indian agriculture climate resilient by embedding and mainstreaming various adaptation measures.

[English]

#### Impact of MGNREGS

3306. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether physically handicapped persons are provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the negative impact of MGNREGS due to which there is non-availability of labour force in other sectors especially in States like Kerala;

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

(e) the details of permanent assets created under the scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Physically handicapped persons have also benefitted under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The number of disabled beneficiaries during the last three years and the current financial year (2012-13) reported by the states as on 3.12.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Research studies conducted to evaluate the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have established that this wage employment programme, which guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households on demand, has helped in water and soil conservation, increased cultivable land by enriching waste lands and has led to improved agricultural productivity. The tightening of the labour market post MGNREGA is a positive indicator from the point of view of poverty alleviation and also signals a pressure for

technological advances that raise farm productivity in areas of relative labour shortage.

(e) Apart from enhancing the livelihood security of the rural households, creation of durable assets through the

various categories of permissible works, is also an important objective of MGNREGS. The number of works completed under MGNREGA during the last three years and the current FY 2012-13, as reported by the states, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	State	Number of Disabled beneficiaries			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68256	71385	85043	99284
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	1089	1	33
3.	Assam	1989	2349	2254	1449
4.	Bihar	34161	14435	4576	3585
5.	Chhattisgarh	11221	17966	28923	18227
6.	Gujarat	10926	17141	23533	13624
7.	Haryana	74	223	296	195
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1791	1946	2134	1490
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1037	664	3403	1848
10.	Jharkhand	5515	9949	7826	4568
11.	Karnataka	8522	9454	6301	3000
12.	Kerala	2661	3169	1385	1553
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8665	8908	10149	5189
14.	Maharashtra	2186	388	32844	19684
15.	Manipur	513	661	422	461
16.	Meghalaya	518	329	204	150
17.	Mizoram	236	258	81	67
18.	Nagaland	271	196	87	53
19.	Odisha	4017	5657	3240	3340
20.	Punjab	114	200	199	121
21.	Rajasthan	11586	6425	3129	2818
22.	Sikkim	164	5	91	46
23.	Tamil Nadu	9381	13535	40803	39485

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tripura	13678	11290	12793	11677
25.	Uttar Pradesh	47523	32207	17143	9340
26.	Uttarakhand	505	494	415	179
27.	West Bengal	51591	64057	97860	75138
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85	54	31	5
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	NR	0
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	0
31.	Goa	3	1	2	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	30	5	4
33.	Puducherry	8	25	30	79
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>297215</b>	<b>294490</b>	<b>385203</b>	<b>316692</b>

\*Provisional.

\*\*Reported as on 03/12/12.

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Works Completed (In Nos.)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	532673	864989	197432	2740
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	671	926	0	0
3.	Assam	9403	10650	14426	11066
4.	Bihar	72625	82349	23182	28311
5.	Chhattisgarh	52601	89287	81308	66275
6.	Gujarat	263651	45158	52649	27375
7.	Haryana	4063	7573	14440	2297
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35899	33975	38403	16229
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18661	36542	5549	5038
10.	Jharkhand	75767	47419	45164	52864
11.	Karnataka	129617	91089	108760	28347

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	76823	104489	147425	40755
13.	Madhya Pradesh	244619	291035	150356	167952
14.	Maharashtra	10613	18707	19605	8589
15.	Manipur	11491	7897	1786	297
16.	Meghalaya	6349	7755	9735	642
17.	Mizoram	2734	3253	1569	1251
18.	Nagaland	5597	8937	2346	170
19.	Odisha	25011	59278	74152	34452
20.	Punjab	6384	6793	7422	4315
21.	Rajasthan	92251	52262	35882	94785
22.	Sikkim	1432	1534	1539	991
23.	Tamil Nadu	20909	31391	55784	62023
24.	Tripura	48424	65433	65988	12230
25.	Uttar Pradesh	360488	448148	496034	151493
26.	Uttarakhand	24677	29749	12556	3869
27.	West Bengal	121858	142974	191545	98841
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	354	263	329	21
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	7	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	300	559	350	0
32.	Lakshadweep	2623	0	0	13
33.	Puducherry	892	1	67	19
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>2259482</b>	<b>2590422</b>	<b>1855783</b>	<b>923250</b>

\*Provisional.

\*\*Reported as on 03/12/12.

[Translation]

**Hoarding, Blackmarketing and Artificial  
Scarcity of Fertilizers**

3307. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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



(a) whether the cases of hoarding, black-marketing and artificial scarcity of fertilizers have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to light during the last three years, Statewise and the action taken by the Union Government against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent such malpractices and to ensure the adequate supply of fertilizers in 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) and (b) There are reports of alleged blackmarketing and hoarding from some quarters but the same has not been confirmed by the State Governments.

(c) State Governments under the extant provisions of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 are adequately empowered to take preventive/punitive actions against the offenders indulged in such activities. Department of Fertilizers has also advised/sensitized the State Governments for gearing up enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to prevent such alleged cases.

[English]

#### Irrigation Potential

3308. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State-wise irrigation potential created (in acres) under major and medium irrigation projects during the last Five Year Plan, year, Plan and State-wise;

(b) the details of operational holdings at the end of every Five Year Plan in States, State and Plan-wise;

(c) the percentage and number of operational holdings using canals as source of irrigation during the last three Five Year Plans, Plan, year and State-wise;

(d) whether it is true that Andhra Pradesh has just eighteen per cent of operational holdings using canals as a source of irrigation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts the Government is making to improve the percentage?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Divorce Bill

3309. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has contemplated to bring amendments to the existing Act relating to divorce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures that have been taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, seeking to further amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 4th August, 2010. The Bill *inter-alia* seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 13 B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 by empowering the court to reduce the waiting period of six months or to waive off the requirement to move joint motion by both parties. It also makes provisions for irretrievable breakdown of marriage as one of the ground for grant of divorce.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Availability of Water for Irrigation

3310. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the percentage of farmers of the country who are still dependent on monsoon for agriculture;

(b) the steps taken to provide irrigation facilities to them during the Eleventh Plan Period and the success achieved; and

(c) the plans and the proposed investment for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for development of irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### MPLADS Funds

3311. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government regularly updates the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) fund utilisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including criteria adopted for the same;

(c) whether it is ascertained by the Department concerned that the actual asset creation has taken place depends on the report of the District Collector;

(d) if so, whether the advance amount transferred to any agency in anticipation of the completion of work also is treated as "funds utilised"; and

(e) if so, the advance amount disbursed to various agencies during the last three years, State and MP-wise, details including the percentage of work completed with the utilisation of that advance amount up to 31 August, 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) and (b) Under the MPLAD Scheme, the works recommended by MPs are implemented by the District Authorities and the details of utilisation are available with them. The Ministry updates the data on utilization based on the information forwarded by the District Authorities, through the Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs).

(c) The details of the assets created are not maintained at the Ministry level and are available with the District Authorities. The cumulative number of works recommended by the MPs, sanctioned and completed are received through MPRs. As per the guidelines, the District Authorities are responsible for implementation, overall

coordination and supervision of works and shall inspect atleast 10% of the works under implementation every year and to the extent feasible also involve the MPs for the inspection of works. The implementing agencies are also to furnish physical and financial status of each work to the District Authority every month. The State Nodal Department is also expected to inspect minimum 1% of MPLADS works in a District every year. In addition, the Ministry has also instituted 'Third Party Physical Monitoring' of MPLADS works in selected districts through an independent agency to assess the implementation of the scheme at the ground level.

(d) Advance amount released for implementing agencies can not be treated as 'fund utilised'. The actual expenditure incurred, either on ongoing work or completed work is the utilized amount.

(e) The details of advance released by the District Authorities to the implementing agencies are not maintained at the Ministry level.

[Translation]

#### National Land Reclamation Council

3312. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'National Land Reclamation Council' had been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister in the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the meetings of that Council held so far;

(d) whether almost one-third population of the Country is landless; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) National Council for Land Reforms was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 9th January, 2008 to lay down broad guidelines of policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms."

The composition of the council is as under:—

**Prime Minister**

<b>(A) Government of India Ministers</b>	<b>Chairman</b>
(i) Minister of Rural Development	Member
(ii) Minister for Agriculture	Member
(iii) Minister for Environment and Forests	Member
(iv) Minister for Panchayati Raj	Member
(v) Minister for Tribal Affairs	Member
(vi) Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	

**(B) Chief Minister of States**

(i) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh	Member
(ii) Chief Minister, Bihar	Member
(iii) Chief Minister, Karnataka	Member
(iv) Chief Minister, Kerala	Member
(v) Chief Minister, Maharashtra	Member
(vi) Chief Minister, Odisha	Member
(vii) Chief Minister, Rajasthan	Member
(viii) Chief Minister, Tripura	Member
(ix) Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	Member
(x) Chief Minister, West Bengal	Member

**(C) Other Members**

(i) Dr. Bina Agarwal	Member
(ii) Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	Member
(iii) Dr. G.K. Chadha	Member
(iv) Shri P.V. Rajgopal	Member
(v) Shri D. Bandhopadhyay*	Member
(vi) Dr. S.S. Johal	Member
(vii) Prof. V.S.Vyas	Member
(viii) Shri Walter Fernandes	Member

**Secretary Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development**

**Member Secretary**

(c) The first meeting of the Council is yet to be held. However, a preparatory meeting for the 'National Council for Land Reforms' has been held on 26th June, 2012 with the non-official members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

(d) and (e) Statement giving Proportion of Landless Households in the country is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Statement of proportion of landless households in the country*

State	Percentage of landless households*
Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Assam	8.1
Bihar <sup>1</sup>	7.6
Gujarat	13.6
Haryana	9.2
Himachal Pradesh	15.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3.3
Karnataka	14.1
Kerala	4.8
Madhya Pradesh <sup>2</sup>	12.1
Maharashtra	17.7
Odisha	9.6
Punjab	4.6
Rajasthan	5.7
Tamil Nadu	16.6
Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	3.8
West Bengal	6.2
All India	10.0

\*As per National Sample Survey Organization 2003.

<sup>1</sup>Includes Jharkhand.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Chhattisgarh.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Uttarakhand.

\*He has been included as member in place of Shri S.R. Sankaran who has passed away.

[English]

**Minority Dominated Districts**

3313. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority dominated districts have been identified at the national level so as to remove the inequalities through comprehensive development of the minority population; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in 20 States/UTs have been identified on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness in terms of socioeconomic and basic amenities indicators, for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). This Programme aims at providing the socioeconomic infrastructure and basic amenities for improving the quality of life of people and reducing imbalances in the MCDs. The Programme gives priority to villages/blocks/localities having substantial population of minority communities in locating assets.

(b) The State-wise details of the identified MCDs are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	States	Sl. No.	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Kheri
		2	Barabanki
		3	Bareilly
		4	Baghpat
		5	Bijnor
		6	Muzaffarnagar
		7	J.P. Nagar
		8	Siddarth Nagar

1	2	3	4
		9	Shajahanpur
		10	Bulandshahr
		11	Rampur
		12	Saharanpur
		13	Balrampur
		14	Ghaziabad
		15	Bahraich
		16	Budaun
		17	Moradabad
		18	Lucknow
		19	Pilibhit
		20	Shrawasti
		21	Meerut
2.	West Bengal	22	Malda
		23	Birbhum
		24	Burdwan
		25	Murshidabad
		26	Nadia
		27	Howrah
		28	South 24 Parganas
		29	Cooch Bihar
		30	North 24 Parganas
		31	Kolkata
		32	Dakshin Dinajpur
		33	Uttar Dinajpur
3.	Haryana	34	Mewat
		35	Sirsa
4.	Assam	36	Barpeta
		37	Kamrup

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		38	Darrang	10.	Odisha	68	Gajapati
		39	Bongaigaon	11.	Madhya Pradesh	69	Bhopal
		40	Goalpara	12.	Kerala	70	Wayanad
		41	Dhubri	13.	Karnataka	71	Gulbarga
		42	Morigaon			72	Bidar
		43	Nagaon	14.	Maharashtra	73	Parbhani
		44	Karimganj			74	Hingoli
		45	Cachar			75	Washim
		46	Hailakandi			76	Buldana
		47	N.C. Hill	15.	Mizoram	77	Lawngtlai
5.	Manipur	48	Kokrajhar			78	Mamit
		49	Senapati			79	North Sikkim
		50	Ukhrul	16.	Sikkim	80	North East
		51	Churachandpur	17.	Delhi	81	Leh (Ladhak)
		52	Thoubal	18.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	Hardwar
		53	Chandel	19.	Uttarakhand	83	Uddham Singh Nagar
6.	Bihar	54	Tamenglong			84	East Kameng
		55	Katihar			85	Lower Subansiri
		56	Araria	20.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	Changiang
		57	Darbhanga			87	Tirap
		58	Kishanganj			88	Tawang
		59	Purnia			89	West Kameng
		60	Sitamarhi			90	Papum Pare
		61	West Champaran				
7.	Meghalaya	62	West Garo Hills				
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	63	Nicobar				
9.	Jharkhand	64	Pakur				
		65	Shahibganj				
		66	Ranchi				
		67	Gumla				

[Translation]

#### Review of Ground Water Situation

3314. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has conducted a review regarding ground water in the country;

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

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to conduct such a review and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and State Governments have jointly reassessed availability of replenishable groundwater resources in the Country in 2009. Apart from this, groundwater regime monitoring is also carried out by CGWB on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells distributed throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times in a year during the

months of January, April/May, August and November. Samples for water quality analyses are collected from 10714 wells once in a year during the month of April/May.

(b) State-wise details of annual replenishable resources as per assessment of groundwater resources carried out as on 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of depth to groundwater levels as observed during August, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. and State-wise details of districts from where various contaminants have been reported from isolated pockets are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), doesn't arise.

#### Statement-I

#### State-wise Ground Water Resources Availability, Utilization and Stage of Development (Assessment Year 2009)

BCM/Yr.

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	.031	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
<b>Total States</b>		<b>430.45</b>	<b>34.99</b>	<b>395.52</b>	<b>221.29</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>243.14</b>	<b>61</b>
<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.	Lakshdweep	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
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>431.03</b>	<b>35.03</b>	<b>396.06</b>	<b>221.42</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>243.32</b>	<b>61</b>

## Statement-II

## District-wise Depth to Water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of August-2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)		Number and Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
					0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40	
			Min.	Max.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750	0.00	40.73	195	26.00	229	30.53	210	28.00	100	13.33	15	2.00	1	0.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1.03	4.23	4	50.00	4	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	121	0.05	18.76	72	59.50	39	32.23	9	7.44	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	246	0.06	13.15	69	28.05	138	56.10	34	13.82	5	2.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	35	0.20	14.72	18	51.43	12	34.29	4	11.43	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	344	0.00	15.95	227	65.99	82	23.84	29	8.43	6	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0.80	7.80	2	40.00	1	20.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Delhi	124	0.36	66.85	9	7.26	29	23.39	28	22.58	31	25.00	13	10.48	14	11.29
9.	Goa	35	0.20	14.72	18	51.43	12	34.29	4	11.43	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Gujarat	705	0.00	77.40	81	11.49	146	20.71	234	33.19	162	22.98	71	10.07	11	1.56
11.	Haryana	135	0.00	65.65	11	8.15	18	13.33	42	31.11	48	35.56	14	10.37	2	1.48
12.	Himachal Pradesh	74	0.33	28.08	23	31.08	27	36.49	14	18.92	8	10.81	2	2.70	0	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	0.00	36.30	69	49.29	43	30.71	12	8.57	8	5.71	8	5.71	0	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	153	0.33	12.19	37	24.18	57	37.25	57	37.25	2	1.31	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Karnataka	882	0.12	25.32	116	13.15	262	29.71	296	33.56	206	23.36	2	0.23	0	0.00
16.	Kerala	679	0.02	41.26	194	28.57	217	31.96	204	30.04	57	8.39	6	0.88	1	0.15



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
17.	Madhya Pradesh	917	0.01	45.41	354	38.60	318	34.68	144	15.70	72	7.85	27	2.94	2	0.22
18.	Maharashtra	1034	0.05	59.00	280	27.08	333	32.21	289	27.95	116	11.22	15	1.45	1	0.10
19.	Meghalaya	22	0.28	7.14	12	54.55	9	40.91	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	779	0.00	11.39	443	56.87	267	34.27	67	8.60	2	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Puducherry	7	2.23	5.90	0	0.00	6	85.71	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Punjab	181	0.21	50.00	9	4.97	32	17.68	41	22.65	59	32.60	39	21.55	1	0.55
23.	Rajasthan	911	0.01	117.65	127	13.94	133	14.60	152	16.68	165	18.11	165	18.11	169	18.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	620	0.60	54.31	24	3.87	159	25.65	267	43.06	135	21.77	31	5.00	4	0.65
25.	Tripura	9	0.45	4.85	3	33.33	6	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	857	0.04	36.10	288	33.61	233	27.19	184	21.47	128	14.94	24	2.80	0	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	35	0.70	44.45	9	25.71	13	37.14	8	22.86	3	8.57	1	2.86	1	2.86
28.	West Bengal	581	0.00	24.02	193	33.22	201	34.60	112	19.28	67	11.53	8	1.38	0	0.00
Total		10389			2887	27.8	3026	29.1	2445	23.5	1383	13.3	441	4.2	207	2.0

**Statement-III**

*State-wise names of the districts from where ground water contamination (Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic and Iron) has been reported*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (Above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/l)	Iron (abov 1.0 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam
3.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang and Baksha	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur(Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Pumea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi		
7.	Goa				North Goa, South Goa
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada
9.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh		Una		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
13.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada
14.	Kerala	Palakkad, Alleppey	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta,		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad,

		Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	297	
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	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, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha	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	Written Answers
16.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Auragabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	AGRAHAYANA 22, 1934 (Saka)
17.	Manipur		Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal	
18.	Meghalaya			East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
19.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	to Questions
20.	Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, NawanShahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar	
				Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	298

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Awar, 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, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	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, SwaiMadhopur, Tonk, Udaipur		Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Banner, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, SawaiMadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	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		Namakkal, Salem
23.	Tripura				Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah Farukhabad, Firozabad, GautamBudh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, SantRavidas Nagar, Varanasi	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebareilly, Rampur, SantRavidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao
25.	Uttarakhand		Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamasinghnagar		
26.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardharnan, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardharnan	Bardharnan, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardharnan, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur

### Drought Affected Areas under MGNREGS

3315. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has helped in dealing with the effects of drought in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen MGNREGS to deal with the calamities in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected as demand driven Schemes by the State Governments. In view of the deficiency in rainfall in some parts of the country which may lead to an increased demand for employment under MGNREGA, the Union Rural Development Ministry has already written to the Chief Ministers of States to prepare a contingency plan for meeting increased demand for employment under MGNREGA. The States have been assured that in drought like conditions, the Central Government will be open to revision in the Labour Budget for the current financial year to meet the increased demand for employment. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare supplementary shelf of projects to meet increased demand for work with emphasis on water and soil conservation works so as to mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall. For this purpose, the Ministry has allowed funding the State Governments in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of MGNREGA for providing up to 50 days of additional employment under MGNREGA in the financial year 2012-13 to households registered in drought notified Talukas/Blocks.

(b) and (c) To tackle unforeseen natural calamities like flood, cyclone, tsunami and earthquake resulting in dislocation of rural population, necessary amendment in Schedule II of the MGNREG Act has been made to allow adult members of rural households of areas so affected, to seek for registration and get job card issued by Gram Panchayat or Programme Officer of the area of temporary relocation. They may submit written or oral application for work to the Programme Officer or the Gram Panchayat of the

area of temporary relocation and apply for re-registration and re-issuance of job card in the event of loss or destruction. In the event of restoration of normalcy, the job card so issued shall be re-endorsed at original place of habitation and shall be clubbed with original card on being retrieved.

[English]

### Desilting of Kapurwadi Lake

3316. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any recommendations to the State Government of Maharashtra regarding the desilting proposal of Kapurwadi Lake;

(b) if so, the details thereof including augmentation of rainwater storage and resuscitation of water supply as a result thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be spent on the said proposal and the quantity of water likely to be made available to Ahmednagar after desilting of said lake; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### International Exhibitions

3317. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) proposes to participate in international exhibitions during the years 2012 and 2013 to promote their Khadi products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the countries identified for the purpose;

(c) whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and women entrepreneurs will be given special dispensation in these exhibitions;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The details of international exhibitions/events in which in-principle approval has been given by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for

participation by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The units/institutions participating in these international exhibitions are given 75% air fare by Economy class and upto 50% rent of stall, together not exceeding Rs.1.25 lakh. However, the units/institutions belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region are given 100% air fare by Economy class and 100% rent of stall, together not exceeding Rs. 1.25 lakh.

#### Statement

*Details of international exhibitions/events during 2012-13 for which in-principle approval has been given by Ministry of MSME for participation of KVIC*

Sl. No.	Country	Name of international exhibition/event	Period	Status (upto 10.12.2012)
1.	South Africa	Africa Big Seven/Saitex,	15-17 July, 2012	Participated with 7 KVI* institutions.
2.	Japan	India Garment Fair, Osaka	25-27 July, 2012	Could not participate
3.	Brazil	Brand India Textile and Clothing Trade Show, Santa Catarina and Sao Paulo	15-22 August, 2012	Could not participate
4.	Muscat	5th INDEXPO Muscat-2012 Fair, Ghent	4-8 September, 2012	Participated with 4 KVI institutions.
5.	Belgium	Accenta -Flanders International	8-16 September, 2012	Participated with 9 KVI institutions.
6.	Turkey	Musiad International Trade Fair, Istanbul	11-14 October, 2012	Could not participate
7.	Australia	Australia International Sourcing Fair	20-22 November, 2012	Participated with 4 KVI institutions.
8.	Italy	AF'L Artigiano, Milan	1-9 December, 2012	Participated with 8 KVI institutions.
9.	Switzerland	EXPOCOMER, Panama City	21 Feb-21 March, 2013	

\*Khadi and Village Industries.

#### Construction of Flush Toilets

3318. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to replace dry toilets with flush toilets in rural areas of the country, including Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on flush toilets during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes a special package for construction of flush toilets in rural areas of the Country especially in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) guidelines specifically provide under para 5.4.4 that construction of bucket latrines is not permitted in the rural areas and the existing bucket latrines, if any, should be converted to sanitary latrines.

Government of India has been urging the States, including Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Uttarakhand for conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary latrines. Steps to increase construction of sanitary latrines include the increase in incentive amount under NBA, widening of eligible beneficiaries to include identified APL categories of households and convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for additional funds for toilet construction.

(c) The details of funds released and spent on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/NBA including construction of

toilets during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of country, including in UP and Uttarakhand, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach.

The provision of incentive 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 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-.

Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created and to meet the requirement of pour flush toilets as well.

### Statement

*State-wise fund released and utilisation under TSC/NBA including for construction of toilets reported during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto November, 2012)	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90	9657.28	9151.88	15022.69	3956.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.97	659.28	119.26	610.28	204.88	511.09	227.15	76.51
3.	Assam	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	12251.18	12227.67	2772.21	5796.10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	16761.44	29814.56	12629.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	3286.35	0.00	1026.89
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46	3949.42	1881.05
9.	Haryana	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35	0.00	407.22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65	1666.96	667.28
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2463.42	3511.01	562.44
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84	4193.31	776.51
13.	Karnataka	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18	8352.77	2405.46
14.	Kerala	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89	0.00	687.69
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46	12922.98	6018.49
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45	11872.83	1511.74
17.	Manipur	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18	912.63	1111.27
18.	Meghalaya	1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85	792.00	458.70
19.	Mizoram	412.98	419.27	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60	0.00	137.65
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36	396.37	241.92
21.	Odisha	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38	0.00	2544.20
22.	Puducherry	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36	0.00	387.74
24.	Rajasthan	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60	6885.49	5728.80
25.	Sikkim	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.87	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19	6239.19	1995.86
27.	Tripura	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	752.89	124.74	203.70
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46	12895.76	12766.16
29.	Uttarakhand	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67	1270.98	767.54
30.	West Bengal	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02	15319.32	11665.86
Total		103885.36	133407.13	152980.54	117506.70	144059.07	133572.68	139212.24	76412.69

### Worksheds for Khadi Artisans

3319. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme for construction of worksheds for Khadi Artisans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and the objectives of the scheme indicating the details of the amount fixed as assistance for construction of workshed;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any special dispensation is provided to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC) has been implementing a scheme since 2008-09 named 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' under which financial assistance for construction of worksheds is provided to khadi artisans belonging to BPL/poor category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. The scheme is aimed at providing better workplace to khadi spinners and weavers and to provide them better storage space, in order to increase their efficiency and productivity. The quantum of assistance at present is as under:—

Component	Area per unit	Amount of Assistance
Individual worksheds	20 square meter (approximately)	Rs. 45,000/- or 75% of the cost of the workshed, is less.
Group worksheds (for a group of minimum 5 and maximum 15 khadi artisans)	10 square meter per beneficiary (approximately)	Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary of the group or 75% of the total cost of the project, whichever is less.

(c) State-wise number of beneficiaries benefited under the 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No special dispensation is provided to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, except due allocation under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

### Statement

*State-wise number of beneficiaries benefited under Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans*

(Number)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	394	235	25	110
2.	Himachal Pradesh	50	100	50	185
3.	Punjab	52	0	100	30
4.	Chandigarh				

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Uttarakhand	125	201	100	110
6.	Haryana	376	250	100	175
7.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0
8.	Rajasthan	438	530	175	255
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1075	2423	806	1074
10.	Bihar	451	0	252	200
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	40
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	0	0	0	50
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Assam	121	0	432	360
19.	West Bengal	265	350	250	550
20.	Jharkhand	0	0	50	150
21.	Odisha	172	232	150	100
22.	Chhattisgarh	182	200	50	210
23.	Madhya Pradesh	189	200	100	60
24.	Gujarat*	300	300	300	150
25.	Maharashtra**	130	100	100	0
26.	Andhra Pradesh	115	557	407	165
27.	Karnataka	350	300	250	90
28.	Goa	0	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	368	459	65	150
31.	Tamil Nadu	339	631	482	210
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		5492	7068	4244	4444

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[Translation]

**Obsolete Laws**

3320. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the obsolete and outdated laws are causes for the delay in the delivery of justice to the affected parties; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard and the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Obsolete laws and outdated laws are not the only causes for delay in the delivery of justice to the affected parties. However, various Law Commission Reports have maintained that such laws cloud vision besides leading to waste of energy, time and resources (Law Commission Reports Nos. 96th, 148th and 159th). Old and obsolete Acts specified by the Commission or otherwise identified are taken up by the concerned Ministries for appropriate action. Repealing and Amending Acts are being periodically enacted.

[English]

**Utilisation of Funds**

3321. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the utilisation certificate has been received from Gujarat regarding the funds released for irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made in the implementation of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last five years in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Presently, only one on-

going irrigation project of Gujarat, namely, Sardar Sarover Project is under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 361.42 Crore was released to this project during the year 2010-11 and utilisation Certificate for the amount released by the Government of India and the State share has been received. No Central Assistance under AIBP was released to Sardar Sarover Project during the financial year 2011-12.

Under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies "under the domestic support, works on 34 water bodies of Gujarat have been taken up during XIth Plan. Central Grant of Rs. 10.61 Crore was released to Government of Gujarat for these water bodies, however, utilisation Certificate for the amount released by the Government of India has not been received.

(c) During last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12), Irrigation potential of 162.837 thousand hectares has been created through the projects under AIBP in Gujarat.

**Recommendations of Committee**

3322. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources has suggested to the Government to amend the Easement Act to remove 'water' from the definition of private property under the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has circulated the aforesaid report among the State Governments;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend the Inter-State River Disputes Act to set up a single tribunal with several benches for faster disposal of disputes in a time-bound manner; and

(e) if so, the present status of the aforesaid move?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR), chaired by Shri Ashok Chawla,

has not made any recommendation regarding amendment of Easements Act.

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

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The proposal of a single Tribunal for faster disposal of all Inter State River Water Disputes is under process. The proposal, *inter-alia*, prescribes time limits for disposal of matters referred to the Tribunal.

[Translation]

#### DDG Scheme under RGGVY

3323. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages covered in Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) scheme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during the last three years and the current year, Statewise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of DDG projects sanctioned and funds allocated for these projects during the above-said period, year and State-wise;

(c) whether the power requirements of tribal artisan communities fit with the guidelines of DDG scheme of Ministry of Power and Remote Village Electrification Scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide electricity to all remote and tribal villages in the country through DDG scheme under RGGVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) projects sanctioned and villages covered, year-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) **DDG Scheme of Ministry of Power**

In addition to the domestic lighting load, DDG Guidelines also provide for some non-domestic/productive load to help

in overall development of villages covered under DDG. The scheme is for the electrification of villages, from conventional or renewable sources, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. Under DDG, Access to electricity is given to Above Poverty Line (APL) households, Below Poverty Line (BPL) households (free of cost), Community buildings like Schools, Panchayat Bhawan, Hospitals etc.

Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

MNRE had been implementing RVE programme for providing financial support for electrification using various renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and were not covered under RGGVY. Types of systems for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) were released upto 31st March, 2012 under the RVE programme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under RVE programme, the concerned State Governments through their State nodal agency identify the power requirement for household as well as commercial activities (if any, including the tribal artisan communities) and appropriate technologies for lighting and other purposes for release of CFA.

(e) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana — Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households and providing free electricity single point connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The scheme covers rural areas including remote and tribal villages. As on 30.11.2012, the electrification works in 1,06,116 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2,73,328 partially electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2,02,60,469 BPL households have been released.

Government has proposed to continue RGGVY, DDG including the component in 12th Plan for covering the remaining villages/habitations.

## Statement-I

State	Name of Implementing Agency	Technology	No. of Projects	Name of District	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Villages/ Hamlets Covered	Population	Total HH	BPL HH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	Small Hydro	1	Tehri Garhwal	270.56	7	1377	290	225
West Bengal (*)	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited (WBGEDCL)	Out of 9 DDG projects 4 no. are based on hybrid (Biomass gasifier + SPV), 3 no. are based on hybrid (Bio Diesel + SPV) and remaining 2 no. are based on Biomass briquettes fired boilers TG Sets	9	South 24 Praganas	9934.48	39	199206	37564	23276
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency	Solar PV	9	Korba	294.34	18	1465	346	346
		Solar PV	10	Sarguja	758.33	32	4900	1094	1094
Total	Financial Year 2010-11		29		11257.71	96	206948	39294	24941
Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Company Ltd.	Solar PV	57	Vishakhapatnam	1694.196	57	9495	2225	2225
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	2	Hamirpur	91.30	2	480	139	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	5	Lalitpur	232.40	5	1462	361	231
	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	10	Bahraich	2876.89	44	17001	5003	2159
	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	4	Lakhimpur Kheri	857.06	11	5332	1488	891
	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	41	Sonebh-adra	2351.97	41	24455	3758	1420
Uttarakhand (\$)	UREDA	Small Hydro		Tehri Garhwal	3.79				
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	16	Sidhi	1099.79	42	7325	1754	1441
	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	3	Umaria	228.32	14	1351	320	138
	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	7	Shahdol	557.09	38	3908	837	760
	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Solar PV	22	Balaghat	997.73	76	5582	1142	1028
Andhra Pradesh	Northern Power Distribution Company Ltd.	Solar PV	19	Adilabad	413.27	38	3161	510	510
Bihar	Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation	29 projects are Hybrid of Biomass gasifier + SPV	29	Gopalganj	2627.78	126	57406	13022	7504
	Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation	12 projects are Hybrid of	19	Kaimur	1156.86	49	12291	3116	2639

Biomass  
gasifier + SPV  
and 7 projects  
are only SPV  
based

Total	Financial Year 2011-12		234		15188.4416	543	149249	33675	21066
Andhra Pradesh(**)	Northern Power Distribution Company Limited	Solar PV	20	Khammam	547.42	40	4116	765	765
West Bengal (\$\$)	WBGEDCL				1062.81				
Uttarakhand	UREDA	Small Hydro	1	Rudraprayag	210.35	3	850	170	68
Total	Financial Year 2012-13		21		1820.58	43.00	4966.00	935.00	833.00
Grand Total			284		28267	682	361163	73904	46840

(\$) Additional project cost sanctioned to Small hydro project in Uttarakhand due to revision in Award cost.

(\$\$) Additional project cost sanctioned to 4 no. of DDG projects in West Bengal due to revision in Award cost.

(\*\*) Sanctioned by Monitoring Committee on 30.3.2012. However, Sanction letter to Implementing Agency was issued on 24.04.2012 by REC.

(\*) Originally, 9 no. of DDG projects amounting Rs.10997.29 lakhs were sanctioned to WBGEDCL. However, Department of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of West Bengal requested to cancel the sanction of 8 no. of DDG projects as the villages earlier conceived to be covered by DDG will be brought under Grid connectivity. Accordingly, the sanction for 8 no. of DDG projects was cancelled in November, 2012 by REC and the total sanctioned amount to West Bengal was reduced to Rs.5.95 crore.



**Statement-II**

*Types of systems for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) were released up to 31st March, 2012 under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme*

**I. Electrification through Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Systems**

Sl. No.	Type of System	Maximum CFA (Rs.)
1.	SPV Home lighting System Model-II with 37 W module, 2 lights	8990
2.	SPV Home lighting System Model-I with 18 W module, 1 lights	4370
3.	Street lighting system with 74 W SPV module and 11 W CFL lamp	17980
4.	Street lighting system with 45 W SPV module and LED lamp	10935
5.	SPV power plant with battery storage and other required accessories and systems.	243/Wp

**II. Electrification through Small Hydro Projects**

Plain and other regions of all other States	Upto 10 KW	98100
	Above 10 KW and up to 100 KW	92700
	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	68400
Notified Hilly regions of all other States and Islands	Upto 10 KW	107100
	Above 10 kW and up to 100 KW	101700
	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	77400
N.E. Regions, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (Special Category States)	Upto 10 KW	116100
	Above 10 kW and up to 100 KW	110700
	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	86400

The above prices are inclusive of all civil works, distribution network within the village, transportation, installation and commissioning charges and Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for 5 years.

**III. Electrification through Biomass Gasifier Projects**

Type of System	Gasifier rating	Maximum Central Financial Assistance in Rs./kW		
		Plain	Hilly areas	North-East
1	2	3	4	5
100% Producer Gas	Opto 10 kWe	68040	71442	74844
	>10 upto 20 kWe	48528	50954	53380
	>20 upto 50 kWe	49500	51975	54450
	>50 kWe	43726	45912	48099

1	2	3	4	5
Dual fuel	Upto 10 kWe	60466 (63000)	63489 (66150)	66512 (69300)
	>10 upto 20 kWe	40500	42525	44550
	>20 upto 50 kWe	36000	37800	39600
	>50 kWe	31500	33075	34650

Note: 1. Figures in brackets include increases in cost on account of oil ghani.

2. Prices are inclusive of 5 year AMC (2years warranty+3years), distribution network within the village, all civil works, transportation charges and installation and commissioning charges.

[English]

### Access to Justice for Marginalised People

3324. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has launched a project Access to Justice for Marginalised people in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the present status of this project, State-wise; and
- the steps taken by the Government to implement it successfully across the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Department of Justice, Government of India has, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), implemented a project on Access to Justice for Marginalized People in seven States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh between 2009 and 2012. Several activities related to legal aid and empowerment have been conducted in eighty seven (87) districts in collaboration with thirty three (33) NGOs, law schools, and other partners. Apart from conducting public education and training of communities as well as service delivery organisations, many innovative strategies were used for enhancing legal awareness of the marginalized groups including supporting law school based legal clinics, using SMS, MMS, games, skits and community radio. Many knowledge products have also been developed including action research studies and training manuals for the community, judicial officers and other stakeholders.

The Project has reached out to nearly 2 million people for legal awareness, besides training 7000 paralegal workers as local resources to assist the marginalized communities. Over 300 legal aid lawyers have also been trained and sensitized. The Project activities concluded with an international conference on "Equitable Access to Justice: Legal Aid and Legal Empowerment" which provided a platform for participants from twenty one (21) countries across the world to share good practices on legal aid and empowerment which will be helpful in devising similar future programmes of Government of India. The Project will conclude on 31st December, 2012.

The models of legal aid and empowerment developed under the Projects will be useful for the National and State Legal Services Authorities for replicating and upscaling across the country. The Government has, however, decided to undertake a similar programme in the 8 States of North East India (including Sikkim) and Jammu and Kashmir during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government will also be undertaking another project with UNDP from January, 2013.

[Translation]

### Delayed Irrigation Projects

3325. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether a few irrigation projects have been delayed in Maharashtra;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, project-wise including the Nerla Upsa project; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete the projects without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Out of 64 Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects of Maharashtra included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97, 36 projects have been completed and 28 projects are spilled over from XI Plan. Out of the above 28 ongoing projects, 18 projects are delayed. The reasons for non-completion/delay for the projects of Maharashtra are at Annexure-I. The delay is mainly due to Non Acquisition of Land required for construction of the project. The Nerla Upsa Project of Maharashtra is not approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their

priorities. The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP to the States as per guidelines for completion of ongoing projects.

The early completion of the projects will depend on the completion of acquisition of the lands required for the projects as given in the enclosed Statement.

Review meetings are held by Central Water Commission (CWC)/Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) with the State Governments to review the physical and financial progress of the projects funded under AIBP. The Monitoring of projects is also conducted by the field offices of CWC to assess the physical and financial progress of the projects and suggestions are given to the State Governments to expedite the completion of the projects. The inter-departmental matters such -as construction of railway crossings, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) crossings etc are expedited by persuasion.

#### Statement

##### *Reasons for non-completion/delay for the ongoing projects of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Reasons of Delay
1	2	3	4
1.	Gosikhurd	1996-97	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
2.	Waghur	1996-97	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
3.	Upper Manar	2002-03	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
4.	Upper Penganga	2004-05	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, agitation of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and delay in construction of railway/State Highway crossings.
5.	Lower Oudhna	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project and agitation of PAP
6.	Warna	2005-06	Non release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time
7.	Punad	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
8.	Lower Wardha	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project

1	2	3	4
9.	Khadakpurna	2006-07	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
10.	Dongargaon Tank	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
11.	Gul	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
12.	Bembla	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
13.	Uttermand	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
14.	Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
15.	Tarali	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project
16.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	Non release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time
17.	Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	Non release of funds by State Government in time and non-submission of proposal for release of funds in time
18.	Arjuna	2007-08	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project

**In addition, the following two projects are Inter-State projects**

Bawanthadi*	2004-05	For want of forest land from the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
Tillari (Maharashtra Portion)(W)**	2005-06	State Government is yet to acquire the land for balance works of the project, delay in construction of canal net work, shortage of construction materials non closure of canal due to supply of drinking water and for irrigation to Goa population.

\*Bawanthadi Inter-State Project with Madhya Pradesh.

\*\*Tillari Inter-State Project with Goa.

[English]

**National Policy for Plastic Parks**

3326. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to have a

national policy for plastic parks to organise the plastic manufacturing and processing industries;

(b) if so, whether the objective would be to encourage competitiveness of the plastic industry by upgrading the quality of the products to meet the end use of domestic industries and export; and

(c) 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) to (c) The Government has approved a scheme for setting up of need based Plastic Parks with requisite state of the art infrastructure and enabling common facilities to assist the sector move up the value chain and contribute to the economy more effectively. The objective of the scheme, inter-alia, is to increase competitiveness and investments, achieve environmentally sustainable growth and adopt the cluster development approach to consolidate the capacities in plastic sector.

#### Availability of Drinking Water

3327. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of population using groundwater as a source of drinking water;
- (b) whether the Government has set any time-frame to provide safe drinking water facility to all remaining parts of rural areas in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. It is estimated that about 85 percent of the rural population of the country use drinking water from ground based water sources.

(b) and (c) To ensure availability of safe drinking water facility in all rural habitations within a timeframe, rural drinking water has been included as one of the components of Bharat Nirman. At the commencement of Bharat Nirman as on 1.4.2005, 55067 uncovered habitations, 3,31,604 slipped back/partially covered habitations and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations existed in the country. Of these targeted habitations, at the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I, i.e. on 31.3.2009, there were 627 uncovered, 509403 slipped back/partially covered and 1,79,999 quality affected habitations yet to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. As on 1.4.2012, there are no uncovered habitations

remaining in the country. However as reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, as on 01.04.2012, 1,04,160 are quality affected and 330,504 partially covered/slipped back habitations. To ensure that these remaining habitations are covered, State Governments have been requested to prepare their Annual Action Plans targeting to cover these habitations on priority basis. To achieve the target of providing safe drinking water to all habitations in the country, allocation of funds for rural drinking water has been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 cr. in the year 2004-05 i.e. year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman, to Rs. 10,500 cr. in 2012-13.

#### Exhibitions by MSMEs

3328. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trade fairs and exhibitions organized for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the efforts made by the Government to boost such organizing of trade fairs and exhibitions; and
- (c) the total budget allocation made and expenditure incurred in organising these exhibitions and trade fairs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, State-wise number of exhibitions organized by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and its organizations in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government is organizing more and more trade fairs and exhibitions and constantly supporting the MSMEs to participate in such programs.

(c) The total budget allocation and expenditure incurred in exhibitions and trade fairs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of exhibitions organized by the Ministry of MSME and its organizations in the country during the last three years and the current year*

(Number)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Exhibition organised			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	5	6	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	1	0
3.	Assam	10	12	7	2
4.	Bihar	3	0	0	0
5.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	0
7.	Chandigarh	5	4	2	0
8.	Delhi	9	5	12	9
9.	Goa	0	1	0	0
10.	Gujarat*	6	10	12	3
11.	Haryana	4	5	1	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	2	3	1	0
15.	Karnataka	7	11	14	4
16.	Kerala	3	3	8	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4	8	4	0
19.	Maharashtra**	23	25	38	23
20.	Manipur	2	0	0	1
21.	Meghalaya	3	3	3	1
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0
24.	Odisha	2	3	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Punjab	6	9	15	6
26.	Puducherry	1	1	1	0
27.	Rajasthan	4	8	6	2
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	11	14	14	10
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	17	12	10	8
32.	Uttarakhand	3	1	1	0
33.	West Bengal	15	13	14	4
Total		150	163	176	73

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### **Statement-II**

*The budget allocation made and expenditure incurred for organizing exhibitions and trade fairs during the last three years and current year is given below:*

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund allocated	Expenditure
2009-10	15.20	14.96
2010-11	15.90	15.68
2011-12	15.17	13.47
2012-13	17.10	5.27*

\*Latest available.

#### **Expansion of Capacity of Producing Fertilizers**

3329. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing demand for fertilizers requires the expansion of capacity for production of fertilizers in the country rather than importing them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to take

suitable steps to enhance the installed capacity of production of fertilizers; and

(d) 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) At present out of total demand of 300 LMT of urea, approximately 70% of total requirement of urea is met by indigenous production (220 LMT). The Government is considering a New Investment Policy — 2012 which is likely to add an additional urea capacity of 70 to 80 LMT per annum by 2016-17. So far as P&K fertilizers are concerned, the country is fully dependent on imports in potash sector and to the extent of 90% in phosphatic sector either in form of finished fertilizers or its raw material/intermediates.

#### **PCO Booths**

3330. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PCO booths inside railway stations;

(b) the number of PCO booths allotted to disabled persons;

(c) whether the Railways have revised its policy for allotment of PCO booths including disabled persons;

(d) if so, the number of PCO booths that have stopped operating since the revision of said policy;

(e) whether the Railways shall take any proactive steps to help the disabled persons to set up PCO booths at railway stations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) 824 PCO booths are available at stations over Indian Railways.

(b) 341 PCO booths have been allotted to the physically handicapped.

(c) No revision has been made in STD/ISD/PCO booths policy since 2004.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) A quota of 25% has been prescribed for disabled persons in allotment of STD/ISD/PCO booths at stations over Indian Railways.

#### De-Registration of Companies

3331. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly two lakh companies registered in the country have been found to be irregular in furnishing their financial statements and other filings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by his Ministry towards these erring companies;

(d) whether there is any initiative from the Ministry to revive these companies by allowing them a one step de registration or filing their papers and payment of dues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. During the year 2010-11, 2,53,277 companies have not filed their Balance Sheets and Annual Returns. As per the provisions of Section 220/162 of the Companies Act, 1956 prosecutions are launched by the respective Registrar of Companies against the erring companies.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has issued guidelines for "Fast Track Exit mode" for defunct companies on 07.06.2011 to enable the striking off the names of such companies under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Translation]

#### Bhairavgarh Rail Bridge

3332. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational life of railway bridges particularly Bhairavgarh bridge in Ratlam district (Madhya Pradesh) have expired several years back resulting in lurking danger for the trains going to Mumbai via Ratlam;

(b) if so, the steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Railways to reconstruct/repair the said bridge; and

(c) the reasons for not taking cognizance of the reconstruction of the said bridge so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No age norms are laid down for the railway bridges. The rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening of bridges is undertaken on the basis of their physical condition and not on the basis of age. The Bhairongarh bridge, which is bridge number 226 between Bhairongarh and Raoti Stations of Ratlam Division of Western Railway, is safe for passage of trains at permitted speed.

(b) and (c) The work of replacement of the bridge on down line, which is having early steel girders, is already sanctioned and construction of new bridge is in progress on diverted alignment. The work of substructure of new bridge has been completed and the work of superstructure is in progress.

[English]

#### Availability of Groundwater

3333. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the current availability of groundwater in the



country and percentage of its utilisation for various purposes including irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of rain water which trickles into groundwater thereby increasing the water table;

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct underground reservoirs to tap the rain water for streamlining the water distribution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources has been carried out, jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and the respective State Governments, as on 2009. As per the assessment, the annual replenishable groundwater resources are estimated at 431 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Annual withdrawal of groundwater for irrigation is about 91% and that of domestic and industrial uses is 9% of the total annual withdrawal of groundwater.

(c) The Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC1997) has estimated that the recharge from rainfall varies from 3% to 25% of the normal rainfall depending upon the hydrogeological conditions, thereby increasing the water table.

(d) CGWB has been promoting rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to the groundwater for augmenting groundwater resources in the aquifers, which are natural underground reservoirs. However, there is no proposal to construct underground reservoirs to harvest rain water.

(e) In view of reply to part (d), does not arise.

#### Fertilizer Contamination in Groundwater

3334. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to some surveys, fertilizers used for agriculture are polluting groundwater to a large extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is formulating any scheme to check the groundwater from being polluted by fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) According to 'State of Environment Report-India 2009' brought out by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the rapid increase in agro-chemical use in the past five years, has contributed significantly to the pollution of both surface and groundwater resources. Studies conducted by the Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources reveal that the nitrate pollution has been observed from parts of some States in the Country. Excessive use of fertilizers is one of the major reasons for high concentration of nitrate in groundwater. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government has not formulated any scheme to check ground water from being polluted by fertilizers and other hazardous substances.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), does not arise.

#### Statement

*State-wise number of districts where nitrate pollution in ground water has been reported from isolated pockets*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of affected districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Bihar	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	12
4.	Delhi	8
6.	Gujarat	22
7.	Haryana	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
10.	Jharkhand	11
11.	Karnataka	26
12.	Kerala	11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50
14.	Maharashtra	30

1	2	3
15.	Odisha	28
16.	Punjab	20
17.	Rajasthan	33
18.	Tamil Nadu	27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	49
20.	Uttarakhand	3
21.	West Bengal	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>389</b>

#### Schemes for BPL Families

3335. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to identify the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has finalised list of BPL families in the country;

(c) if so, the total number of families, State-wise;

(d) whether the number of BPL families has been decreasing than the previous years;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has set any targets to uplift poor from BPL category to above poverty line; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the various schemes being implemented by the Government for BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living below the poverty line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of

an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. These are size of land holding, type of houses, clothing, food security, sanitation, ownership of consumer durables, literacy status, household labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, migration and preference of assistance. The State/UT-wise details of BPL Households as identified and reported by the States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing poverty alleviation programs/schemes in rural areas of the country through State Governments and UT Administrations. The programmes namely Indira Awas Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are for the benefit of the person living below poverty line.

#### Statement

*Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	18.306 **

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.684 **
16.	Maharashtra	45.023 **
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.395 **
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Odisha	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.211 **
29.	West Bengal	68.005 **
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented

1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
Total		592.526

\*For Andaman only.

\*\*Updated on end November, 2012.

[Translation]

#### Projects in Haryana

3336. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing railway projects in Haryana including new line project on Sonipat- Gohana-Jind route;

(b) the details of fund allocated/spent thereon, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) : Details of ongoing Railway projects falling partly/fully in Haryana are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure upto Oct., 2012	Outlay 2012-13	Physical progress	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jind-Sonipat new line (88.9 km.)	500.00	432.64	50.00	All civil works on Pandu Pindara-Bhambewa section completed. On the remaining portion, land acquisition, earthwork, bridge work and blanketing work taken up.	Not fixed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rohtak-Meham-Hansi new line (68.8 km.)	287.00	0.00	1.00	Final location survey taken up.	Not fixed.
Ambala Cantt.-Dhapar doubling (22.71 km.)	139.54	20.14	30.00	Earthwork, bridge work and ballast supply taken up.	Not fixed.
Tughalakabad-Palwal 4th line (33.5 km.)	297.09	226.52	44.55	All bridges and track linking of 30 km. completed. RRI building completed at 5 stations.	2013-14

[English]

**Setting up of Fertilizer Fund**

3337. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended for setting up of a Fertilizer Fund with an amount of Rs. 25,000 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of the proposed fund; and

(d) the other recommendations made by the Working Group with regard to import and shortage 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) to (c) No 'Fertilizer Fund' as such has been visualized.

(d) Regarding import of fertilizers, the Working Group has indicated that since India is dependent on imported raw materials and intermediates for phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers and is devoid of any substantial economically exploitable reserves of P&K raw materials, sufficient supplies of raw materials and intermediates for P&K sector over a sustained period has to be ensured.

The Indian companies need to invest outside in the resources rich countries by way of joint ventures in new mining capacities, production of phosphoric acid, production of finished fertilizers, long term buy back arrangement with present suppliers etc. This will not only provide some control over the world resources but will also help in stabilising the

international prices. In parallel, intensive Research and Development (R&D) to explore the possibility of extraction of inputs from other natural resources in the country like marine, land could be initiated specially for potash.

To overcome shortages of fertilizers, the Working Group has recommended that new investments need to be attracted to the special economic zones where fiscal benefits are provided to attract investments. Besides fiscal benefits, the fertilizer industry could be provided incentives as under:—

- (i) Exemptions from various taxes, such as income tax, custom duties, central excise duties and service tax;
- (ii) Viability gap funding for investments in new projects in India and abroad;
- (iii) Facilitating long term contracts for gas; and
- (iv) Securitization of subsidy receivables to ensure regular cash flow.

**Construction of Field Approach Roads**

3338. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to construct field approach roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received in this regard;

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

(e) the current status of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since the year 2000. The Programme envisages single all-weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States; the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development

Programme); the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Accordingly, being a field approach road is not the criteria laid down under PMGSY.

(c) to (e) Notably, the following proposals from Maharashtra have been cleared by the Ministry during the year 2012-13 under PMGSY and the details are also given below:—

Phase	Number of works	Road length (in km)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Status
Phase-X	452 bridges and 9 roads	92.13	450.32	Clearance letter issued on 14.8.2012
Phase-XI	207 bridges and 149 roads	707.88	627.55	Clearance letter issued on 23.8.2012

[Translation]

#### Quantum of Water Released

3339. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether low quantum of water is released by Punjab and Haryana to Rajasthan and there is fluctuation in it;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether storage capacity of water body Harike has declined drastically due to which fluctuation could not be controlled for a long time;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government of Punjab has worked out any plan to restore its storage capacity and if so, the details and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) According to Rajasthan, short and erratic supplies are passed on by Punjab. According to Punjab, releases are being made by it to Rajasthan, as per decisions taken in the meetings of Technical Committee of the Bhakra Beas Management

Board (BBMB) and any excess/short supply at Harike Head Works is shared in the same ratio as decided by BBMB on pro rata basis. According to BBMB, Rajasthan had received shortages during some period due to fluctuations in supplies from Ranjit Sagar dam. At the 203rd meeting of BBMB held on 7.5.2010, the Member from Punjab had assured that the situation would not crop up again and had requested BBMB authorities to bring to his notice in the case of any problem in the release of decided water from Ranjit Sagar dam. BBMB has also been requesting the other partner States namely Punjab and Haryana to supply correct and agreed deliveries to Rajasthan.

As informed by the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB), Rajasthan gets no Yamuna water from Hathnikund (Tajewala) Barrage and gets less than the allocated share from Okhla Barrage. In a meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.11, it was proposed to Haryana and Rajasthan to resolve the issue of supply of Rajasthan's allocation at Tajewala bilaterally and they agreed. Regarding the issue of supply of full share of Rajasthan at Okhla, the Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon canal in 2010 and advised Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to undertake desilting and repair works to restore the designed capacity of the canal and stop enroute unauthorised lifting of water. UYRB has advised Uttar Pradesh and Haryana from time to time to ensure that full share of Rajasthan reaches its border. Engineers of Haryana

and Rajasthan have also carried out a joint inspection on 28.06.2012 and UYRB has requested Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to explore the possibility of patrolling by joint police force.

(c) to (e) As per available information from Government of Punjab, the original storage capacity of Harike Head works had been reduced from 67,900 acre-feet to 9,173 acre-feet due to siltation, vegetation etc. and the State Government had worked out a plan to restore the capacity using dredger / barge etc. at a cost of about Rs. 50 crores.

[English]

#### Opinion Polls

3340. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the opinion polls and also ban advertisements appearing in the print media on the day of polls;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has studied the restrictions on opinion/exit polls in other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) A proposal of the Election Commission for putting ban on opinion polls during elections has been received. Since this issue has a direct bearing on the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression guaranteed under article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution, it would be imperative that the issue is discussed and deliberated at length before initiating any legislative measures in this regard. In view of the complexity of the subject, it is not possible to lay down any rigid timeframe in this regard.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Live-in-Relationship

3341. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently delivered a judgement on providing maintenance in 'live-in-relationship' cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the corresponding law in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, while allowing Criminal Appeal No.'s 2028 — 2029 of 2010 in the case of D. Velusamy Vs. D. Patchiammal has, inter alia, held as under:—

"33. In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' is akin to a common law marriage. Common law marriages require that although not being formally married:—

(a) The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.

(b) They must be of legal age to marry.

(c) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried.

(d) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time.

In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' under the 2005 Act must also fulfill the above requirements, and in addition the parties must have lived together in a 'shared household' as defined in Section 2 (s) of the Act. Merely spending weekends together or a one night stand would not make it a 'domestic relationship'.

34. In our opinion not all live in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage to get the benefit of the Act of 2005, To get such benefit the conditions mentioned by us above must be satisfied, and this has to be proved by evidence. If a man has a 'keep' whom he maintains financially and uses mainly for sexual purpose and/or as a servant it would not, in our opinion, be a relationship in the nature of marriage".

- (c) No, Madam.  
(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Training to Unemployed Youth

3342. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) is imparting training to unemployed youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details of training imparted and the number of beneficiaries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether such training has helped persons in getting employment/selfemployment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such persons so far got employment/self-employed?

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

(b) The number of persons trained by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the last three years and the current year is given below:—

Year	Number of persons Trained		
	Under PMEGP*	Under other schemes/ programmes	Total
2009-10	42081	20990	63071
2010-11	42564	25443	68007
2011-12	31367	45523	76890
2012-13 (upto 30.11.2012)	2468	35932	38400

\*Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) All persons under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) are provided margin money assistance as well as Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training to set up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. This generates self employment as well as wage employment.

Whether persons trained under other schemes/ programmes (excluding PMEGP) subsequently get self-employment/wage-employment is not tracked by KVIC.

[Translation]

#### Land Reforms Achievements

3343. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made in the Country with regard to land reforms, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to distribute land to the landless people belonging to SC/ST;

(c) if so, the details of the land distributed during each of the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor and guide and land reform works done by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of Land Reforms Programmes is reviewed from time to time at various fora including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Revenue Secretaries of the States/UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development, However, based on the information received from States/UTs the details of ceiling surplus land allotted to SCs/STs & OBCs State-wise during the last three years and current year are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested from time to time for effective

implementation of land reforms programmes/schemes including distribution of ceiling surplus land.

**Statement**

*Details of ceiling surplus land allotted State-wise to SCs/STs and OBCs during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Area in acres	
		Area distributed during last three years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12	2012-13 (Current Year i.e. 1.04.2012 to 30.6.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
5.	Gujarat	58733	0
6.	Haryana	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0
10.	Karnataka	110270	0
11.	Kerala	1264	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	9	0
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Odisha	914	27
16.	Punjab	58856	0
17.	Rajasthan	12094	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	59	0
19.	Tripura	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4390	0

1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	10170	938
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
23.	Delhi	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	0
Total of Land in Acres		256759	965

[Translation]

**Special Assistance Programme**

3344. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare special assistance programme for the districts having only ten per cent or less minority population; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to provide security assistance to the minorities in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise. However, in order to maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administration in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to the States and Union Territories in 2008, to promote communal harmony.

**Pending Proposals under Rural Development Schemes**

3345. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether proposals from various States related to rural development schemes particularly relating to the tribal areas of the States are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise and the time since these projects are pending with Union Government;

(c) the details of the allocation made to initiate these projects during last three years including the current year, State-wise along with the name and areas of the projects for which said allocation has been made; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to sanction and initiate the running proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development receive proposals from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for release of Central share under all the rural development programmes as per the norms laid down in the respective programme

guidelines. Such proposals received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are examined with respect to programme guidelines. In case shortcomings/deficiencies are noticed, same are referred to concerned DRDA/State Government/Implementing Agency for rectification or furnishing requisite information/document. Sanction of proposals/projects is an ongoing process, therefore all complete project proposals are approved by the Ministry. State-wise and scheme-wise project proposals approved under the project based schemes namely Special Projects under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Ministry of Rural Development during last three years (i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and current financial year (i.e. 2012-13 upto November, 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As the projects under the above programmes are demand based, therefore State-wise allocation is not made. However, once the projects are sanctioned, Central share are made available as per the programme guidelines.

#### Statement

*State-wise Number of Proposals/Projects Received and Sectioned under IWMP, SGSY and PMGSY during 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to November, 2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	IWMP	Special Project under SGSY		PMGSY	
			Received	Sanctioned	Received Roads and Bridges (No.)	Sanctioned Roads and Bridges (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	552	38	4	839	751
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	5	1	509	159
3.	Assam	226	2	0	461	172
4.	Bihar	40	11	2	3267	2534
5.	Chhattisgarh	181	11	2	1180	621
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	430	16	1	1565	676
8.	Haryana	47	6	0	138	69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	2	2	639	370
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	52	8	1574	1044

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	117	10	0	2245	1826
12.	Karnataka	362	11	1	1632	494
13.	Kerala	41	3	0	0	220
14.	Madhya Pradesh	326	29	0	4746	2679
15.	Maharashtra	828	36	3	1877	2028
16.	Manipur	60	18	5	326	159
17.	Meghalaya	61	1	4	142	18
18.	Mizoram	49	0	0	40	0
19.	Nagaland	61	9	1	23	56
20.	Odisha	234	13	1	3303	2572
21.	Punjab	33	11	3	324	168
22.	Rajasthan	604	21	3	8708	1992
23.	Sikkim	9	1	0	108	149
24.	Tamil Nadu	200	10	1	1388	0
25.	Tripura	31	0	0	162	109
26.	Uttar Pradesh	423	80	4	6229	2663
27.	Uttarakhand	57	9	3	573	295
28.	West Bengal	77	9	0	2028	2028
Total		5292	414	49	44026	23852

[English]

### Audit Report

3346. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the major points of irregularities raised by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in their latest report pertaining to the Railways;

(b) the details of steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways in compliance thereof including the streamlining of financial/budget mechanism accordingly; and

(c) the time by which the action on the major observations is likely to be taken by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its Report No.3 of 2012-13 for the year 2010-11 on Railway Finance has highlighted following areas for strengthening budgetary and monitoring mechanism for better transparency and internal control:—

- rationalisation of both freight and passenger tariffs;
- increasing market share of Railways in bulk commodities;
- timely revision/raising of bills and realisation of dues including arrears;
- exploration of alternate sources to finance capital expenditure;
- focus more on viable projects;

- presentation of policy statements and review under FRBM Act etc.
- (b) Several steps taken, *inter alia*, include:—
  - (i) All units advised to prepare budget/revised estimates more carefully and strengthen the internal control mechanism so as to match available resources with expenditure;
  - (ii) A system for prioritisation of projects along with ring-fencing of funds has been initiated;
  - (iii) Higher funding support and focus on early completion of capacity enhancement projects and last mile projects;
  - (iv) Higher resource mobilisation through rationalisation of fare and freight rates structures, advertisements, commercial utilisation of land and station buildings and enhanced thrust on public private partnerships targeted;
  - (v) Running of special trains and attachment of additional coaches;
  - (vi) Aggressive marketing strategies for capturing additional freight traffic etc.
  - (vii) Containing non-plan expenditure through austerity and economy measures, better manpower and inventory management, better asset utilisation and improved fuel efficiency.
- (c) As per laid down procedure, Action Taken Notes on the observations/recommendations contained in the report have already been submitted to Audit.

#### Power Projects using Super-Critical Technology

3347. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any step to reduce the consumption of coal while producing power in various thermal power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated a process to consider using supercritical technology in various power projects for generating electricity;
- (d) the details thereof along with the power generation therein;
- (e) whether ultra mega power projects are also being envisaged to be set up with super-critical technology; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The following steps have been taken to improve the efficiency and reduce fuel consumption in thermal power generation:—

- (i) The unit sizes and steam parameters of thermal generating units have been constantly increased.
- (ii) Supercritical technology has been adopted for coal fired power generation. The Supercritical units with steam parameters of 565/593 deg C are expected to have lower fuel consumption by about 5% as compared to typical 500 MW sub-critical units in the country.
- (iii) Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of existing old power stations has been adopted which provide an opportunity to get additional generation at low cost in short gestation period.
- (iv) Phased retirement of old units running on low efficiency and low Plant load factor where Renovation and Modernization (R&M) is not feasible. A capacity of 2398 MW has already been retired during 11th Plan and about 4030 MW is planned to be retired during the 12th Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of the thermal power generation using supercritical technology are given below:

- (i) The first supercritical unit of 660 MW was commissioned in the country in December, 2010. At present fourteen supercritical units with total capacity of 9660 MW are operational. Of this, Supercritical Capacity totaling about 6080 MW was commissioned during 11th Five Year Plan.
- (ii) During the 12th Five Year Plan about 25,000 MW capacity addition is planned to be based on Supercritical technology.
- (iii) Total generation from supercritical units in the year 2012-13 (upto November, 2012) was 23072 Million Units (MUs). Details are also given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are envisaged to be put up with super-critical technology. So far, four UMPPs have been awarded to the successful bidders selected through tariff based competitive bidding. As per the Request for Proposal (RfP) of these awarded UMPPs, the Bidder is required to submit an undertaking along with its RfP bids that the units shall be based on super-critical technology.

**Statement**

*Generation from Supercritical units 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning	FUEL-NM	State	Utility	Generation Nov., 2012 MU (Million Units)	Generation 2012-13 (upto Nov., 12) MU
1.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1	660	12/01/2012	Coal	Haryana	CLP Power	322.06	1040.71
2.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	2	660	11/04/2012	Coal	Haryana	CLP Power	1.98	618.95
Mahatma Gandhi TPS Total			1320					324.04	1659.66
1.	Mundra TPS	5	660	26/12/2010	Coal	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	356.9	2655.92
2.	Mundra TPS	6	660	20/07/2011	Coal	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	0	0
3.	Mundra TPS	7	660	07/11/2011	Coal	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	302.42	1895.85
4.	Mundra TPS	8	660	03/03/2012	Coal	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	432.46	2195.22
5.	Mundra TPS	9	660	09/03/2012	Coal	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	18.3	1571.17
Mundra TPS Total			3300					1110.08	8318.16
1.	Mundra UMTTP	1	800	25/02/2012	Coal	Gujarat	Tata Power Co.	545.74	3042.87
2.	Mundra UMTTP	2	800	10/07/2012	Coal	Gujarat	Tata Power Co.	300.64	1696.86
3.	Mundra UMTTP	3	800	18/10/2012	Coal	Gujarat	Tata Power Co.	420.31	498.4
Mundra UMTTP Total			2400					1266.69	5238.13
1.	Sipat STPS	1	660	28/06/2011	Coal	Chhattisgarh	NTPC Ltd.	348.13	2782.05
2.	Sipat STPS	2	660	24/12/2011	Coal	Chhattisgarh	NTPC Ltd.	353.96	2958.78
3.	Sipat STPS	3	660	02/06/2012	Coal	Chhattisgarh	NTPC Ltd.	240.81	1629.27
Sipat STPS Total			1980					942.9	7370.1
1.	Tirora TPS	1	660	11/09/2012	Coal	Maharashtra	Adani Power Ltd.	98.35	486.09

### Power from Power Plants

3348. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power from the power plants established in a State is given to that State on a preferential basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the guidelines for such a distribution of power;

(c) whether the State of Tamil Nadu requested that power from the proposed Koodankulam Power Project be given to Tamil Nadu;

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

(e) whether the Union Government is considering a separate power corridor to Tamil Nadu, especially in view of the current power crisis in the State; and

(f) 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) and (b) No, Madam. However, power allocation from central generating stations are done as per O.M. No.8/1/96 dated 27.04.2000 which is at enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Government of Tamil Nadu requested allocation of entire power to be generated from Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant to Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu was informed that the power has already been allocated for this plant (2×1000 MW) amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territories including Tamil Nadu based on the guidelines for allocation of Power from Central Sector Generating Stations to the States/Union Territories.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, the following transmission lines have been taken up for strengthening of the transmission system supplying power to Southern Region including to the State of Tamil Nadu.

#### 1. Inter-regional lines:

(i) Raichur-Sholapur 765 KV two single circuit lines.

(ii) Kolhapur-Narendra 765 KV double circuit line (to be initially operated 400 KV).

(iii) Wardha-Hyderabad 765 KV double circuit line.

(iv) Angul-Srikakulam-Vemagiri 765 KV double circuit line.

#### 2. Strengthening of Inter State Transmission System within Southern Region:

(i) Vijayawada-Nellore (A.P) - Thiruvalam 400 KV double circuit line

(ii) Chittor-Thiruvalam 400 KV double circuit line

(iii) Kurnool-Thiruvalam 765 KV double circuit line

(iv) Madhugiri-Salem Pooling Point 765 KV single circuit line

(v) Somanahalli-Salem (New) 400 KV double circuit line

(vi) Loop-in-loop-out of Kolar-S.P. Budur 400 KV single circuit line at Thiruvalam.

(vii) Loop-in-loop-out of Salem-Somanahalli 400 KV single circuit line at Hosur.

(viii) Mysore-Kozhikode 400 KV double circuit line.

#### Statement

No. 8/1/96-OM

Government of India

Ministry of Power

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2000

To

1. Chief Secretaries/All the State Governments/UTs
2. All the State Governments (Power Departments)
3. State Electricity Boards/State Power Sector Companies
4. All Central Power Sector Utilities

**Subject: Formula for allocation of power from Central Sector Generating Stations to the State/UTs – regarding.**

Sir,

The allocation of power from the central sector power stations to the States/Union Territories of the region is

governed by a formula evolved in late seventies, in case of thermal/nuclear power stations, and early eighties, in case of hydel power stations. The formula was evolved at a time when the power sector was served almost fully by the public sector and the central power sector utilities (CPSUs) were entirely supported by the budgetary allocation of the Central Government or by external assistance. With Independent Power Producers (IPPs) entering the power industry in larger numbers, the operational environment of power sector changing very fast and the role of Central Government being substantially reduced, the allocation of power from new projects of CPSUs to the beneficiary States has lost its original relevance.

2. In recent times, allocation of power from the new projects tends to be guided by necessity and capacity to pay more than any other factor. In the context of cash and carry scheme and pressure of financial institutions on the utilities to recover their dues, the factors which have gained predominance over others are the necessity and financial capability of bulk consumers. Likewise, the surplus power in the Eastern Region is already being exported to Southern, Western and Northern regions.

3. In view of the background explained above, it has been decided to treat the present "formula" as "guidelines" for new central sector power stations. The implications of this change are enumerated below:—

- (i) It will not disturb the allocation already made under the "formula". There will be no change in the contents of formula.
- (ii) Power from the new central sector power stations will be made in accordance with power purchase agreements (PPAs) to be signed between the CPSU and the State/UT or any of their authorised agency/Board.
- (iii) First offer for purchase of power shall be made by the CPSU to each constituent (State/UT or their authorised agency) of the region as per their entitlement.
- (iv) In case any constituent of the region does not buy its share or part thereof, the CPSU shall have the right to sell that power to any other State/UT in accordance with the PPA to be entered into by them. However, such offer by the CPSU shall first be made to the State(s)/UT(s) within the region

(where power station is located) before diverting the power to State(s)/UT(s) outside the region.

- (v) Where there are more than one claimants to the surplus power, so offered, weightage in allocation shall be given to the power sector reforming State(s)/UT(s).
- (vi) This does not affect allocation of 10% of the power to the State where the central thermal power plant is located and the 12% free power from Central hydel power stations to the State(s)/UT(s) of the regions (including the state where the hydel project is located).

Yours faithfully,

(S.K. JAYASWAL)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

**Copy for information to:—**

1. The Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
2. The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi (No. CCEA/5/2000)
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (N.E. Division), New Delhi
4. The Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Plan Finance-I Division, New Delhi
5. The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Fund Bank Division, New Delhi
6. The Planning Commission, Power and Energy Division, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi

(S.K. JAYASWAL)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

**Reduction of Allocation of Funds**

3349. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any reduction under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) allocations in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period to Bihar; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The allocation (Annual

ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission) for the Xth and XIth Plan for the State of Bihar under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is at enclosed Statement. The allocation for XIth Plan was more than 3 times as compared to the allocation for Xth Plan for the State of Bihar under AIBP.

The allocation (Annual ceiling by the Planning Commission) in the XIIth Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) is not available presently as the XII Plan is yet to be approved by the National Development Council (NDC).

#### Statement

*The allocation (Annual ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission) in the 10 and 11th Plan for the State of Bihar under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)*

#### 10th Five Year Plan

Year	Annual ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission (Rs. in crore)
2002-03	150.00
2003-04	100.00
2004-05	75.00
2005-06	175.00
2006-07	250.00

#### 11th Five Year Plan

Year	Annual ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	115.00
2008-09	450.00
2009-10	600.00
2010-11	752.00
2011-12	700.00

#### Hydro Power Generation

3350. SHRI TAKOM SANJOY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arunachal Pradesh at present lies below the national per capita average for energy consumption despite of its immense potential in the hydro power sector;

(b) the target set and achievement in the field of hydro power generation during the last five years in the State, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in setting up of hydro power projects and measures for post-clearance monitoring of such projects; and

(d) the time by which the such projects are likely to be completed and power generation capacity likely to be added as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYAM. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The per capita electricity consumption of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2010-11 was 582.08 kWh as against national per capita average of 818.75 kWh.

(b) The year-wise target set and achievement thereof in the field of hydro power generation in Arunachal Pradesh during the last five years and upto 30.11.2012 is as per the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The major reasons for delay in setting up of hydro electric projects are delays in getting statutory clearances include *inter-alia*, Environment and Forest Clearances, land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, law and order problems, geological surprises during the construction phase etc.

The measures taken by Ministry of Power for post clearance monitoring of the Hydro-Electric Projects are:—

(i) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is monitoring the power projects in pursuance of Section 73(f) of Electricity Act, 2003. The progress of each project is monitored continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers, critical study of monthly progress reports. Chairperson, CEA holds review meetings with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues.

(ii) A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the Hydro Projects.

(iii) Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/ Project developers, etc. to sort out the critical issues.

(d) At present three hydro-electric projects are under construction in Arunachal Pradesh, which, after completion would add 2710 MW capacity. The details of these projects along with likely completion schedule and reasons for delay are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

Actual generation vis-a-vis target of Ranganadi during the years 2007-08 to 2012-13 (till 30.11.2012)

Station/ Utility	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.
	(MU)	(MU)		(MU)	(MU)		(MU)	(MU)	
Ranganadi (405 MW)	1378	1539.7	111.7	1510	1569.21	103.92	1510	1033.08	68.42

Station/ Utility	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (till 30.11.2012)		
	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.	Prog.	Achiev.	% of Achiev. over Prog.
	(MU)	(MU)		(MU)	(MU)		(MU)	(MU)	
Ranganadi (405 MW)	1424	1399.56	98.28	1400	978.40	69.89	1104	1097.15	99.38

#### Statement-II

Hydro-Electric Projects under construction in Arunachal Pradesh

Particulars	Likely Completion		Reasons for delay
	Original Schedule	Revised Schedule	
1	2	3	4
Subansiri Lower NHPC, 8×250=2000 MW	2010-11	2016-18	Disruption of works by locals in Arunachal Pradesh. Hill Slope collapse in Power House in January, 2008. Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river. Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam Activists in Assam. Situation is still not conducive for work.
Kameng NEEPCO, 4×150=600 MW	2009-10	2016-17	Adverse geology resulted in slow progress in Head Race Tunnel (HRT). Unexpected flash flood in October, 2008 and heavy rain in September, 2012 delayed dam related works.



1	2	3	4
Pare NEEPCO 2×55 MW=110 MW	2012-13	2014-15	Inundation of Diversion Tunnel due to heavy rains in July/ August, 2011 and June, 2012, bringing the work to complete halt. Due to adverse geology, HRT Face-III collapsed in June, 2011 leading to delay in Civil Works.

[Translation]

### Water Treatment Plants

3351. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the number of Water Treatment Plants for making the contaminated water potable set up across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has allocated funds to State Governments for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period; and

(d) the details of Water Treatment Plants being considered by the Government to be set up in the Country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Statement-I containing State-wise

details of water treatment plants for making contaminated water potable, set up in the last three years and current year, as reported in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is attached.

(c) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), financial assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts in providing adequate safe drinking water supply through schemes like handpumps, pipedwater supply schemes, water treatment plants to the rural population. The details of allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP as reported by the States in the online IMIS of the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-II. of funds released to the States, 67% funds can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations which *inter alia* includes setting up of water treatment plants. In addition, under the 5% of NRDWP funds earmarked for Water Quality also, States can set up water treatment plants in quality affected habitations.

(d) Rural water supply is a State subject. State Governments are vested with the powers to select, plan, execute and implement rural water supply schemes including installation of water treatment plants from the funds provided under NRDWP. Hence, the details of water treatment plants proposed to be set up are not maintained at Central level.

### Statement-I

Details of State-wise Water Treatment Plants as reported by the States on the IMIS

Sl. No.	State Name	Completed in 2009-10	Completed in 2010-11	Completed in 2011-12	Completed in 2012-13 till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	1	1	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	58
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	25	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	0	17	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	12	29	7
9.	Jharkhand	28	9	0	0
10.	Karnataka	8	1	1	4
11.	Kerala	11	0	0	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	80	114	14	4
14.	Odisha	79	5	0	2
15.	Punjab	31	24	120	58
16.	Rajasthan	8	8	5	87
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
22.	Assam	17	5	0	1
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	132	65	146	54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	6	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		422	263	323	280

## Statement-II

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and current year

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release*	Expenditure*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37	563.39	238.03	262.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	199.99	176.46	120.56	184.83	214.31	143.51	66.18	34.31
3.	Assam	301.60	323.50	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	468.61	510.96	226.72	267.74
4.	Bihar	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.30	449.36	120.39	166.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12	145.01	64.50	59.24
6.	Goa	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16	6.07	0.03	
7.	Gujarat	482.75	482.75	511.83	542.67	609.10	527.29	478.89	571.05	467.70	537.10	381.62	399.06
8.	Haryana	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71	245.78	230.95	115.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.97	152.04	25.93	43.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	507.07	510.76	233.82	203.15
11.	Jharkhand	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84	189.51	85.66	52.08
12.	Karnataka	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	782.85	681.57	587.24	136.87
13.	Kerala	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	126.98	168.89	82.05	40.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367.66	379.66	354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	379.30	438.41	202.90	154.94
15.	Maharashtra	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.79	728.35	718.35	642.20	783.66	474.42	179.31
16.	Manipur	61.60	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	47.03	63.72	27.33	1.03
17.	Meghalaya	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44	73.35	33.61	28.03
18.	Mizoram	50.40	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03	41.66	19.26	17.95
19.	Nagaland	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82	60.42	28.35	23.44

20. Odisha	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	239.60	238.58	104.35	70.09
21. Punjab	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32	90.33	83.36	30.96
22. Rajasthan	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	1340.44	626.96	281.14
23. Sikkim	21.60	20.60	28.94	26.24	23.20	19.27	28.10	69.19	24.49	18.03	8.38	8.34
24. Tamil Nadu	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.60	294.33	144.60	279.47
25. Tripura	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.39	64.28	28.90	28.29
26. Uttar Pradesh	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	754.20	878.77	390.94	282.00
27. Uttarakhand	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	75.57	118.65	158.40	3.78	58.93
28. West Bengal	372.29	394.30	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.51	521.41	462.27	143.96	179.64
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.15	0.58	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
34. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.75	0.00	
35. Chandigarh				0.40			0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7986.43</b>	<b>7989.72</b>	<b>6920.26</b>	<b>8550.00</b>	<b>8941.81</b>	<b>8078.18</b>	<b>8330.00</b>	<b>8474.02</b>	<b>9079.65</b>	<b>9313.50</b>	<b>4664.80</b>	<b>3404.73</b>

\*As on 15.11.2012 on IMIS.

[English]

**Coir Industries**

3352. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken/being taken for setting up and promotion of Coir Industries in the non-traditional areas;

(b) whether any strategies have been framed for enhancing the skills, upgradation and quality improvement for the unemployed youths in the country including Assam to open avenues for them in Coir Industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study with regard to problems being faced by the Coir Industry in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/incentives or package provided for the development of Coir Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) and (f) Madam, the Coir Board implements a number of schemes for setting-up and promotion of Coir Industries in the country including the non-traditional areas, which include: (i) Skill Upgradation, Quality Improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana, (ii) Development of Production Infrastructure, (iii) Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT) and (iv) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

The performance in the last three years and in the current year has been as below:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Parameter/Unit	Performance							
			All India (including Assam)				Assam			
			2009-10	20 10-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Skill Upgradation, Quality Improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana									
(a)	Skill Development	No. of persons trained	9007	13853	19811	8271	769	1460	870	435
(b)	Mahila Coir Yojana	No. of beneficiaries assisted	264	380	466	144	—	—	—	—
2	Development of Production Infrastructure	No. of units assisted	26	22	21	18	—	—	—	—
3	REMOT	No. of units assisted	706	1200	170	63	160	—	—	—
4	SFURTI	No. of clusters developed (cumulative)	2	11	15	20	—	—	1	1

\*upto 30 November 2012.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

#### Demand and Supply of Energy Resources

3353. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current levels of demand and domestic supply of energy resources in the country;

(b) the details of effort made by the Government to ensure energy security in the country;

(c) whether the Government has been able to purchase foreign assets that might ensure energy security;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any public sector companies have made bids for energy reserves and failed to acquire them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The total requirement of coal for the current year has been calculated as 500 Million Tonne (MT) including 476 MT indigenous coal and 24 MT imported coal. The sources of indigenous coal are from Coal India Limited, Singareni Colliery Company Limited and from captive mines. The total coal availability from these sources comes to only 407 MT. To bridge the gap between demand for coal and its domestic supply as well as to build reasonable stock of coal, Power Utilities have been advised to import 46 Million Tonne during 2012-13.

Also against a gas requirement of around 85 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) (at 90% PLF), 35 MMSCMD gas is being supplied to the gas-based power stations in the country.

(b) To ensure energy security in the country, the following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government:—

(i) Regular interaction with Ministry of Coal for expediting signing of fuel supply agreement by CIL with Power Utilities.

(ii) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited (CIL) are being insisted upon to enhance production of coal in the country.

(iii) Thrust on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks.

(iv) Import of coal, to the extent technically feasible, to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

(v) Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is being imported to increase the generation from gas based power plants.

(vi) Ministry of Power has taken up the matter with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to increase the supply of KG D6 Gas to Power Sector and give the priority to power sector equivalent to the Fertilizer Sector and others.

(vii) Regasification terminal is being built up by RGPPL to facilitate the import of RLNG for future energy needs.

(c) to (f) As per information received from Ministry of Coal, with a view to bridge the increasing demand supply gap and enhance energy security of the country, Coal India Limited (CIL) has decided to acquire coal resources abroad. The thrust areas of this overseas venture are to acquire thermal coal assets, undertake their exploration and development, operate the mines and finally import the produces to India for supply to thermal power plants.

The International Coal Ventures Limited (ICVL) has been set up with the approval of the Cabinet as a Joint Venture Company with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), NMDC Ltd. and NTPC Ltd. as its promoter companies for acquisition of coal assets/mines/companies in overseas territories primarily to meet the current and the growing requirements of the promoter companies.

While ICVL is focused towards acquisition of metallurgical coking coal assets, it is open to acquisition of thermal coal assets depending on the interest shown by NTPC and CIL who are the main users of thermal coal.

CIL emerged as the successful bidder in the bidding process run by Government of Mozambique and has been granted two prospecting licenses for coal over a leasehold area of 224 sq.km. in Tete Province, Mozambique. CIL has set up a wholly owned subsidiary in Mozambique namely

Coal India Africana Limited (CIAL), for exploration and development of these coal resources. CIAL has been operationalized through posting of a multi-disciplinary team of senior executives in the city of Tete in Mozambique. Exploration and associated activities are to be taken up shortly in these coal blocks.

CIL has executed an MoU with organizations owned by the Provincial Government of Limpopo, South Africa for acquisition, exploration and development of coal assets in Limpopo Province of South Africa. CIL Board has accorded approval for setting up a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL in South Africa and process has been initiated for registration of the same.

#### **Greater Autonomy to CPSEs**

3354. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering giving greater autonomy and empowerment to Central Public Sector Enterprises; (CPSEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has already delegated enhanced operational and financial powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna and other profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resource management, etc. It is a continuous process to review different guidelines and systems impinging on autonomy and empowerment of CPSEs in the context of changing business environment and suggestions/issues raised by CPSEs in this regard.

[Translation]

#### **Utilisation of Funds**

3355. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) have not been fully utilised also spent in most of the States in the country due to slow the implementation of the works recommended by the Member of Parliament under the MPLADS;

(b) if so, the details in this regard during the tenure of 14th Lok Sabha, MPs, State and district-wise;

(c) whether due to lack of an effective mechanism to monitor at Central level and lethargy at State and district levels and the MPLADS funds are not fully and timely utilised; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise along with 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) to (d) Under the MPLAD Scheme, recommendation of works by MPs, sanction and execution of works by District Authorities is a continuous process and the MPLADS funds are non-lapsable, i.e. funds left can be carried forward for utilisation in the subsequent years.

The MPLAD Scheme is administered through a set of guidelines which *inter alia* prescribe time limit for sanction and completion of eligible recommended works. The MPLADS guidelines provide for completion of the sanctioned projects generally within a time period not exceeding one year. However delay in completion do take place at the level of the implementing authorities. The main reasons for the delays are non-availability of land, preparation of technical estimates, etc.

As per reports received from the districts, the cumulative fund utilisation over funds available in respect of Lok Sabha constituencies up to the 14th Lok Sabha period is around 96% and as such reflects satisfactory level of implementation of the scheme. The State-wise details of funds utilized are given in the enclosed Statement. The MP-wise/constituency-wise fund utilization details are available at the website: [www.mplads.gov.in](http://www.mplads.gov.in).

**Statement***State-wise release of Funds/Expenditure of Member of Parliament upto 14th Lok Sabha*

Sl. No.	State	MPLADS Funds Released (Rs. Crore)	Funds available including Interest (Rs. Crore)	Funds Utilised (Rs. Crore)	% Utilisation over Release	% Utilisation over Funds Available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nominated	49.50	50.14	46.03	93.00	91.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1094.05	1125.05	103.58	100.87	98.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.10	52.80	52.62	100.99	99.65
4.	Assam	364.70	372.43	365.68	100.27	98.19
5.	Bihar	1022.95	1043.29	950.75	92.94	91.13
6.	Goa	51.10	54.24	49.90	97.64	91.99
7.	Gujarat	675.30	693.84	675.10	99.97	97.30
8.	Haryana	260.50	266.80	258.99	99.42	97.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	104.20	107.46	102.58	98.44	95.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.30	153.60	144.46	96.12	94.05
11.	Karnataka	712.40	734.98	699.89	98.24	95.23
12.	Kerala	509.00	537.32	516.57	101.49	96.14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	754.40	775.12	758.37	100.53	97.84
14.	Maharashtra	1233.30	1287.80	230.47	99.77	95.55
15.	Manipur	52.10	52.55	50.84	97.57	96.74
16.	Meghalaya	52.10	52.99	52.33	100.44	98.75
17.	Mizoram	26.05	26.26	26.26	100.81	100.00
18.	Nagaland	26.05	26.05	25.05	96.16	96.16
19.	Odisha	547.05	558.48	543.11	99.28	97.25
20.	Punjab	338.65	346.33	345.22	101.94	99.68
21.	Rajasthan	651.25	663.71	645.22	99.07	97.21
22.	Sikkim	26.05	26.71	26.71	102.55	100.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	1014.95	1038.03	025.01	100.99	98.75
24.	Tripura	51.10	52.73	52.72	103.18	99.99



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2079.00	2110.36	036.93	97.98	96.52
26.	West Bengal	1046.05	1074.29	030.31	98.50	95.91
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.05	28.23	27.64	110.36	97.93
28.	Chandigarh	25.05	25.73	25.65	102.38	99.68
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.05	25.79	25.79	102.95	100.00
30.	Daman and Diu	26.05	26.20	26.12	100.27	99.69
31.	Delhi	154.35	168.26	154.26	99.94	91.68
32.	Lakshadweep	20.05	22.17	19.86	99.06	89.59
33.	Puducherry	25.05	26.37	26.36	105.25	99.98
34.	Chhattisgarh	285.55	292.67	281.16	98.46	96.07
35.	Uttarakhand	130.25	132.65	126.94	97.46	95.69
36.	Jharkhand	362.70	367.11	346.89	95.64	94.49
Total		14023.35	14398.52	13875.37	98.94	96.37

**MLM Companies**

3356. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to publish the names of multilevel marketing companies;

(b) if so, the medium of publicity for the purpose along with the time by which this process is likely to be started; 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) Decision to publish names of Multi Level Marketing companies which come to adverse notice of this Ministry is under consideration of this Ministry. However, members of the public can view the names of the companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and documents filed by any company on MCA-21 portal by paying a nominal fee of Rs. 50/- (Fifty only).

(b) and (c) do not arise in view of (a).

**Kisan Vision Project**

3357. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of progress made in the setting up of various cargo centres etc. under the Kisan Vision Project in the country, State and location-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to set up more such centres and/or refrigerated container factory for the purpose in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the location identified for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said centres/factories are likely to be set up and made operational along with the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) To encourage creation of facilities of setting up cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centres through Public Private

Partnership (PPP) mode, logistics based Public Sector Units *i.e.* Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited (CRWC) were asked to provide infrastructure at six locations on Indian Railways under a pilot project, the Kisan Vision Project.

Out of six locations, Singur (West Bengal) and Nasik (Ojhar in Maharashtra) are in operation. New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal), Dankuni (West Bengal) and New Azadpur (Adarsh Nagar, Delhi NCR) are under process and will be completed shortly. Mecheda (West Bengal) being un-remunerative project, not found to be a potential location for establishment of Perishable Cargo Centre.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Bidding Process for Power Projects**

3358. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any changes in the bidding process to be made by the Private sector companies for the construction of major power projects in the country;

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

(c) whether the said changes are also likely to affect the common consumers; and

(d) if so, the details of the said impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. As per the Electricity Act, 2003, generation is a delicensed activity. The Government has not made any guidelines for construction of major power projects by the private sector companies in the country through bidding process. However, under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Ministry of Power issued guidelines for procurement of power by distribution licensees through competitive bidding for long-term (for a period of seven years and above) and medium-term (exceeding one year and up to seven year) on 19th January, 2005 and amended it from time to time. On 15th May, 2012, Ministry of Power has also issued Guidelines

for procurement of Power by distribution licensees for short term (for a period of less than or equal to one year).

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

3359. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the year 2005 for electrification of un-electrified rural villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the works carried out in Uttar Pradesh under RGGVY;

(d) whether the work of electrification and construction of sub-stations under RGGVY are lying incomplete; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)—Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under RGGVY, 648 projects have been sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages in the country. As on 30.11.2012, the electrification works in 1,06,116 un/de-electrified villages have been completed under RGGVY.

(c) Under RGGVY, 64 projects in 65 districts of Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned under 10th Plan covering electrification of 28,194 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2,989 partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 9,63,778 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The electrification works with the above scope in these 64 projects have been completed under the scheme.

In addition to the above, 22 supplementary projects of Uttar Pradesh covering electrification of 245 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 19,991 partially electrified

villages and release of free electricity connections to 9,43,641 BPL households with a project cost of Rs. 3453.35 crore, have been sanctioned during 2011-12 under Phase-II of RGGVY.

(d) and (e) Under RGGVY, 398 sub-stations were sanctioned during 10th Plan in the country out of which 369 sub-stations have been commissioned as on 30.11.2012. The status of Sub-stations under 10th Plan,

State-wise is at enclosed Statement-I. Under 11th Plan, 276 sub-stations were sanctioned in the country out of which 118 sub-stations have been commissioned as on 30.11.2012. The status of Sub-stations under 11th Plan, State-wise is at enclosed Statement-II. The main reasons for non-commissioning of remaining 187 Sub-stations are delay in handing over of land, forest clearance, Right of Way problem, lack of upstream network and relocation of Sub-station site.

**Statement-I**

*Status of Sub-Station(S/s) under RGGVY during 10th Plan*

30.11.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of S/s sanctioned	No. of S/s completed	Balance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1
3.	Assam	6	6	0
4.	Bihar	86	83	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	0
7.	Jharkhand	61	46	15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0
9.	Manipur	2	0	2
10.	Mizoram	1	0	1
11.	Nagaland	2	0	2
12.	Odisha	1	1	0
13.	Rajasthan	2	2	0
14.	Tripura	1	1	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	201	197	4
16.	Uttarakhand	6	6	0
17.	West Bengal	10	10	0
Grand Total		398	369	29

**Statement-II***Status of Sub-Station (S/s) under RGGVY during 11th Plan*

30.11.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of S/s sanctioned	No. of S/s completed	Balance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	6	11
3.	Assam	25	22	3
4.	Bihar	85	17	68
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	3	7
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	14
7.	Jharkhand	46	35	11
8.	Karnataka	1	1	0
9.	Maharashtra	3	3	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1
11.	Manipur	9	0	9
12.	Meghalaya	5	0	5
13.	Mizoram	3	3	0
14.	Nagaland	8	4	4
15.	Odisha	29	16	13
16.	Tripura	7	2	5
17.	West Bengal	8	1	7
Grand Total		276	118	158

**Appointment of Advocates**

3360. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the Central Vigilance Commission has raised serious objections before the Ministry over the appointment of panel of advocates;

(b) if so, the nature of objections raised by the C.V.C. along with the details thereof;

(c) the existing process of appointing panel of

advocates and whether transparency is adopted in the appointment of such panel along with the details thereof;

(d) whether any suggestions have been received from other departments also in addition to the C.V.C. regarding appointment of panel of advocates; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government on these suggestions along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) This Ministry has received a report of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding **review of the functioning of Central Agency Section**. The report *inter*

*alia* highlighted the issue of empanelment of advocates and observed that the same is largely based on recommendation and discretion and was not based on the actual requirement or workload of litigation. Para-7 of the report of CVC contains recommendations relating to empanelment of panel counsel which is reproduced as under:—

- 7.1 The empanelment of advocates should be a one-time annual exercise instead of a continuous one. It should be an open, competitive process calling for applications from all advocates with certain prescribed criteria of selection like experience, qualification, etc. The selection process for the empanelment should be based on an objective assessment of the merit and suitability of the applicants by a Screening Committee before it is approved by the Minister of Law and Justice.
- 7.2 The number of panel counsels should be proportionate to the workload of litigation and to the actual requirement of advocates from different streams of specialisation.
- 7.5 It is recommended that the whole exercise of empanelment, categorisation of panel counsels, allocation of work and payment should be IT enabled to improve efficiency, consistency, transparency as well as accountability. All data base maintained by the Judicial and the Central Agency Section should be integrated to ensure integrity of data. The system should also provide for a complete trail of a case from start to end.

In this respect it is submitted that **even prior to receipt of the CVC report**, vide OMs. No. 34(1)/2011-Judl dated 25.8.2011 and dated 17.10.2011, the Ministry has rationalised the process of empanelment of counsel by establishing a procedure that ensures more accountability and objectivity. As per the instructions contained in the aforesaid OMs the empanelment of counsel are made on the recommendation of the Committees of Supreme Court/various High Courts. The said Committees comprise of Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser of this Ministry, concerned In-charge (Litigation) and the concerned Additional Solicitor General. The said Committees after interview/interaction with advocates make their recommendation to the Government. The said Committees have also been mandated to review the performance of existing panel counsel and make their recommendations accordingly. So far the Committees have held their meetings in Chennai, Bangalore, Kerala, Bombay, Jaipur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Calcutta and recently in Supreme Court and Delhi High Court. The above procedure has proved to be objective and transparent.

With regard to recommendations at 7.2 and 7.5, the following is submitted:—

This Ministry is now fixing the number of counsel to be empaneled in each category after ascertaining the pendency of Government Cases, monthly institution of cases on behalf of/against UOI and no. of courts in each High Courts etc. Such quota has been fixed in Supreme Court, Delhi High Court and Patna High Court. As regards other High Courts the same is under process. Considering the continuous increase in the work load relating to litigation in various courts, an urgent need for competent counsel is felt in all States, hence the necessity of periodical review depending on the exigencies of the situation.

- (i) **The exercise of empanelment:—** For making this exercise to be IT enabled, the same is under active consideration.
- (ii) **Categorisation of panel counsel:—** The same is being done by the said Committees.
- (iii) **Allocation of work and payment to the counsel:—** The Officers in charge of Branch Secretariats/units and the concerned Assistant Solicitors General of the High Courts distribute cases to panel counsel and it can not be made a mechanical exercise as each case is different from the other and the Officer has to apply his mind and assign the case to the suitable counsel in order to safeguard the interest of UOI. As regards payment of fee to the counsel, this Ministry makes such payment to the counsel only at few places where there exist our back offices and in rest of the places, the payment is made by the concerned administrative Ministry.
- (iv) As regards **integration of data** of the various units connected with this entire litigation process, it is submitted that a proposal relating to IT based digital monitoring system of litigation is under consideration within the Ministry which will enable the stakeholders to access the complete trail of a case from start to end.

[English]

SFIO

3361. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Market Research and Analysis Unit submitted any report on improvement of working of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO); and

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the report and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) SFIO, which is a multi-disciplinary investigating agency under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, has set up the Market Research and Analysis Unit for capacity building, co-ordination with other investigating agencies and for market surveillance. It is proposed to provide statutory recognition and more powers to the SFIO in the proposed Companies Bill, 2011 which is pending before the Parliament.

[Translation]

**Export of Imported Subsidized Fertilizers by Traders**

3362. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traders are exporting the imported subsidized fertilizers to other countries at huge profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any probe has been carried out by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof 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) and (b) Department of Fertilizers has allowed the export of fertilizers to Nepal and Sri Lanka only. The trader-wise [State Trading Enterprises (STE) i.e. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC), State Trading Corporation (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL)] and country-wise as well as fertilizer-wise details of actual exports for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. Government of India has not paid any subsidy on export of these fertilizers. The export of fertilizer is purely as per the commercial judgment of the exports and profit/loss etc. is not monitored by Government of India.

(c) and (d) In view of above, question does not arise.

**Statement**

*Export of Fertilizers during last three years*

(Figures in MT)

Name of company	Name of product	2009 to 2010	2010-11	2011-12	Name of country
MMTC	Indigenous Urea	22500.00	30000.00	47500.00	Nepal
IPL	Imported Urea	0.00	37786.05	54478.55	
MMTC	Imported MOP	5000.00	0.00	2500.00	Nepal
IPL	Imported MOP	2000.00	25200.00	25500.00	Sri Lanka
MMTC	Indigenous DAP	7495.50	7463.55	9948.25	Nepal
MMTC		7496.00	7464.00	9948.00	
MMTC	Indigenous NPK	5000.00	0.00	0.00	Nepal

**Supply of Power by PGCIL**

3363. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory on the part of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) to supply surplus power available in a State to power deficit States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision for providing compensation to farmers whose land have been acquired for setting up of towers of PGCIL;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the nature of the compensation paid to the farmers; and

(e) the total land of farmers acquired for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The transmission of power from one state to another by PGCIL is based on Long term Access (LTA) power requirement by the Generators/Traders/States/Consumers concerned. The grant of Open Access under Short Term or Medium Term, which is sought by the Generators/Traders/States/Consumers for power transmission, is accorded based on the margins available in the existing transmission system.

(c) to (e) As per the provisions of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 Part-III, powers of which have been vested with POWERGRID as per Gazette Notification of Ministry of Power dated 24th December, 2003, no land under transmission line/transmission tower is acquired. Compensation for damages is paid to the individual land owner as per the provision of Section 10 (d) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

#### **Diversion of Funds under PMGSY**

3364. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding diversion of funds, non-compliance of bidding process and unreliable monitoring in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints that contractors are divesting huge amount of funds and are not completing works as per their schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Rural Road is State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations eligible under the scheme. The responsibility for implementation of PMGSY scheme and to ensure various aspects of the implementation of the scheme viz. ensuring proper use of funds, quality, timely completion of these roads including bidding process etc. lies with the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government/Union Territory for corrective measures. National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are also deputed in some cases to investigate into the complaints and their reports are forwarded to the States for taking remedial action seeking Action Taken Reports. The issue of timely completion of works is taken up with the State Governments in periodic reviews, including Regional Reviews and State Specific Reviews, Pre-Empowered and Empowered Committee meetings. Besides, for bringing transparency in the scheme, Bidding Document provisions have been rationalized and e-procurement started.

#### **Irrigation in Uttar Pradesh**

3365. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water required for irrigation of farms in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the water provided for irrigation in the State is adequate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to explore new water resources in view of the rising population;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Loan/Assistance by NMDFC**

3366. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loan and assistance provided by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the States/UTs which have not availed the assistance from NMDFC along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce a scheme for providing the financial assistance for the marriage of the daughters of minorities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The State-

wise details of loan assistance provided by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The funds of NMDFC are channelized through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Government/UT Administration. States/UTs namely Meghalaya, Sikkim, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not availed assistance because their SCAs are not functional. Further, State of Arunachal Pradesh has not nominated the SCA, therefore could not avail the assistance from NMDFC.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### Statement

(Status as on 30.11.2012)  
Amount Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.00	704							45.00	704
2.	Assam	12.42	230	200.00	2,500	124.00	689			336.42	3,419
3.	Bihar	4.50	60	793.50	1,854	438.00	674			1,236.00	2,588
4.	Chandigarh	6.00	14	4.00	9	7.00	11			17.00	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	222	100.00	222			100.00	105	300.00	549
6.	Delhi	45.25	158	17.00	38	45.20	366			107.45	562
7.	Gujarat	314.93	957			38.84	0	50.00	0	403.77	957
8.	Haryana	1,076.00	5,474					100.00	359	1,176.00	5,833
9.	Himachal Pradesh	230.00	511	115.00	255	120.00	185	100.00	105	565.00	1,056
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	560.00	2,272	1,083.00	2,920	1,016.00	1,764	800.00	842	3,459.00	7,798
11.	Karnataka	350.00	1,600							350.00	1,600
12.	Kerala	5,183.50	31,010	6,079.91	42,200	7,650.00	25,429	3,300.00	6,866	22,213.41	105,505
13.	Maharashtra	500.00	1,111	1,040.00	2,311	419.00	645			1,959.00	4,067
14.	Mizoram	309.81	790	129.00	287					438.81	1,077



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Nagaland	1,170.00	3,115	451.00	2,029	700.00	1,479	350.00	538	2,671.00	7,161
16.	Odisha	38.25	553			79.00	439			117.25	992
17.	Puducherry	200.00	1,061	200.00	443			25.00	26	425.00	1,530
18.	Punjab	469.64	1,044	961.13	2,135	500.00	770	500.00	421	2,430.77	4,370
19.	Rajasthan	302.25	692	700.00	1,555	650.00	1,000	1,000.00	1,053	2,652.25	4,300
20.	Tamil Nadu	2,134.55	16,439	3,220.00	31,823			2,000.00	6,175	7,354.55	54,437
21.	Tripura	96.00	213	100.00	222	200.00	308	100.00	105	496.00	484
22.	Uttar Pradesh			5.40	24					5.40	24
23.	Uttarakhand	20.00	45							20.00	45
24.	West Bengal	6,606.75	36,320	8,128.00	67,683	15,150.00	72,115	5,800.00	16,621	35,684.75	192,739
Grand Total		19,774.85	104,595	23,326.94	158,510	27,137.04	105,874	14,225.00	33,216	84,463.83	402,195

### Fraud Companies

3367. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many fraud companies are operating in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is making efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is intending to bring a stringent legislation to save huge money belong to the citizens of the country; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has established Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to investigate frauds committed by the companies. During last 4 years (2008-2009, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and till date) 83 companies were ordered for investigation by SFIO. The state-wise list of such companies is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government is intending to bring stringent legislation through Companies Bill, 2011 by providing adequate provisions and measures to ensure that companies raise money in a more transparent and accountable manner and also propose to grant statutory recognition to SFIO and to increase its powers to curb frauds.

### Statement

Year—2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Date of Order of Inv.	Date of Submission of Inv. Report	State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AVI Telecom Ltd.	05.05.2008	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
2.	AVI Petroleum Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	AVI Packaging (India) Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
4.	A&R Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
5.	Rishi Spinners Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
6.	Rishi Financial Services Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
7.	Rishi Oil and Fats Ltd. (in Liquidation)	-do-	22/11/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
8.	AVI Shoes Ltd. (in Liquidation)	-do-	22/11/2011	Punjab (Chandigarh)
9.	Zenet Software Ltd.	15/05/2008	21/01/2011	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
10.	Sugandh Estate and Investments Pvt. Ltd.	16/05/2008	21/01/2011	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
11.	Amadhi Investments Ltd.	-do-	21/01/2011	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
12.	Welvet Financial Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	21/01/2011	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
13.	PSG Developers and Engineers Ltd.	-do-	16/11/2010	Delhi
14.	Nicco UCO Alliance Credit Ltd.	20.06.2008	03/06/2010	West Bengal (Kolkata)
15.	Kuber Mutual Benefits Ltd.	09/09/2008	Under Progress	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	26/09/2008	10/08/2009	Maharashtra (Mumbai)
17.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	13/01/2009	13.4.2009	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
<b>Year – 2009-10</b>				
18.	Megacity (Bengaluru) Developers and Builders Ltd.	17/04/2009	02.08.2011	Karnataka (Bangalore)
19.	AVI Industries Ltd. (in Liquidation)	13/05/2009	22/11/2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)
20.	Information Tech. of India Ltd.	16.07.2009	03.09.2010	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Sesa Goa Ltd.	23/10/2009	29/04/2011	Goa
22.	Sesa Industries Ltd.	23/10/2009	29/04/2011	Goa
23.	Austral Coke and Projects Ltd.	20/01/2010	29.12.2011	West Bengal (Kolkata)
<b>Year – 2010-11</b>				
24.	Global Trust Bank	28/05/2010	09/03/2012	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
25.*	Subhiksha Trading Services Ltd.	23/07/2010	inv. Withdrawn	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)
26.	Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.	28/07/2010	05/03/2012	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)
27.	Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.	28/07/2010	05/03/2012	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)
28.	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.	11/08/2010	Under progress	Madhya Pradesh
29.	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.	07/10/2010	30.01.2012	Maharashtra (Mumbai)

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year – 2011-12</b>				
30.	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	02/06/2011	26.07.2011	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
31.	ACC Ltd.	02/06/2011	26.07.2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)
32.	Ultratech Cement Ltd.	02/06/2011	27.07.2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)
33.	H.M. Dyeing Ltd. (under Liquidation)	27/07/2011	21.02.2012	Delhi
34.	Dimensions Investment and Securities Ltd. (Liquidation)	09/08/2011	07/03/2012	Delhi
35.	Speakasiaonline	10/08/2011	Under progress	Not registered in India
36.	Metlex Ceramic Ltd. (under Liquidation)	05.09.2011	11/01/2012	Delhi
37.	Palamoor Agro Complex Ltd.	13.10.2011	29/02/2012	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
38.	Ganga Yamuna Finvest Pvt. Ltd. (in liquidation)	18.10.2011	Under progress	Delhi
39.	Lakshish Habitats Ltd.	14.12.2011	Under Progress	Delhi
40.	Savitri Finlease Securities Ltd. (Liquidation)	04.01.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
41.	Jensons and Nicholson Financial Services Ltd.	02.02.2012	Under Progress	West Bengal (Kolkata)
42.	Pushkar Trading Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation)	14.03.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
<b>Year – 2012-13</b>				
43.	Triveni Infrastructure Development Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)	02.04.2012	06.09.2012	Delhi
44.	Singh Contractors (1) Pvt. Ltd. (in liquidation)	11.04.2012	26.09.2012	Delhi
45.	Timber World Resorts and Plantation Pvt. Ltd. (in liquidation)	23.04.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
46.	Kush Print (P) Ltd. (in liquidation)	23.04.2012	05.12.2012	Delhi
47.	Casion Finance and Investment (India) Ltd. (under liquidation)	07.05.2012	23.11.2012	West Bengal (Kolkata)
48.	DSS Mobile Communications Ltd. (under liquidation)	16.05.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
49.	Vijay Associates (a proprietary concern)	17.05.2012	26.07.2012	Delhi
50.	Ayushi Buildestates Pvt. Ltd.	17.05.2012	18.09.2012	Delhi
51.	Mauve Farms Pvt. Ltd.	17.05.2012	03.08.2012	Delhi
52.	Yusuf Properties Pvt. Ltd.	17.05.2012	30.08.2012	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Sajjad Properties Pvt. Ltd.	17.05.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
54.	Reebok India Co. (Unlimited Liability Co.)	29.05.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
55.	Independent Mobile Infrastructure (P) Ltd. (In liquidation)	08.06.2012	19.10.2012	Delhi
56.	M/s Basil International Ltd.	02.07.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
57.	M/s Vamshi Chemicals Ltd.			Delhi
58.	M/s Nixil Pharmaceuticals Specialties Ltd.			Uttar Pradesh
59.	Appeline Cosmetics and Toiletries Ltd.			Delhi
60.	M/s Basil Express Ltd.			Delhi
61.	M/s Vaishnavi Corporate Communications Pvt. Ltd.	09.07.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
62.	M/s Vaishnavi Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
63.	M/s Leisure Clubs India Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
64.	M/s Claro Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
65.	M/s Magic Airlines Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
66.	M/s Maansi Agro Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
67.	M/s Crownmart International India Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
68.	M/s Vitcom Consulting Private Ltd.			Delhi
69.	M/s Neucom Consulting Pvt. Ltd.			Delhi
70.	M/s Omway Build Estate Pvt. Ltd.	12.07.2012	02.11.2012	Delhi
71.	M/s Abcindya Networks Pvt. Ltd.	25.07.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
72.	M/s Unigateway 2U Trading Pvt. Ltd.	03.08.2012	Under Progress	Karnataka (Bengaluru)
73.	M/s Unipay 2U Marketing Pvt. Ltd.			Tamil Nadu
74.	M/s Unipay Creative Business Pvt. Ltd.			Tamil Nadu
75.	M/s Unipay 2U Production Pvt. Ltd.			Tamil Nadu
76.	M/s BPTP Parklands, Faridabad	03.08.2012	Stayed upto 02.11.2012	Delhi
77.	M/s BPTP Parkland Pride		Further stayed upto 18.03.2013	Delhi
78.	M/s Kinematics Marketing (P) Ltd.	03.08.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
79.	M/s Life Business Project Pvt. Ltd. (Mr. Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi and Ors.)	14.08.2012	Under Progress	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
80.	M/s Gennext Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	30.08.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
81.	M/s Mehak Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd.	26.09.2012	Under Progress	West Bengal (Kolkata)
25*	M/s Subhiksha Trading Services Ltd.	18.10.2012	Under Progress	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)
82.	M/s ABW Infrastructure Ltd.	18.10.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
83.	M/s Alchemist Infra Realty Ltd.	05.11.2012	Under Progress	Delhi

[Translation]

### Inter-linking of Rivers

3368. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the inter-linking of rivers in Bihar along with the time frame for the same, project-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to construct pucca road on both the embankments of Boodhi Gandak river; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made to prepare this plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Under the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development formulated by then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources), National Water Development Agency (NWDA) had identified following 6 links for concerning State of Bihar:—

- (1) Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga link,
- (2) Kosi-Mechi link,
- (3) Kosi-Ghaghara link,
- (4) Chunar-Sone Barrage link,
- (5) Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link and
- (6) Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (Alternative to MSTG) link.

The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of all above 6 links have been completed and circulated to concerned States and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members of NWDA. The work of preparation of Feasibility Reports in the Indian portion is in progress. The time frame for these links could not be fixed due to International aspects.

6 Intra-state link proposals i.e. (1) Kosi — Mechi [entirely lie in India], (2) Barh — Nawada, (3) Kohra — Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi), (4) Burhi Gandak — None — Baya — Ganga, (5) Bagmati-Burhi Gandak (through Belwadhar) and (6) Kosi-Ganga have been received from Bihar Government and PFRs of the all six links have already been completed and communicated to Bihar Government. The work of Preparation of DPR of Burhi- Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga and Kosi-Mechi links is in progress and scheduled to be completed by March, 2013.

Further, the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link and Kosi-Mechi link have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar.

(b) No proposal to construct pucca road on both the embankments of Burhi Gandak river has been received so far.

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

[English]

### Encouragement of Coir-Fertilizers

3369. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by the Government to encourage the coirfertilizers made of coconut coir fibre in the country; and

(b) the details of such fertilizers available and the initiative taken by the Government to encourage its production?

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 Department of Fertilizers has no scheme to encourage

coir-fertilizers which is not a subsidized fertilizers incorporated in the Fertilizer Control Orders 1985.

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

#### Review Workshops under TSC

3370. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve the Information Education and Communication (IEC) as part of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) whether State and District level review workshops have already been organised by the Ministry in regard of the same;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an important component of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The major steps taken by the Government to improve IEC as part of TSC/NBA are as under:—

- Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), 15% of the total outlay of district projects has been earmarked for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.
- 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.
- For effectively disseminating IEC messages, provision to engage Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), village level motivators (Swachhata Doot/Sanitation Managers), field functionaries like ASHA, Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers, and Bharat Nirman Volunteers has been made.
- Mobile messages 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.

- Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017) for Water Sanitation and Hygiene has been launched. It is designed to roll out a number of activities in a phased manner, including implementation to monitoring. It also provides a framework for States to develop State-specific action plans for rolling out of the strategy.
- Audio and audio-visual spots have been produced in collaboration with UNICEF, on sanitation and hygiene related messages.
- The Ministry along with NGOs has organised the Nirmal Bharat Yatra with the objective of highlighting various issues related to water and sanitation through an innovative exhibition involving various interactive methods including song, dance, drama and games to sensitise people.

(b) and (c) One national level orientation cum review workshop was organized on 18th September, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi for State and District Co-ordinators. Key resource centers, identified by Ministry, are also organizing orientation and review workshops for State and district field functionaries.

(d) Government is urging States to organize more workshops including review workshops and take up other IEC activities to increase awareness among rural people and to generate demand for sanitation facilities.

#### Action on Recommendations of Sachar Commission

3371. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the positive action taken by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Sachar Commission;

(b) whether the Government has assessed about its impact upon the minorities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) 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 submitted its report (popularly known as Sachar Committee Report) on 17th November, 2006. This report was tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006. The Government took several decisions on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and a statement in this regard was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31.8.2007. On the basis of the Sachar Committee Report, a total of 76 recommendations were listed and out of them, 72 recommendations were approved by the Government for implementation by different Ministries/Departments. The follow up action on the recommendations accepted by the Government have been grouped under the following major areas:—

- I. Measures for affirmative action
- II. Education
- III. Skill Development
- IV. Access to credit
- V. Special development initiatives
- VI. Wakfs
- VII. Miscellaneous

The responsibility for implementation of these decisions has been given to the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c) Impact assessment studies of the schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs were carried out through ICSSR at the end of 11th Five Year Plan and accordingly the MsDP and Scholarship schemes of the Ministry, which were formulated as a follow up action on the recommendation of Sachar Committee were also assessed for its impact. Further on the basis of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee, the Planning Commission has set up an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) to evaluate the development benefits which accrue to different Socio Religious Communities through various Programmes. AMA

is an institutional mechanism for assessment and monitoring in order to suggest policy options on a timely basis.

[Translation]

#### Demand of DAP and Urea in Madhya Pradesh

3372. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a heavy demand of DAP and urea in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the allocation made by the Union Government is less than the demand and the allocation of imported urea is being delayed each month;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Union 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) and (b) The requirement (demand) and availability of urea and DAP for the year 2012-13 (April to November, 2012) for Madhya Pradesh is as below:—

(Figures in 000' MT)

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer	Requirement	Availability
1.	Urea	1369.41	1415.72
2.	DAP	1086.87	1182.08

As can be seen the availability of urea and DAP is more than the requirement. The allocation of imported Urea vessel wise is given in the first week of each month.

(c) and (d) Union Government issues the supply plan in advance and it is endeavoured to ensure adequate supply of all the fertilizers every month.

#### Basic Amenities and Facilities

3373. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many railway stations across the country particularly Makronia, Naryavali, Jaravakheda, Khurai, Mandi Bamora in Madhya Pradesh and those falling under Saharanpur sector of Uttar Pradesh lacks basic amenities and facilities such as proper approach roads, dilapidated conditions, inadequate drinking water facilities etc;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Railways in this regard;

(c) whether the Railways propose to take sufficient steps to provide the status of adarsh railway station to Kopergaon and providing essential facilities to the devotees visiting the Shirdi Dham; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Improvement/augmentation to existing facilities including approach road, drinking water facilities etc. at railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted. All the essential passenger amenities, as per norms, have been provided at Makronia, Nariaoli, Jeruwakheda, Khurai, Mandibamora railway stations in Madhya Pradesh and at all railway stations in Saharanpur sector of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Kopergaon station is already identified for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. Various facilities such as 650sqm platform shelter, food plaza, 200sqm of waiting hall and provision of circulating area have been planned at the station.

#### Notaries

3374. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allotting quota of Notaries in States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the quota fixed for Notaries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (c) Initially, the quota of Notaries for each State/UT was fixed in equal proportion, calculated on the basis of 50 Notaries per District. Recently, the Central Government has increased by 25%, quota of Notaries in certain States/UTs in which either the quota has been exhausted or on the request of the concerned States/UTs. A

Statement showing the present quotas of Notaries for the States/UTs is enclosed. There is at present no other proposal in this regard.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Quota of Notaries

State/U.T. Admn.	Prescribed quota of Notaries to be appointed by Central Govt.	Prescribed quota of Notaries to be appointed by State Govt.
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	50
Andhra Pradesh	575	863
Arunachal Pradesh	325	325
Assam	575	575
Bihar	925	925
Chandigarh	108	25
Chhattisgarh	400	600
Delhi	610	325
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	25
Daman and Diu	50	50
Goa	63	350
Gujarat	1173	1407
Himachal Pradesh	450	450
Haryana	1338	475
Jharkhand	450	450
Jammu and Kashmir	350	525
Kerala	704	1000
Karnataka	844	1013
Lakshadweep	25	25
Meghalaya	175	175
Maharashtra	2463	1313



1	2	3
Manipur	225	225
Mizoram	200	200
Madhya Pradesh	1125	1688
Nagaland	200	200
Odisha	750	750
Punjab	1197	425
Puducherry	100	100
Rajasthan	1000	1200
Sikkim	100	100
Tamil Nadu	907	1088
Tripura	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	2188	2625
Uttarakhand	325	325
West Bengal	450	450
	20545	20422

#### Reform in Water Sector

3375. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether plans have been worked out by the

Government for improvement of water resources in the country;

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

(c) the State-wise details of funds spent during the last three years for implementation of these plans particularly in backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) 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'. In addition, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the State Governments. For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

(c) The details of State-wise funds (including Maharashtra) released under the above mentioned schemes/programmes during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) are at enclosed Statement-I to IV respectively.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details of Central Assistance released under AIBP

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880
3.	Assam	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100
4.	Bihar	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500
7.	Gujarat	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560
12.	Karnataka	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040
13.	Kerala	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640
15.	Maharashtra	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920
16.	Manipur	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500
17.	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002
18.	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100
19.	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470
20.	Odisha	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420
21.	Punjab	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300
22.	Rajasthan	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750
23.	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144
24.	Tripura	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440
27.	Uttarakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513
28.	West Bengal	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020
Total		6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Central Assistance released under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Assistance released (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.98	56.39
3.	Assam	0.00	226.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	6095.19	2669.09	2943.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8285.09	1392.17
6.	Goa	0.00	80.56	6.42
7.	Gujarat	0.00	893.86	682.00
8.	Haryana	5451.28	4767.24	5800.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1432.35	2250.19	2005.52
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3170.04	5341.51	5308.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	106.25	418.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	589.67	1000.00	5510.11
15.	Maharashtra	3404.79	0.00	2148.27
16.	Manipur	938.77	1200.00	927.02
17.	Meghalaya	3.56	25.52	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	13.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	15.00
20.	Odisha	1577.80	3563.07	3102.85
21.	Punjab	0.00	6000.00	3000.00
22.	Rajasthan	2980.85	0.00	2244.07
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4650.00	1500.00	2999.82
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9475.99	7000.00	10000.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1600.00	690.95	0.00
Total		41370.29	45640.310	48573.20

**Statement-III***Fund released to States under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) Schemes*

(In Rs. Crores)

State	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12
Odisha	72.12	75	70.33
Karnataka	74.04	47.47	77.51
Andhra Pradesh		189	
Bihar		25	
Uttar Pradesh (Budelkhand)		29.08	
Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand)		7.33	2.62
Meghalaya—Umiam Lake		1.78	0.64
Maharashtra			80.53
Gujarat			10.61
Chhattisgarh			34.68
Rajasthan			7.07
Haryana			7.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.16</b>	<b>374.66</b>	<b>291.03</b>

**Statement-IV***State-wise funds released under Central Sector Scheme for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Ground Water*

(In Rs. Lakhs)

State	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	91.01	52.64	294.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0	103.87	227.61
Bihar	0	0	67.21
Chandigarh	0	543.22	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	150.40
Delhi	0	0	30.41

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	0	221.37	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	165.14
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	91.28
Jharkhand	0	11.54	122.40
Karnataka	76.41	67.61	303.00
Kerala	0	10.82	55.07
Madhya Pradesh	0	302.30	331.07
Maharashtra	0	10.61	4.55
Nagaland	0	0	141.34
Odisha	0	0	325.04
Punjab	0	0	56.62
Rajasthan	0	0	235.06
Tamil Nadu	368.45	0	112.61
Uttar Pradesh	504.44	728.50	1269.49
West Bengal	0	44.44	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1040.31</b>	<b>2096.91</b>	<b>4015.66</b>

#### Assistance from World Bank

3376. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question Number 197 dated 22 November 2012 and to State the time by which the projects are likely to be sanctioned and completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The sanction of projects depends entirely on the respective funding agencies, viz. World Bank, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and KfW. The expected time of completion of the project is indicated in the sanction order of the project by the funding agencies.

#### Appointment of Judges

3377. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government feels that there is need to make the process of appointment of judges in High Courts and Supreme Court transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges. It is generally felt that the System/Procedure of appointment needs to be reviewed in the light of past experience. The proposal to have an alternative arrangement through a constitutional amendment, is under consideration.

**National Rail Vikas Yojana**

3378. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of railway projects included under the National Rail Vikas Yojana (NRVY), project and State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise;

(c) the time by which the pending projects under the NRVY are likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete the said projects within a stipulated time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The details of projects included in National Rail Vikas Yojana are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Length (In Kms.)	State	Latest Anticipated Cost	Exp. upto 31.3.12	Outlay 2012-13	Status and Target fixed, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Golden Quadrilateral Works (Sanctioned)</b>						
1.	Balapalle-Pullampet-Phase-I of Gooty-Renigunta doubling (41)	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
2.	Gooty-Renigunta Patch doubling (81.1)	Andhra Pradesh	590	567.26	8	Completed and commissioned.
3.	Raichur-Guntakal doubling (81.1)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	221.93	187.99	20	67 km. completed. 44 km. out of this commissioned. Overall physical progress-95%.
4.	Renigunata-Guntakal Railway Electrification (308)	Andhra Pradesh	01.6	264.1	25	180 km. energised. Overall physical progress-85%.
5.	Bhubaneshwar-Kottavalasa Railway Electrification (457)	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	326.48	299	2.5	Completed and commissioned.
6.	Bilaspur-Urkura doubling (110)	Chhattisgarh	350	314.82	12	103 km. completed and 92 km. commissioned. Overall physical progress-89%.
7.	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th and 6th line (2.65)	Delhi	65.77	62.8	0.5	Overall physical progress-70% for 6th line.
8.	Sahibabad-Anand Vihar 3rd and 4th line (4)	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
9.	Anand Vihar Terminal	Delhi	126.42	—	9	Completed and commissioned.
10.	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line (33.5)	Delhi, Haryana	287.48	201.51	40	Overall physical progress-80%.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line (81)	Haryana. Uttar Pradesh	345	335.2	1.5	60 km. completed and 21 km. targeted for 2012-13.
12.	Pakni-Mahol doubling (17)	Maharashtra	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
13.	Pakin-Solapur doubling (16.28)	Maharashtra	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
14.	Divya Kalyan doubling of 5-6 line (11)	Maharashtra	231.55	84.31	2	Completed and commissioned.
15.	Cuttack-Barang doubling (12)	Odisha	200	175	25	Overall physical progress-77%.
16.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35)	Odisha	221	210.5	10.5	19 km. completed and 7 km. commissioned. Overall physical progress-81%.
17.	Rajatgarh-Barang doubling (20)	Odisha	275.5	255	10.5	19 km. completed, 11 km. commissioned. Overall physical progress-82%.
18.	Talcher-Cuttack-Paradeep (2nd Bridges on Mahanadi and Birupa) (3)	Odisha	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
19.	Attipattu-Korukkupettai doubling (18)	Tamil Nadu	145.63	134.91	4	12 km. completed and commissioned. Overall physical progress-82%.
20.	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1)	Tamil Nadu	102.42	3.99	20	Overall physical progress-8%.
21.	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet doubling (4.1)	Tamil Nadu	85.7	0.98	7	Preliminary activities taken up.
22.	Pattabiram-Tiruvallur 4th line (15.06 km.) and Tiruvallur-Arakonam 3rd line (26.83 km.)	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
23.	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line (106.15)	Uttar Pradesh	399.47	364.3	1	Completed and commissioned
24.	Kanpur-Chanderi doubling (4)	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
25.	Kanpur-Panki 3rd line (9)	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
26.	Gurup-Shaktigarh 3rd line (26)	West Bengal	116.78	102.12	0.5	Completed and commissioned.
27.	Tikiapara-Santragachi IV line (5.6)	West Bengal	49.79	44.79	5	Overall physical progress-45%.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Kharagpur-Bhubaneswar including Talcher-Paradeep Railway Electrification (540)	West Bengal, Odisha	454	446	0.5	Completed and commissioned.
29.	Chandanpur-Gurap 3rd line (17)	West Bengal	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
30.	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (224.9)	Maharashtra, Karnataka	1514.45	88.47	10	Final location survey completed.
31.	Pune-Guntakal Railway electrification (641.370)	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	—	—	—	
32.	Bhopal-Bina 3rd line (143)	Madhya Pradesh	687.22	407.95	166	35 km. completed. 43 km. targeted for 2012-13.
33.	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line (44.7)	West Bengal	529.23	197.25	60	27 km. completed. 18 km. targeted for 2012-13.

**Mega Bridges**

1.	Bogibeel bridge with linking lines between Dibrugarh and North Bank line (46)	Assam	3230.01	2380.64	330	Overall physical progress-72.32%.
2.	Kosi Bridge (21.85)	Bihar	341.41	260.13	26	Overall physical progress-76%.
3.	Munger rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (19.8)	Bihar	2363	692.81	310	Overall physical progress-49%.
4.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (19)	Bihar	2921	1201.98	314	Overall physical progress-52%.

**Port Connectivity Works (Sanctioned)**

1.	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam new line (113)	Andhra Pradesh	930	365.8	6	21 km. completed and commissioned. Overall physical progress-20% on balance portion.
2.	Rangia-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers (510.33)	Assam	1717.29	1055.17	380	Overall physical progress-57.61%.
3.	Mansi-Saharsa and Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura-Purnia gauge conversion (142)	Bihar	477.89	377.74	30	Overall physical progress-85%.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Barauni-Tilrath Bypass doubling (14)	Bihar	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
5.	Delhi-Rewari 2nd line gauge conversion (83)	Delhi, Haryana	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
6.	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej gauge conversion (62.36)	Gujarat	332	319.04	13	Completed.
7.	Gandhidham-Palanpur gauge conversion (301)	Gujarat	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
8.	Surendranagar-Bhavnagar-Rajula-Mahuwa with ext. upto Pipavav and Sihor-Palitana gauge conversion (385)	Gujarat	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
9.	Arasikere-Hassan-Mangalore gauge conversion (236)	Karnataka	596	236.9	0.5	Completed and commissioned.
10.	Hospet-Guntakal doubling (115.4)	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	350.29	320.21	1	Completed and commissioned.
11.	Panvel-Jasai-JNPT doubling (28.5)	Maharashtra	106	33.86	8	Completed and commissioned.
12.	Panvel-Karjat new line (28)	Maharashtra	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
13.	Daitari-Banspani new line (155)	Odisha	1326.63	1024.94	10	Completed and commissioned.
14.	Haridaspur Paradeep new line (82)	Odisha	1300	452.24	2	Overall physical progress-18.2%.
15.	Nergundi-Cuttack-Raghunathpur doubling (43)	Odisha	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
16.	Rahama-paradeep doubling (23)	Odisha	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
17.	Rajatgarh-Nergundi doubling (28)	Odisha	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
18.	Bhildi-Samdari gauge conversion (223)	Rajasthan, Gujarat	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
19.	Ajmer-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari gauge conversion (294.97)	Rajasthan, Haryana	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Cuddalore-Salem via Vriddachalam gauge conversion (191)	Tamil Nadu	556.64	159.8	5	Completed and commissioned.
21.	Thanjavur-Villupuram gauge conversion (192)	Tamil Nadu	665	172.9	2	Completed and commissioned.
22.	Gonda-Gorakhpur Look with Anand Nagar Nautanwa gauge conversion (260)	Uttar Pradesh	863.23	502-10	110	Completed and commissioned.
23.	Panskura-Haldia Phase-I doubling (16)	West Bengal	—	—	—	Completed and commissioned.
24.	Panskura-Haldia Phase-II doubling Rajgoda-Tamluk (13.5 km.)	West Bengal	86.91	66.91	20	Physical progress-70%. 13.5 km. targeted for 2012-13.
25.	Panskura-Haldia Phase-II doubling Tamluk-Basulya Sutahata (24.4)	West Bengal	171.02	50	80	Physical progress-30%. 14.5 km. targeted for 2012-13.
<b>Port Connectivity (Unsanctioned)</b>						
26.	Surat-Hazira new line (200)	Gujarat	200	—	—	The project will be implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. a PSU under MoR. Revenue model for the project has been sanctioned, finalization of its alignment has been undertaken by Government of Gujarat.
27.	Chattarpur-Gopalpur new line (50)	Odisha	50	—	—	The line will be planned after award of concessions by Government of Odisha.

(c) and (d) Funds are allocated each year to individual ongoing projects. The aforesaid sanctioned projects, which have not yet been completed, will be completed in coming years subject to availability of resources.

[English]

#### Loss of Subsidy

3379. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mechanism to reconcile unit

and district-wise fertilizer dispatch data which is uploaded into the Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS), with the corresponding receipt data at the first stocking point in the districts;

(b) if so, since when, and the details of the aggregate monetary loss in terms of subsidy disbursed for discrepancies discovered through such reconciliation for the last three years and the current year; and

(c) 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) Yes, Madam, there is a mechanism to reconcile unit and district wise fertilizer dispatch data which is uploaded into the fertilizer monitoring system, with the corresponding receipt data at the first stocking point in the districts.

The Railway Receipts in case of railway dispatch and Certificate of Transporter in case of road dispatch are uploaded in the system (FMS). Before submission of claims to the Department of Fertilizers, it is mandatory that all the Railway Receipts and Delivery Challans (in case of Road Dispatch) are certified by the statutory auditor. In case there is any recovery in respect of damage/substandard/short quantity, it is recovered automatically from the claims of the concerned company through FMS. There is no monetary loss in terms of subsidy disbursement since all the recoveries are being made automatically as stated above.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the checks and precautions as mentioned at (a) above, no discrepancy discovered through such reconciliation in terms of subsidy disbursed.

[Translation]

#### Survey of DPAD Areas

3380. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey of the areas in various States including Madhya Pradesh where there is a drought like situation prevailing since the year 2002 under Drought Prone Area Development (DPAD) Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the follow up action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which the survey of these drought affected areas is likely to be conducted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has not conducted any survey under Drought Prone Areas Programme in the country including Madhya Pradesh. However, a High Level Technical Committee headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex. Member, Planning Commission, in 1994 identified area for implementation of watershed programmes under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). Total area identified under DPAP is 74.5913 million ha in the country including Madhya Pradesh. State-wise details of no. of districts, blocks and area identified under DPAP are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

States, Districts and Blocks covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Sl.No.	State	Number of Districts	Number of Blocks	Area in Million ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	94	9.9218
2.	Bihar	6	30	.9533
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	29	2.1801
4.	Gujarat	14	67	4.3938
5.	Haryana	—	0	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	10	.3319
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	22	1.4705
8.	Jharkhand	15	100	3.4843

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	17	81	8.4332
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26	105	8.9101
11.	Maharashtra	25	149	19.4473
12.	Odisha	8	47	2.6178
13.	Rajasthan	11	32	3.1969
14.	Tamil Nadu	18	80	2.9416
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15	60	3.5698
16.	Uttarakhand	7	30	1.5796
17.	West Bengal	4	36	1.1594
Total		195	972	74.5914

**Diversion of Food Items**

3381. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received complaints regarding diversion of various food items meant for railway passengers which has been prepared by IRCTC actually being sold to local traders at a cheaper price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken against those found responsible in these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

**Hydro Power Projects**

3382. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government regarding longevity of the Hydro Power Projects in view of the shrinking water resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to identify sites for setting up of new Hydro Power Projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Based on analysis, *inter-alia*, to enhance longevity of the existing old Hydro Electric Power Projects (HEPs), Renovation, Modernization and Uprating (RMU) is undertaken for cost efficient operation of the hydro power plants. A total of 83 HEPs (19 in Central and 64 in State Sector) with an aggregate installed capacity of 15332 MW have been taken up for RMU in the 11th Plan. A benefit of 3086 MW has accrued at a cost of Rs. 2,021 Crores. Similarly, a total of 43 HEPs (5 in Central Sector and 38 in State Sector) with an aggregate installed capacity of about 6682 MW would be taken up for RMU during the 12th Plan. A benefit of 3778 MW is likely to accrue at a cost of about Rs. 4,905 Crores.

(c) A list of 45 Hydro Electric Projects (10897 MW) has been identified for setting up of new hydro power project during 12th Plan in the country. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Hydro Electric Projects likely to give benefits during 12th Plan (2012-17)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency	State	Rating Nos. × MW = MW	Year-wise Capacity addition in MW during 12th Plan					Total
				2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Central Sector</b>									
1.	Kol Dam NTPC	Himachal Pradesh	4×200 = 800	—	800	—	—	—	800
2.	Tapovan Vishnugad NTPC	Uttarakhand	4×130 = 520	—	—	—	520	—	520
3.	Pare NEEPCO	Andhra Pradesh	2×55 = 110	—	—	110	—	—	110
4.	Tulrial NEEPCO	Mizoram	2×30 = 60	—	—	—	—	—	60
5.	Kameng NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	4×150 = 600	—	—	—	—	600	600
6.	Rampur SJVNL	Himachal Pradesh	6×68.67 = 412	—	412	—	—	—	412
7.	Parbati-III NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	4×130 = 520	130	390	—	—	—	520
8.	Nimoo Bazgo NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	3×15 = 45	—	45	—	—	—	45
9.	Teesta Low Dam-III NHPC	West Bengal	4×33 = 132	—	132	—	—	—	132
10.	Teesta Low Dam IV NHPC	West Bengal	4×40 = 160	—	—	160	—	—	160
11.	Parbati-II NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	4×200 = 800	—	—	—	—	800	800
12.	Kishanganga NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	3×110 = 330	—	—	—	—	330	330
13.	Uri-II NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	4×60 = 240	240	—	—	—	—	240
14.	Chamara-III NHPC	Himachal Pradesh	3×77 = 231	231	—	—	—	—	231
15.	Chutak, NHPC	Jammu and Kashmir	4×11 = 44	44	—	—	—	—	44
16.	Subansiri Lower, NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	8×250 = 2000	—	—	—	—	1000	1000
Sub-total (C.S.)				645	1779	270	520	1890	6004

<b>State Sector</b>									
17.	Bagilhar-II JKPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	$3 \times 150 = 450$	—	—	—	—	450	450
18.	Uhi-III BVPCL (HPSEB)	Himachal Pradesh	$3 \times 33.3 = 100$	—	—	100	—	—	100
19.	Swara Kuddu HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh	$3 \times 37 = 111$	—	—	111	—	—	111
20.	Kashang-I HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh	65	—	—	65	—	—	65
21.	Kashang-II and III HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh	$1 \times 65 + 1 \times 65 = 130$	—	—	—	130	—	130
22.	Sainj HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh	$2 \times 50 = 100$	—	—	100	—	—	100
23.	Lower Jurala APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	$6 \times 40 = 240$	—	—	120	120	—	240
24.	Pulichintala APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	$4 \times 30 = 120$	—	—	—	60	60	120
25.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	$2 \times 25 = 50$	—	—	50	—	—	50
26.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II TNEB	Tamil Nadu	$2 \times 15 = 30$	30	—	—	—	—	30
27.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III TNEB	Tamil Nadu	$2 \times 15 = 30$	15	15	—	—	—	30
28.	Pallivasal KSEB	Kerala	$2 \times 30 = 60$	—	—	60	—	—	60
29.	Thottiyar KSEB	Kerala	$1 \times 30 + 1 \times 10 = 40$	—	—	—	40	—	40
30.	New Umtru MeECL	Meghalaya	$2 \times 20 = 40$	—	—	40	—	—	40
	Myntdu MeECL	Meghalaya	$3 \times 42 = 126$	42	—	—	—	—	42
Sub-total (S.S.)				87	15	646	350	510	1608
<b>Private Sector</b>									
31.	Sorang HSPCL	Himachal Pradesh	$2 \times 50 = 100$	—	100	—	—	—	100
32.	Tidong-I NSL Tidong	Himachal Pradesh	$2 \times 50 = 100$	—	—	—	100	—	100
33.	Tangnu Romai-I M/s Tangnu Romai Power	Himachal Pradesh	$2 \times 22 = 44$	—	—	—	44	—	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Budhil LANCO Green Power	Himachal Pradesh	$2 \times 35 = 70$	70	—	—	—	—	70
36.	Shrinagar GVK Ind.	Uttarakhand	$4 \times 82.5 = 330$	—	330	—	—	—	330
37.	Phata Byung M/s LANCO	Uttarakhand	$2 \times 38 = 76$	—	76	—	—	—	76
38.	Singoli Bhatwari M/s L&T	Uttarakhand	$3 \times 33 = 99$	—	—	—	99	—	99
39.	Maheshwar SMHPCL	Madhya Pradesh	$10 \times 40 = 400$	—	240	160	—	—	400
40.	Chujachen Gati Infra	Sikkim	$2 \times 49.5 = 99$	—	99	—	—	—	99
41.	Teesta-III Teesta Urja	Sikkim	$6 \times 200 = 1200$	—	—	1200	—	—	1200
42.	Teesta-VI M/s LANCO	Sikkim	$4 \times 125 = 500$	—	—	—	500	—	500
43.	Rangit-IV Jal Power	Sikkim	$3 \times 40 = 120$	—	—	120	—	—	120
44.	Jorethang Loop M/s DANS Energy	Sikkim	$2 \times 48 = 96$	—	—	96	—	—	96
45.	Bhasmay Gati Infra.	Sikkim	$3 \times 17 = 51$	—	—	51	—	—	51
Sub-total (P.S.)				70	845	1627	743	—	3285
Total -All-India (C.S+S.S+P.S)				802	2639	2543	1613	3300	10897

[English]

**Rail Neer**

3383. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to increase the rate of Rail Neer;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of production of Rail Neer across our country and the production cost involved therein; and

(d) the details of locations identified for setting up Rail Neer plants in other parts of the country as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The instructions for revision of sale price of Rail Neer and other shortlisted packaged drinking water Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) approved brands bottles from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 15/- for one litre bottle and from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 10/- for 500 ml bottle has been issued recently on 22.11.2012. This is based on increase in cost of raw materials, electricity, fuel, transportation and manpower etc. so as to make it financially viable.

(c) At present the Rail Neer Plants at Nangloi (Delhi) and Danapur (Patna) each produces approximately 1.02 lakh bottles of 1 litre capacity per day while Palur (Chennai) plant produces 1.8 lakh bottles of same capacity per day. The production cost of per 1 litre water bottle by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is Rs. 9.19/- at present.

(d) Six packaged drinking water bottling plants (PDWs) are proposed to be set up at Ambala, Amethi, Mal, Nasik, Farakka and Parassala (Thiruvananthapuram). Besides the above, one rail neer plant is also under construction at Ambemath (Mumbai) by IRCTC.

**MoU with other Countries**

3384. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the latest census conducted on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) the details of Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs) signed by the Government with foreign countries for promotion of MSMEs during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the outcome of MoU in terms of physical and financial performance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which MSMEs sector has been benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, the latest census conducted on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is the Fourth All India Census of MSMEs with reference year 2006-07. The data was collected till 2009, results of which were published in 2011-12. The census adopted different methodology for Registered and Unregistered Sectors. While complete enumeration of enterprises was adopted in Registered Sector, sample survey was resorted to in Unregistered Sector. However, activities under wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), were excluded from the coverage of sample survey. For these activities, data was extracted from Economic Census 2005 (EC,2005) conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The highlights of the Census are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d). The Government has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with several countries for promoting cooperation in the field of MSMEs in the areas of capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey and feasibility studies, partnership projects, exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of business missions, exchange of information, etc.

During the last three years and current year, the Government signed Agreements/MoUs with the following countries:—

Year	Name of the Country	Type of Agreement	Counterpart Ministry/ Organisation	Date and place of signing
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	Arab Republic of Egypt	Joint Action Plan	Ministry of Trade and Industry	29/10/2009 Cairo



1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	Republic of Botswana	Memorandum of Understanding	Government of the Republic of Botswana	17/06/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Korea	Memorandum of Understanding	Small and Medium Business Administration	18/06/2010-Korea
	Republic of Mozambique	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	30/09/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Indonesia	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	25/01/2011 New Delhi
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) that are signed with other countries provide a platform to discuss issues of mutual interest concerning Micro, Small

and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and to explore possibilities of cooperation for the development of MSME sector in both the countries.

### **Statement**

#### *Summary Results*

Sl. No.	Characteristics	(Number in lakhs)		
		Registered Sector	Unregistered* Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Total number of working enterprises	15.64	346.12	361.76
	Manufacturing	10.5	104.51	115.01
	Services	5.14	241.61	246.75
2.	Number of rural enterprises	7.07	193.12	200.19
3.	Number of urban enterprises	8.57	153	161.57
4.	Number of woman enterprises	2.15	24.46	26.6
5.	Number of enterprises running perennially	15.14	189.13	204.27
6.	Employment	93.09	712.14	805.24
	Manufacturing	80.84	239.23	320.07
	Services	12.26	472.91	485.17
7.	Employment by male and female	93.09	712.14	805.24
	Male	74.05	610.62	684.68
	Female	19.04	101.52	120.56

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Enterprises by type of social category	15.64	346.12	361.76
	SC	1.19	27.15	28.34
	ST	0.45	20.4	20.84
	OBC	5.99	145.74	151.73
	Others	8.01	149.55	157.57
	Not Responded	0	3.27	3.27
9.	Enterprises by type of organization	15.64	346.12	361.76
	Proprietary	14.09	327.45	341.54
	Partnership	0.63	3.65	4.28
	Private Company	0.43	0.06	0.49
	Co-operatives	0.05	1.16	1.21
	Others	0.44	7.65	8.09
	Not Recorded	0	6.15	6.15
10.	Enterprises by main Source of power	15.64	346.12	361.76
	No Power needed	3.79	194.39	198.18
	Coal	0.25	6.23	6.48
	Oil	0.53	13.86	14.39
	LPG/CNG	0.07	3.97	4.04
	Electricity	10.49	106.52	117.01
	Non-Conventional Energy	0.03	0.85	0.88
	Traditional Energy/Firewood	0.23	7.15	7.39
	Others	0.25	10.19	10.44
	Not Recorded	0	2.95	2.95

\*For activities excluded in Sample Survey (Retail/Wholesale Trade Establishment, General Merchandized Stores, Sale Outlets for industrial components, Legal Services, Educational Services, Social Services, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Warehousing (except Cold Storage) data was taken from Economic Census-2005 CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### Electoral Information on Website

3385. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a new service on the website of the Ministry to provide information

about Polling Stations, Electoral Rolls, Name of Election Officers etc. to the citizens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which electors and political parties will be benefited particularly for the smooth and active participation of the electoral process in the country from such services?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation and revision of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and the State Legislature are the functions entrusted to the Election Commission under article 324(1) of the Constitution. The Election Commission has informed that it has started a new facility on its website, under which polling station locations of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat have already been plotted on the google maps. On clicking on the names of the States, citizen can see polling station locations, names and cell phone number of concerned Chief Electoral Officer, District Election Officer, Electoral Registration Officer and Booth Level Officer. There is also a link for pdf copy of E-Roll of that part *i.e.* polling station.

(b) The details are available in the Election Commission's website '[eci.nic.in](http://eci.nic.in)' and information linked to 'polling Station Maps'.

(c) By using this service, the electors and political parties can easily identify the names and contact numbers of the concerned Chief Electoral Officer, District Election Officer, Electoral Registration Officer and Booth Level Officer. They can also view the electoral rolls of the entire country in pdf format, which can be saved and printed from a local computer.

#### **Skill Development Scheme for Minority Women**

3386. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent under the skill development scheme for minority women in the country;

(b) whether any assessment of this scheme has been made by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the achievements made under the said scheme in the country since its implementation, State-wise;

(d) whether the said scheme could not achieve the expected results;

(e) if so, the success rate of the scheme in terms of percentage;

(f) the number of minority women became skilled during the current year and the number of women likely to become skilled during the next year; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of the said scheme in order to improve the condition of minority women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (f) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements a promotional scheme of Vocational Training through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for skill development of minority beneficiaries, including women. It is a demand driven scheme, thus no prior allocation is done. The state-wise number of minority women trained and expenditure incurred under the scheme during last three years and current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, an evaluation of this scheme was carried out by NMDFC through M/s HARDICON, a consultancy firm in the year 2008. The study highlighted that the trainings were well received amongst the targeted minority beneficiaries and 63% of the trained candidates were able to achieve wage employment or engaged in self-employment.

(g) To ensure effective implementation of the scheme, the SCAs publicise the scheme in the print media and invite applications from the candidates in their respective States/UTs. Moreover, the scheme has also been posted on the NMDFC's website. The implementation of the programme is monitored by NMDFC officials from time to time by field visits. The trained candidates are given preference for loans from NMDFC for self employment.

#### **Statement**

(Amount in Rs.)

**F.Y. 2009-10**

Sl. No.	State/SCA	Courses	Educational Institutes	Women Candidates	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir (JKWDC)	Hardware Training Program	DOECC	18	99,900.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Nagaland (HFL)	Computer Basic Training	Indian Institute of Job Oriented Training	30	243,00.00
3.	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Tally Accounting	Tally Private India Ltd.	200	1,146,072.00
	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Information Technology	ECIT, ECIL	125	637,500.00
	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Call Centre	Hero Mind Mine Institute	715	144,500.00
Total				1088	2,270,972.00

## F.Y. 2010-11

1.	Gujarat (GMFDC)	Computer Assistant Training	Kankesvari Education Trust	30	229,500.00
2.	Jharkhand (JSCSTDC)	Computer Certificate Course	APTECH Computer Education	30	153,000.00
3.	Odisha (OBCFDCC)	Computer Hardware and Networking	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology	30	243,000.00
		Data Entry Operator	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology	30	243,000.00
4.	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Basic Course on Hardware and Networking	DOEACC Society	40	222,000.00
	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Computer Fundamentals	Sir Syed Group of Schools	30	110,881.00
	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Computer Hardware	Janan Chandra Gosh Polytechnic	27	12,750.00
	West Bengal (WBMDFC)	Computer Maintenance	Mushidabad Institute of Technology	11	12,750.00
Total				228	1,226,881.00

## F.Y. 2011-12

NIL

## F.Y. 2012-13

1.	Karnataka	Advance Training in Computer Application	S.E.T. Infotech Park Bidar	30	243,000.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Computer Hardware	IED, UP	300	900,000.00
	Uttar Pradesh	Computer Applications	IED, UP	180	540,000.00
Total				510	1,683,000.00
Grand Total				1826	5,180,853.00

**Irrigation Facilities in Drought Prone Areas**

3387. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for release of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for drought prone areas including Bihar during the current year, project-wise;

(b) the State-wise action taken by the Government thereon along with the funds released during the said period;

(c) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned;

(d) whether the progress of the projects is being hampered due to non-release of funds for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The details of the Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) Project proposals received from various State Governments for release of funds under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, (AIBP) for drought prone area/tribal area including Bihar during the current year (2012-13), along with the status are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of proposals of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes for Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP benefiting drought prone area/tribal area and their status during the current year (2012-13) is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Irrigation being a State subject the projects are planned, funded, executed, operated and maintained by the State Governments from their own resources as per the requirement and priorities of works.

The proposals received for Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP from State Governments are processed on year to year basis as per the Guidelines of the Programme and the time taken for approval is related to the promptness of submission of compliance to the observations, if any of Central Water Commission/Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance.

**Statement-I**

*Status of CA proposals under AIBP for drought Prone Areas submitted by State Governments during 2012-13*

Name of the State/Project	Drought Prone Area (DPA)/ Tribal Area (TA)	Status
1	2	3
<b>Bihar</b>		
Durgavathi	DPA	Returned to State Government for compliance
Batane	DPA	Returned to State Government for compliance
Punpun Barrage	DPA	State Government to submit details regarding time extension
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
Karra Nella (New)	84% DPA	Under Process in CWC
<b>Gujarat</b>		
Sardar Sarovar	DPA/TA-75%	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance*
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
Mahi	DPA/TA-94%	Under Process in CWC

1	2	3
Bawanthadi		Under Process in CWC
Indira Sagar Canal Phase-III	DPA	Under Process in CWC
Lower Goi	DPA-35.48%/ TA-65.42%	Under Process in CWC
Indra Sagar Phase-IV	DPA	Returned to State Government with observations
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
Khadakpurna	DPA-90.52%	Under Process in CWC
Bembla	DPA-84.64%	Under Process
Tarali	DPA-62%	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance
Dhom Balkwadi	DPA-30%	Observations sent to State Government
Lower Pedhi	DPA	Returned to State Government
Krishna Koyana Lift	DPA-93.51%	Recommended by MoWR to Ministry of Finance
Tembhu LIS (New)	100%	Under Process in CWC
Urmodi (New)	70.09% DPA	Under Process in CWC
Puma Barrage-2	100%	Under Process in CWC
<b>(DPA)/Tribal Area (TA)</b>		
<b>Odisha</b>		
Telengiri (KBK)	DPA	Observations sent to State Government
Kanupur	DPA/TA	Observations sent to State Government
<b>Punjab</b>		
Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal and Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	DPA	Observations sent to State Government
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
IGNP Stage-II	DPA	Under Process in CWC
Narmada Canal	DPA	Under Process in CWC
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
Bansagar Canal	DPA-16.78%	Under Process in CWC
Mod. of Lachhura Dam	DPA-12.90%	Under Process in CWC
Arjun Sahayak	DPA	Sent to State Government for compliance

**Statement-II**

*Status of CA proposals of Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) projects under AIBP for Drought Prone Areas/Tribal area during 2012-13*

State	Nos. of MI schemes	Status
Madhya Pradesh	67 ongoing MIS of 2011-12	Grant released
	68 ongoing MIS of 2012-13	Grant released
Chhattisgarh	21 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	22 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	14 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	8 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
	12 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
Madhya Pradesh	89 new MIS	With Ministry of Finance for release
Chhattisgarh	6 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	8 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	11 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	5 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	7 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	12 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources
	36 ongoing of 2011-12	Under process with Ministry of Water Resources

**Water Sector Improvement in  
Maharashtra**

3388. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects executed with the assistance of World Bank (WB) for water sector improvement in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year and the funds spent thereon;

(b) the details of such projects under progress including the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether any Mid-Term appraisal of these ongoing Water Sector Improvement Projects (WSIPs) has been made by the Central Water Commission;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the time by which these projects are scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project (MWSIP) is being implemented with the Loan Assistance from the World Bank (WB) since September 2005. Expenditure on this project during last three years is as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. Million)
1	2
2009-10	3230.00
2010-11	2893.70

1	2
2011-12	3138.10
2012-13*	1175.40

\*upto November 2012.

Cumulative expenditure on the project till November 2012 is Rs. 14337.10 Million, Which is 77.12% of the total project cost.

Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project (MWSIP) consists of modernization/improvement of total 290 projects and schemes of which 12 are major and 14 are medium and remaining 264 are minor schemes. The total estimated cost of the project is about US\$ 394 Million, of which US\$ 325 Million (82.5%) is the loan amount from the World Bank. State share in this project would be US\$ 61.5 Million (15.6%) and beneficiaries would contribute US\$ 7.62 Million (1.93%). Out of total assistance of USD 325.00 Million, an amount of USD 253.86 Million has been reimbursed till November, 2012.

(c) and (d) No Mid-Term appraisal has been made by CWC.

(e) The schedule closing date of the project is March, 2014.

#### Vacancies in Railways

3389. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Railway	Post-wise		Category-wise		Group-wise
	Non-Technical Department	Technical Department	Safety	Non-Safety	Group 'C' and Erstwhile Group 'D'
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	7699	12690	11748	8641	20389
Eastern	4376	18288	13582	9082	22664
East Central	6102	18306	13234	11174	24408
East Coast	3270	8994	8837	3427	12264
Northern	5099	19428	12897	11630	24527
North Central	4528	10837	7000	8365	15365
North Eastern	2535	7987	5173	5349	10522

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies including technical, non-technical, safety related posts in the Railways as on date, post, category, group and zone-wise;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant along with the reasons therefor and its adverse impact on the operational efficiency of the Railways;

(c) the total number of vacancies filled up during the last three years and the current year, post, category, group, zone and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to fill up the vacant posts in Railways at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The total number of vacancies including technical, non-technical, safety related posts in the Zonal Railways, Post-wise, Category-wise, Group-wise as on 01.04.2012 (Provisional), is as under:—



1	2	3	4	5	6
Northeast Frontier	4041	8088	5611	6518	12129
North Western	3009	7471	5110	5370	10480
Southern	3069	11090	9593	4566	14159
South Central	4994	12877	13340	4531	17871
South Eastern	5208	11497	11714	4991	16705
South East Central	3001	9229	8640	3590	12230
South Western	2066	7682	4966	4782	9748
Western	4944	10860	9675	6129	15804
West Central	3520	8545	8151	3914	12065
<b>Total*</b>	<b>67461</b>	<b>183869</b>	<b>149271</b>	<b>102059</b>	<b>251330</b>

\*Provisional.

(b) Vacancies as on 01.04.2012 have occurred due to normal retirements, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions and on account of creations of posts etc. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. There is always a time lag between occurrences of vacancies and processing the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letter.

The efficiency parameters for train operations have shown continuous improvement over the years.

(c) The number of persons recruited in the Zonal Railways during 2009-10, 2010-11 and including the current year i.e. 2011-12 is shown in the table below. Recruitment figures are maintained for safety and non-safety category irrespective of whether the post are falling in technical/non-technical departments.

Railway	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Safety Category	Non-Safety Category	Safety Category	Non-Safety Category	Safety Category	Non-Safety Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	971	607	681	413	1267	934
Eastern	1008	433	1575	676	1476	633
East Coast	1507	452	447	280	1240	328
Northern	1389	504	498	515	1035	393
North Central	1707	829	2978	832	1682	724
North Eastern	907	986	1020	325	5399	416
Northeast Frontier	428	320	853	326	370	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Western	76	4	209	21	450	58
Southern	591	244	545	316	916	236
South Central	937	401	690	198	2310	990
South Eastern	1558	442	2416	492	2112	661
South East Central	1205	324	1326	189	1767	176
South Western	800	473	618	241	968	679
Western	560	547	352	495	932	515
West Central	875	12	250	91	2596	228
East Coast	568	398	901	314	1224	312
Total	15087	6976	15359	5724	25744	7503

(d) Notifications for filling up of about 2 lakh posts including safety and operational posts have already been issued.

#### Railway Land

3390. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to commercially exploit unused railway land across the country for generating extra revenues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a vast area of railway land currently entrusted to the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) is not viable for such ventures;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the area of land the Railways have given to the RLDA to lease out to the interested bidders; and

(e) the present status of progress made so far by the RLDA in commercial utilisation of railway land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) Indian Railway network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. Ninety per cent of this land is directly under railway tracks, yards, workshops and allied infrastructure. The vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks which railways have been utilizing, or plan to utilize, for its expansion in the form of doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors, yard remodeling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc. for servicing and maintenance of track and other rail related infrastructure. 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. 136 sites measuring 1485 hectare of railway land have been entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority for commercial development. Out of which 55 sites having area of 154 hectare have been identified as amenable for commercial development. Developers/bidders have been fixed for four sites namely, Gola Ka Mandir (Gwalior), Platform road near Bangalore City (Bangalore), Gautam Budh Institute (Gaya) and Delhi Sarai Rohilla (Delhi).

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Funds

3391. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give flexibility to States in spending the funds allocated to them for implementation of the central schemes for rural development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which the said decision is likely to be implemented all over the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider raising its own contribution in the plan expenditure amount;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Existing guidelines provide sufficient flexibility to states in spending the funds allocated to them for implementation of Rural Development schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal with the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

**New Entry Point at New Delhi  
Railway Station**

3392. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are actively considering to make an additional entry point called premier access at the New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind this move;

(c) whether the Railways also propose to charge passengers for availing this facility;

(d) if so, the quantum of charges fixed for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) New Delhi railway station has two entry points, at present, one is from the Chelmsford road (Paharganj side) and the other from Ajmeri gate side. Both the entry points have well defined circulating area with parking space for two wheelers and four wheelers. The proposal regarding additional entry point to New Delhi railway station has not been finalised.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Use of LED in Place of CFL**

3393. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to have Light Emitting Diode (LED) system in place of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) for rural homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of its advantages in respect of cost and availability;

(c) details of estimated expenditure involved and number of rural homes to be benefited, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which it likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Power proposes to provide LED bulbs to BPL families under its Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the XII Plan. The LED is also promoted by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) under its LED Village Campaign program where a few villages are adopted for demonstration projects and LED bulbs are provided free of cost.

(b) Advantages of an LED bulb are as follows:—

- Reduced power consumption LEDs are available with an efficiency of 110 Lumens per watt *vis-a-vis* 65-80 Lumens/Watt for CFL.
- Operational life of current white LED lamps is 50,000-80,000 burning hours as compared to 1000 burning hours for incandescent bulbs and 6000-10,000 burning hours for CFL.
- LEDs emit light but hardly any UV (Ultra Violet) or IR (Infra-Red) radiation.
- As LEDs have no filaments, shock and vibration does not affect them as they affect other lamps.

LEDs are not just the modern technology, but they have such outstanding properties that they offer a whole series of practical benefits.

- LEDs do not use mercury.
- The following Table shows comparative cost advantage of LEDs over CFLs and ICLs:—

Parameters	Unit	LED	CFL	ICL
Projected Lifespan	Hours	50000	6000	1000
Watt per bulb	Watt	9	12	60
Cost per bulb	INR	650	120	15
KWh of Electricity used over 50000 hrs.	Kwh	450	600	3000

Availability: LED bulbs of various ratings are available in the market. There are around 12 large, 15 Medium and about 600 small manufacturers in LED business in India.

(c) Under the LED Village Campaign, LED was used for promotion through pilot projects in the area of household lighting in villages. For household lighting, the existing incandescent bulbs in the households of a village were replaced by LED lights with the State Designated Agencies (SDAs) identifying villages comprising 200 to 250 households. The SDAs were provided financial support to implement the pilot project by Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the scheme.

During the 11th Plan, the household incandescent bulbs were replaced by LED bulbs benefiting one village each in 27 States incurring a total expenditure of Rs.405 lakhs. The State-wise detail is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Name of Village	Rs. Lakh
1	2	3	4
1.	West Bengal	Village Dandirhat, Distt. 24 Parganas (North)	15
2.	Jharkhand	Village Jamchuan, Distt. Ranchi	15
3.	Bihar	Village Nepura, Silao Block, Distt. Nalanda	15
4.	Odisha	Villages RaghurajPur, Distt. Puri and Satyabhamapur, Distt. Cuttack	15
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Villages Darka and Kabu, Distt. West Siang	15
6.	Assam	Village MakumPathar No. 4, Distt. Tinsukia	15
7.	Nagaland	Village Rotomi, Distt. Mokokchung	15
8.	Mizoram	Villages Ailawng, Buangpui and Neihloh	15
9.	Meghalaya	Village Tynring, Distt. East Khasi Hill	15
10.	Tripura	Village ChaturdasDebotabari, Old Agartala	15
11.	Sikkim	Villages Ramam, Shipgyer, Salim Pakyal, Saffoiliching	15
12.	Uttarakhand	Village Ramgad, Distt. Nainital	15
13.	Haryana	Village Shimla Molana, Block Panipat	15
14.	Punjab	Village Chuni Khurd, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	15
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Village MakhnuMajra, Distt. Solan, HP	15
16.	Rajasthan	Village Jetwara, Distt. Sirohi	15

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Village Anapur, Distt. Allahabad	15
18.	Kerala	Village Perungottukurushi Panchayat, Ayakkurushi Colony	15
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Village Pagidipally, Distt. Nalgonda	15
20.	Tamil Nadu	Villages Vadakkalur, Kudanur and Kallukadu, Distt. Coimbatore	15
21.	Karnataka	Village Mattur, Distt. Shimoga	15
22.	Puducherry	Village Valavil, Mahe	15
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Village Caddlegunj, Andaman Trunk Road	15
24.	Gujarat	Village Amarpura (Khana), Mansa Taluka, Distt. Gandhinagar	15
25.	Maharashtra	Village HivareBajar, Ahmednagar	15
26.	Chhattisgarh	Village Rawan, Distt. Raipur	15
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Village Jait, Budhani Tehsil, Distt. Sehore	15
Total			405

(d) LEDs distributed under BEE's Village Lighting Campaign has been given in Reply to part (c) of the question. RGGVY Scheme proposes LED Distribution to be undertaken in the XII Plan period once the scheme is approved.

#### Evaluation of Flood Sector Schemes

3394. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) had submitted the performance evaluation studies of Flood Sector Schemes in the year 2009;

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

(c) whether the objectives of Flood Sector Schemes have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES  
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Indian Institute

of Public Administration (IIPA) had conducted Performance Evaluation of the Flood Control Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources completed during X Plan period (2002-07) and submitted its report in the year 2009.

(b) to (d) Under the above mentioned study, the following flood related Plan Schemes operated/coordinated by the Ministry of Water Resources during X Plan were evaluated:—

#### 1. Central Sector Schemes

- (i) Establishment and modernization of flood forecasting network in India including inflow forecast.
- (ii) Strengthening and modernization of Flood Forecasting and Hydrological Observation Network in Brahmaputra and Barak Basin.
- (iii) Investigation of Teesta Hydel Project, Ranjit Hydro Electric Project-II and IV and Manas Teesta Link.
- (iv) Capital Section of Flood Control Projects.

#### 2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- (i) Critical Anti-Erosion works in Ganga Basin States.

## 3. State Sector Schemes

- (i) Improvement of drainage in critical areas in the country.
- (ii) Anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States.
- (iii) Flood Control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley.

As per report submitted by IIPA, the objectives of the above Plan Schemes have been mostly achieved and the observations/recommendations made in the above report under some of the schemes, with regard to rationalization of staff, working of telemetry stations, calibration of flow measuring instruments, disposal of unserviceable Tools and Plants, improvement in communicating facilities, modernization of equipments, utilization of available space in buildings, efforts to avoid time overrun and cost overrun in projects and study of alternatives to arrive at techno-economically viable projects etc., have been addressed and incorporated in the related Plan Schemes formulated during XI and XII Plans.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply under parts (b) to (d) above.

[Translation]

#### Barren Land Development

3395. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for agrarian land converting into barren land in various States;

(b) the States where increase in desert area has come to the notice of the Government along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to convert barren land into cultivable land during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the financial assistance provided in this regard during the above period, Statewise; and

(e) the area of barren land converted into arable land along the sea coasts in the country including Gujarat during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per the information of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, barren land includes all land covered by mountains, deserts etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost and is classified as unculturable whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivable holdings. As per Land Use Statistics at a Glance, February 2012, published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, barren and unculturable land has decreased from 17.47 million hectare in 2004-05 to 16.79 million hectare in 2009-10 in the country. However, there is marginal increase in barren and unculturable land in the States of Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Delhi.

(b) As per Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011 brought out by Department of Land Resources in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, there is an overall decrease of 4608.32 square kilometres of desert sand area in the country from 2005-06 to 2008-09. However, there is a marginal increase of 0.93 square kilometre of desert sand area in Andhra Pradesh during the period.

(c) There is no scheme/programme exclusively to convert barren land into cultivable land. However, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development etc.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

**Investigation by SFIO in Company Liquidations**

3396. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has investigated frauds in company liquidations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of these investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) During the last five years, 27 companies under liquidation were referred to SFIO for investigation. Out of the said 27 cases, SFIO has completed investigation in 24 cases and in the remaining 3 cases, investigation is under progress.

[Translation]

**Shortcomings in AIBP**

3397. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to make any amendment to the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) taking cognizance of the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of the programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 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 parri 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) In view of the above, question does not arise.

**Bharat Nirman Yojana**

3398. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the irrigation potential created, State-wise during the past two years under the Bharat Nirman Yojana (BNY);
- (b) the State-wise details regarding the progress made under BNY, since its inception as on date concerning the total land irrigated and the expenditure incurred thereon;
- (c) the details of success of this scheme in drought prone areas;
- (d) the efforts being made to enable the small and medium farmers to reap the benefits of this scheme and the details thereof; and
- (e) the quantum of funds allocated so far for the said purpose and the area of land proposed to be irrigated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of irrigation potential created including that of drought prone areas under Bharat Nirman Yojana are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise Central Assistance released as grant under Bharat Nirman since inception is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Irrigation potential created in Drought Prone Areas has extended several benefits to farmers including small and medium farmers such as increase in crop production, increase in income of the farmers, availability of fodder for cattle and increase in animal husbandry related income. In addition, Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Schemes, supplements State Government efforts to create irrigation potential. For Drought Prone Areas, 90% Central Assistance is given as grant to the State Governments. Implementation of these schemes provides water security and connected benefits to the small and medium farmers in the command area.

- (e) Planning Commission has indicated an outlay of Rs.76435 crores for Bharat Nirman Yojana in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Steering Committee on Water Resource and Sanitation has recommended creation of 10 mha of irrigation potential during XII Five Year Plan.

**Statement-I***Irrigation Potential creation under Bharat Nirman Yojana since inception to March, 2012**BHARAT NIRMAN — IRRIGATION (As reported by State Governments)*

(in thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	States	Achievement from April 2005 to March 2010	2010-11 Achievement	2011-12 Achievement	Cumulative Achievement from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	891.482	34.975	37.510	963.967
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.521	2.466	3.980	28.967
3.	Assam	140.283	21.130	50.894	212.307
4.	Bihar	782.041	196.040	56.600	1034.681
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.947	31.741	10.374	256.062
6.	Goa	13.450	1.374	0.555	15.379
7.	Gujarat	662.065	55.516	42.961	760.542
8.	Haryana	72.301	11.093	14.053	97.447
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55.550	6.500	7.077	69.127
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.977	32.084	0.000	107.061
11.	Jharkhand	102.774	42.520	30.813	176.107
12.	Karnataka	432.980	47.814	46.631	527.425
13.	Kerala	44.155	6.309	0.000	50.464
14.	Madhya Pradesh	450.804	114.955	108.000	673.759
15.	Maharashtra	841.623	85.700	0.000	927.323
16.	Manipur	20.012	4.000	0.000	24.012
17.	Meghalaya	14.858	4.448	0.742	20.048
18.	Mizoram	14.158	4.900	4.152	23.210
19.	Nagaland	16.768	5.235	8.037	30.040
20.	Odisha	355.644	67.626	84.485	507.755
21.	Punjab	152.773	7.890	13.606	174.269
22.	Rajasthan	491.540	41.400	20.800	553.740
23.	Sikkim	4.805	0.000	0.183	4.988



1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	802.624	674.560	451.600	1928.784
25.	Tripura	14.961	1.993	0.000	16.954
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2174.887	2.330	24.010	2201.227
27.	Uttarakhand	121.218	25.549	26.527	173.294
28.	West Bengal	187.963	27.840	0.000	215.803
Total		9173.164	1557.988	1043.590	11774.742

**Statement-II**

Central Assistance Release under Bharat Nirman  
Yojana since inception upto March, 2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	CA Release from 2005-2012
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4908.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	239.34
3.	Assam	1969.58
4.	Bihar	385.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	780.19
6.	Goa	134.12
7.	Gujarat	1683.93
8.	Haryana	16.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	531.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1212.61
11.	Jharkhand	822.11
12.	Karnataka	3193.63
13.	Kerala	40.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3102.46
15.	Maharashtra	8258.45
16.	Manipur	894.75
17.	Meghalaya	244.70
18.	Mizoram	238.26

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	307.64
20.	Odisha	3930.70
21.	Punjab	255.51
22.	Rajasthan	646.99
23.	Sikkim	58.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00
25.	Tripura	224.87
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1635.91
27.	Uttarakhand	1347.32
28.	West Bengal	214.83
Total		37278.06

[English]

**Village Electrification**

3399. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been electrified along with those yet to be electrified, particularly in the backward regions in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a special programme for electrification of all the villages particularly in the backward regions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, particularly for backward and rural regions; and

(d) the time by which electrification of all the villages

in the country, particularly those in the backward regions is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages in the country were 5,93,732 including rural and backward areas. Out of which, 4,74,162 villages were electrified. The balance 1,19,570 un-electrified villages were to be electrified.

The Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana — Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households and providing free electricity single point connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Under the scheme, 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,96,336 partially electrified villages including backward regions and release of free electricity connections to 2,74,98,652 BPL households were sanctioned. As on 30.11.2012, the electrification works in 1,06,116 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2,73,328 partially electrified villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2,02,60,469 BPL households have been released. These projects cover rural areas of backward regions also.

(d) The scheduled time for completion of electrification works for the awarded projects under RGGVY is 24 months from the date of award.

#### Utilization of Township of Closed Durgapur Unit of HFCL

3400. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) has requested the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL)/Ministry to hand over the township of closed Durgapur Unit of HFCL along with its infrastructure for their gainful utilization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the re-evaluation report on assets prepared by the PDIL has been sent to ADDA for acceptance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the HFCL has been directed by the Government to take up the matter expeditiously with the State Government Authority/ADDA to resolve the issue of township; and

(f) if so, the latest position 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Durgapur township land is leased out of HFCL by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA). After the decision of GOI to close Durgapur unit of HFCL, ADDA wanted to get back the land. HFCL in-principally agreed to handover the township land to ADDA subject to payment of value of the quarters and public buildings as per the valuation done by PDIL.

(c) and (d) The Report was sent to ADDA in the year 2004. The value of quarters, other buildings and assets as determined by PDIL was Rs. 2062.95 lakhs, but ADDA indicated the value of these assets as Rs. 1335.67 lakhs. No agreement on the valuation of quarters, other buildings and assets has been reached so far.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The situation has changed as GOI has decided to revive Durgapur Unit of HFCL. HFCL is in touch with ADDA to discuss all issues arising in view of changed scenario.

#### Fixation of Retail Prices of Imported Medicines

3401. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's drug price regulator National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has initiated a process to end the sixteen year freedom enjoyed by foreign drug makers to fix the retail price of their imported medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rs. 11,113 crore market size of imported drugs has trebled in the past eight years as per CMIE data;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NPPA has written to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to amend the Drugs (Price Control Order), 1995; and

(f) 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) and (b)

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs, including imported scheduled formulations, as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995).

(c) and (d) As per CMIE data the import value of drugs has increased from Rs. 4550.9 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 10,825.7 crore in 2010-11.

(e) and (f) NPPA has requested the Department of Pharmaceuticals for amendment in form IV of DPCO, 1995 which will enable them to seek additional information from the importers of drugs than what is prescribed under DPCO, 1995.

#### Frequency of Trains

3402. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering increasing the frequency of Chennai Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which any decision will be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Railways are also considering to extend the running of Chennai Rajdhani Express upto Madurai;

(d) if so, the time by which this is likely to be done;

(e) whether the Railways have any plan to increase the frequency of Amritsar-Visakhapatnam Hirakud Express from five days in a week to daily and Bhubaneswar-Puducherry weekly Express to three days a week; and

(f) if so, the details of the action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of National Wakf Development Corporation

3403. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the

National Wakf Development Corporation to oversee the financial and working conditions of State Wakf Boards;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) the views of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The Government is proposing to set up the National Wakf Development Corporation for development of wakf properties by suitable amendments to the Wakf Act, 1995.

(b) and (c) The details will be worked out and the views of the States taken after the Wakf Bill is passed by Parliament.

#### Fertilizer Needs of Jharkhand

3404. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is not able to fulfil the fertilizer related needs of Jharkhand;

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

(c) if not, the details thereof;

(d) whether for the last several years the Union Government has been providing lesser quantity of fertilizers to Jharkhand in comparison to other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (e) The State-wise requirement and availability of Urea, DAP, MOP and complex fertilizers during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto November, 2012) for all states including Jharkhand are given in the enclosed Statement.

As can be seen from the Annexure, the availability of fertilizers in Jharkhand State is less than the requirement projected by the State Government. This is so because there is no "State Sponsored Marketing Federation" in the State of Jharkhand on the pattern of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh etc. so that the MARKFED can procure and store fertilizers, on behalf of the State Government, in off peak season to be used during peak season. The Department of Fertilizers has been continuously advising the State Government of Jharkhand for creation of such agency, so that availability of fertilizers can be improved in the state.

**Statement**

*State-wise sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Upto November, 2012)*

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Name of State	Year	UREA			DAP			MOP			Complex		
		Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75	8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30	11.00	10.40	10.30	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.93	10.39	6.60	4.44	3.82	22.30	25.73	23.58
	2012-13	22.50	20.05	19.25	9.30	6.41	4.02	4.75	2.83	1.91	16.00	15.97	11.41
Karnataka	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	8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45	8.75	9.40	9.06	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.34	16.40
	2012-13	10.95	10.16	9.65	7.25	4.86	2.05	4.02	2.49	1.71	9.65	8.62	5.43
Kerala	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35	0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.54	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	1.99
	2012-13	1.49	0.99	0.98	0.37	0.25	0.19	1.44	0.82	0.63	2.00	1.43	1.21
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25	2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13
	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83
	2011-12	11.50	10.47	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.27	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.56
	2012-13	7.95	6.62	6.48	3.50	2.00	1.69	3.75	1.59	1.43	4.81	5.26	4.00
Gujarat	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	8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80	6.99	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.08
	2012-13	16.50	12.46	12.08	7.00	2.85	1.69	1.39	0.56	0.51	14.17	4.37	2-53
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50	9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
	2011-12	17.50	18.16	17.86	10.95	11.89	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.33	4.66
	2012-13	13.69	14.16	12.55	10.87	11.82	7.59	1.30	1.00	0.67	4.03	2.56	1.86
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77	2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.58	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.54	2.21	197.00
Maharashtra	2012-13	5.60	5.66	4.48	2.52	2.21	1.21	0.97	0.90	0.44	1.40	1.17	0.87
	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50	13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
Rajasthan	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.69	12.22	6.40	4.26	3.99	18.30	20.86	19.74
	2012-13	19.55	16.61	15.57	11.98	6.75	3.56	4.25	3.04	1.91	13.50	12.24	8.02
	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50	5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
Haryana	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.90	7.30	7.33	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
	2012-13	10.57	10.71	10.29	5.74	5.91	4.31	0.43	0.15	0.11	1.39	0.76	0.69
Punjab	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	7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
	2011-12	19.75	19.45	19.15	7.20	8.45	8.32	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.71
Uttar Pradesh	2012-13	14.50	12.91	12.01	6.45	7.04	4.30	0.55	0.21	0.18	0.75	0.22	0.17
	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50	8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03
Uttarakhand	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.25	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
	2012-13	19.25	20.58	18.34	7.65	8.95	6.99	0.86	0.43	0.32	1.10	0.38	0.31
	2009-10	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00	16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40
Uttarakhand	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.76	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.86	11.26
	2012-13	37.50	41.94	37.71	17.00	20.88	14.21	2.10	1.33	1.13	9.25	6.93	5.16
Uttarakhand	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	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57

	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
	2012-13	1.56	1.73	1.60	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.39	0.26
Jammu and Kashmir	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	1.45	1.20	1.19	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	1.06	1.00	0.63	0.64	0.47	0.30	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2009-10	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50	3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
	2011-12	20.75	18.16	18.11	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
	2012-13	14.30	12.92	12.48	4.05	5.31	3.62	1.80	1.22	0.67	2.90	2.76	1.82
Jharkhand	2009-10	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68
	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10	0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25	0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.08	0.52	0.47
	2012-13	2.14	1.60	1.46	1.05	0.52	0.30	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.80	0.25	0.22
Odisha	2009-10	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25	2.24	2.21	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	0.92	0.83	3.14	3.46	3.12
	2012-13	5.07	4.25	4.05	1.95	1.06	0.87	1.35	0.66	0.52	2.24	1.91	1.25
West Bengal	2009-10	13.00	11.71	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	4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.05	4.76	4.00	3.08	3.01	9.00	8.96	8.13
	2012-13	6.86	8.80	7.19	3.04	3.46	2.18	2.12	2.21	1.34	5.28	6.90	5.37
Assam	2009-10	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35	0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.28	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.27	0.07	0.05
	2012-13	1.79	1.72	1.63	0.34	0.23	0.20	0.80	0.48	0.24	0.12	0.06	0.04
All India	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	113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	117.44	111.95	48.27	31.64	29.91	107.36	124.27	113.93
	2012-13	214.59	205.93	189.74	102.04	91.36	59.52	32.34	20.29	13.98	80.35	72.46	50.83

*[Translation]***Administrative Tribunal Act**

3405. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission of India has suggested an amendment to the Administrative Tribunal Act to exclude the appellate jurisdiction of High Courts against the decision of Central and State Administrative tribunals and provide for direct appeal to the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the 215th Report titled "L. Chandra Kumar be revisited by Larger Bench of Supreme Court" (December, 2008), the Commission observed that by way of suitable amendment in the Act of 1985, a provision for intra-tribunal appeal can be made and after the decision recorded by an appellate Bench, the matter can be taken to the Supreme Court by way of special leave petition, to exclude the appellate jurisdiction of High Courts to achieve the object of the Act namely, speedy and less expensive justice.

(c) The Government has not found it feasible to implement the recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 215th Report.

*[English]***Projects in Punjab**

3406. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway projects in Punjab, project-wise;

(b) the details of projects which are running behind schedule along with the reasons therefor and the extent of escalation of cost thereof, project-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far, project-wise; and

(d) the time frame set for completion thereof and the steps being taken by the Railways to complete the said projects within that time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The details of ongoing/pending Railway projects falling fully/partly in Punjab are as follows:—

Project	Latest anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure upto October 2012 (Rs. in crore)	Outlay 2012-13 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
<b>New Lines</b>			
Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 km.)	1115.21	902.00	45.00
Qadian-Beas (39.68 km.)	205.22	0.33	1.00
Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km.)	699.07	0.26	1.00
Nangaldam-Talwara (83.74 km.)	730.00	352.02	10.00
<b>Doubling</b>			
Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi (211.26 km.)	847.75	835.57	5.00
Ambala Cantt.-Dhapar (22.71 km.)	139.54	20.14	30.00
Chakki Bank-Bharauli (3.5 km.)	15.00	4.37	5.00
Jalandhar Cantt.-Suchipind (3.5 km.)	15.69	2.47	7.00
Kathua-Madhapur Pb. Doubling across Bridge No. 16, 18, and 19	16.28	0.00	8.00

1	2	3	4
Kathua-Madhampur Pb. Doubling across Ravi Bridge	96.05	6.83	15.00
Mirthal-Bhangala	71.46	0.42	10.00
Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu across Basanter Bridge	40.21	3.46	6.00
Mansa-Bhatinda (53 km.)	157.00	36.80	30.00

Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing Railway projects with limited availability of resources. All the Railway projects falling fully/partly in Punjab are being progressed as per availability of resources. However, the following projects have been delayed:—

Project	Original cost (Rs. in crore)	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)
Chandigarh-Baddi new line (33.23 km.)	328.14	699.07
Nangaldam-Talwara new line (83.74 km.)	33.49	730.00

Chandigarh-Baddi new line work has been stalled following refusal by the State Govt., of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration to provide land for the work. Nangaldam-Talwara new line work remained frozen from 1991-92 to 1999-2000 following refusal by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to provide land and wooden sleepers free of cost as per their initial commitment. This has resulted in increase in project cost.

(d) A case has been processed for declaring "Nangal Dam-Talwara" new line as a "National Project" with full funding from Ministry of Finance as an additionality for the balance portion of the project. State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration have been requested to reconsider their stand and provide land required for "Chandigarh-Baddi" new line project.

[Translation]

#### RRR under National Projects

3407. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken works under the National Project Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with external assistance in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, locationwise;

(c) whether the said works have been completed; and

(d) if not, the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Multi-Cuisine Restaurants

3408. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRCTC has proposed to set up multi-cuisine restaurants and also booths to sell milk products at major railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which the above outlets are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### KVI Centres

3409. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries training centres running in the country, including Chhattisgarh, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise these training centres;



(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for establishing new training centres in the country including in Bilaspur and Jashpur Districts of Chhattisgarh State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is imparting training in the country including Chhattisgarh through 17 departmental as well as 24 non-departmental training centres. State-wise number of training centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Improvement and upgradation of training centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for human resource development.

(d) and (e) KVIC has received proposals for establishment of new training centres from the State Governments of Manipur and Punjab. The matter has not been referred to or considered in the Ministry. No proposal has been received by KVIC from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for setting-up of new training centres in the State.

### Statement

#### State-wise number of training centres run by KVIC

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

1	2	3	4
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
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 and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### Train Collision near Siwan

3410. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the recent incident of train collision with a college bus near Siwan (Bihar) in which some students lost their lives and scores of them injured;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of compensation paid to the dead/injured;

(c) whether any probe is ordered to ascertain the cause of the accident and the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) On 26.09.2012 at 15.05 hrs., while the train No. 13019 Howrah — Kathgodam Bagh Express was on run between Siwan and Pachrukhi stations of Chhapra Kacheri — Gorakhpur section of Varanasi Division of North Eastern Railway, one Bus dashed against the train engine at Manned Level Crossing Gate No. 90 'A' Special. As a result, 10 persons lost their lives, 6 persons sustained grievous injuries and 2 persons sustained simple injuries (all occupants of the bus).

Railway has no statutory liability under the Railways Act, 1989 or Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, for payment of compensation in case of accidents at level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users in which railway passengers are not involved. However, the victims or their dependants can claim compensation by moving Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT)/Courts of law and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of the Railway Administration. However, considering the severity of the incident, an ex-gratia relief amounting to Rs. five lakhs each to the next of kin of each deceased, Rs. one lakh to each grievously injured and Rs. 25,000/- to each simple injured person has been announced by the Ministry of Railways as a special case on humanitarian grounds in this incident. Accordingly, a total amount of Rs. 66,75,000/- has been disbursed by the Railways to all the victims, except one grievously injured person who could be paid Rs. 25000/- only and balance amount of Rs. 75000/- could not be paid as he left the hospital without information.

(c) and (d) This accident has been inquired into by a Senior Administrative Grade level Departmental Enquiry Committee. As per report of the Inquiry Committee, the accident was caused due to failure of Loco Pilot (LP) and Assistant Loco Pilot (ALP) in observing the gate signals and failure of Station Master (SM)/Siwan in ensuring the closure of the gate. The Loco Pilot, Assistant Loco Pilot and Station Master/Siwan have been held primarily responsible, and Sectional Junior Engineer/Permanent Way and the Gateman have been held secondarily responsible.

Measures have been taken to prevent cases of signal passing at danger by loco pilots which include the following:—

- (i) Proper counselling of Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots by their designated Loco Inspectors and Branch Officers.
- (ii) Provision of Vigilance Control Device on diesel and electric locomotives to keep the Loco Pilots vigilant.
- (iii) Structured training at various stages for safety category staff including Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots at initial/promotional stages alongwith refresher courses to help them in assimilating transfer of technology and skill upgradation. Training modules of LPs and ALPs have been revised and special emphasis is being given to practical training.
- (iv) Simulation training for Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots.
- (v) Periodic medical examination of Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots at a fixed periodicity and holding of Breathalyzer test on them before taking them on duty.
- (vi) Adequate rest to the running staff is provided at stations as well as at outstations as per rules; running rooms have been upgraded to provide conducive environment to the running staff at outstations.
- (vii) Provision of Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) in Mumbai suburban area so that motorman maintains speed as per aspect of the signal.
- (viii) Provision of Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) and development of Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) to prevent Signal Passing at Danger as well as collisions.

[Translation]

**Recommendations of Dr. Mashelkar  
Committee**

3411. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar Committee on drugs has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in the light of the recommendations of the said Committee to regulate the pharmaceutical industry;

(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) An Expert Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to examine the aspects regarding the regulatory infrastructure and the extent and problem of spurious/substandard drugs in the country. The Committee noted that the problems in the drug regulatory system in the country are primarily due to inadequate or weak drug control infrastructure at the State and Central level. Therefore, the Committee recommended that a strong, well equipped, empowered, independent and professionally managed Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) should be given the status of Central Drug Administration (CDA) reporting directly to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) As per the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for enhancing the penalties in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 so as to help tackle the problem of spurious and adulterated drugs. The salient features of the amended provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 are as follows:—

(i) Maximum penalty life imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 lakhs or 3 times the value of the confiscated goods, whichever is more.

(ii) Some of the offences cognizable and non-bailable;

(iii) Besides officers from the Drug Controller's Office, other gazetted officers also authorised to launch prosecution under the Act;

(iv) Specially designated courts for trial of offences covered under the Act; and

(v) Provision for compounding of minor offences.

(e) In view of reply (c) and (d) above, does not arise.

**Subsidy on Ammonia Sulphate and  
Sulphur**

3412. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy is likely to be provided on ammonia sulphate and sulphur even after this Kharif season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the interests of the farmers are likely to be protected?

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) Department of Fertilizers is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.10.2010. At present 21 grades of P&K fertilizers including Ammonium Sulphate [caprolactum grade produced by Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (GSFC) and Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)] are eligible for subsidy under this Scheme. Sulphur as nutrient contained in some of these 21 grades of P&K fertilizers, is also eligible for subsidy under this scheme.

(c) Question does not arise.

**National Electricity Fund**

3413. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been launched to provide interest subsidy on loans raised from financial institutions through National Electricity Fund for the works to

be carried out in distribution sector during financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States benefited by the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has not provided any subsidy on loans taken by the power distribution companies of Madhya Pradesh from the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited for the purpose of feeder distribution scheme;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide the above subsidy on loans by incorporating the above scheme of the State in the National Electricity Fund; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYAM. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the setting up of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 Crores on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000 Crores to the State Power Utilities both in public and private sector, to improve the distribution network.

For financial assistance from NEF (Interest Subsidy) Scheme, States have been categorized as "Special category and focused states", and "States other than special category and focused States". The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters. The objective of the NEF scheme is to expedite investment in distribution sector to improve infrastructure and to incentivize the reform process in the sector. Projects under the scheme received from States are yet to be sanctioned.

(c) to (f) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Ministry to consider the interest subsidy on the disbursements of loans by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the purpose of feeder distribution scheme of Madhya Pradesh.

NEF Guidelines stipulate that projects sanctioned by lenders shall be considered by Steering Committee during FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 provided no disbursement has been made by the lender under these projects prior to submission of proposal to the Steering Committee. Feeder distribution schemes of Madhya Pradesh were sanctioned in

FY 2010-11 and disbursements of the fund for schemes have also started. Accordingly, these Schemes of Madhya Pradesh are not eligible under NEF.

[English]

#### Margin of Profit by Pharmaceutical Companies

3414. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmaceutical companies in India functioning with foreign collaboration as on 31 March, 2011 State-wise;

(b) the total production (in rupees) of these companies during the last three years and the margin of profit earned by these companies during the said period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the prices of drugs manufactured by these companies?

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 information regarding number of pharmaceutical companies in India functioning with foreign collaboration is not available with the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is concerned with the subject matter of Foreign Direct Investment has, however, informed that only the data regarding remittance-wise FDI equity inflows recorded by the Reserve Bank of India is available with them.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to (a) above, Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Headworks at Harike

3415. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the valuable water of Ravi, Beas and Satluj rivers flows out of the country despite the fact that the capacity of headworks of Indira Gandhi Feeder located at Harike is 15,000 cusecs and its design capacity is 18,500 cusecs;

(b) if so, whether this water can be utilised in drought

prone areas like Rajasthan by increasing the capacity of headworks located at Harike;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to give advice to the Punjab Government regarding increasing the capacity of headworks located at Harike from 15000 cusecs to 18,500 cusecs so that wastage of water could be prevented during floods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by Punjab, the water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers are not going waste because of the capacity of head regulator of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike being 15000 cusec instead of the design capacity of 18500 cusec.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above. As per Government of Punjab, though the Indira Gandhi Feeder was designed for 18500 cusec, it is unable to carry even 15000 cusec with passage of time.

(c) and (d) It is upto the concerned States to come up with any techno-economically feasible proposal.

[English]

#### Protection of Traditional Languages

3416. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to protect the traditional languages of minorities in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to protect their languages during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No

language is categorized as traditional language of minorities by the Government.

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

[Translation]

#### PSUs in Rajasthan

3417. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) operating in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the financial condition of the said PSUs;

(c) the number of persons employed in PSUs in Rajasthan;

(d) whether any PSUs have been set up in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey (2010-11) that was laid in the Parliament on 22.3.2012, there were 6 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) operating in the state of Rajasthan as on 31.3.2011.

(b) and (c) The details of financial position and number of employees working in these CPSEs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) During the last three years i.e. (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11), no new CPSE has been set up in the State of Rajasthan.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Detail of Financial position and Employees in CPSEs in Rajasthan State as on (31.3.2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Financial Position during 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)			Employees (in number)
		Networth	Turnover	Profit/Loss	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	8850	6148	2405	86

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	2194	1322	(-)49	107
3.	Instrumentation Ltd.	2334	25016	(-)3656	1357
4.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1825	8067	122	191
5.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	2806	13314	503	231
6.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	(-)481	996	(-)413	500
<b>Total</b>		<b>17528</b>	<b>54863</b>	<b>(-)1088</b>	<b>2472</b>

[English]

**Targets under PMEGP**

3418. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual employment target fixed and achievement made under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the target fixed under the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Madam, under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), State-wise allocation of margin money subsidy is made. State-wise allocation of margin money subsidy, margin money subsidy released, margin money subsidy utilized, number of units assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise margin money allocated, margin money released, margin money utilized, number of units assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP*

**2009-10**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money allocation (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money released (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money utilized# (in Rs. lakh)	Units assisted (Number)	Estimated employment generated (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	565.60	1820.00	1803.94	1782	17820
2.	Himachal Pradesh	341.82	567.79	615.20	485	1963
3.	Punjab	1215.68	1290.13	2106.77	986	8764
4.	Chandigarh	45.32	0.00	40.63	36	185
5.	Uttarakhand	485.05	332.94	1105.37	891	9088
6.	Haryana	1081.97	1066.22	1347.41	555	4284

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	NCT of Delhi	679.72	-150.00@	60.00	85	850
8.	Rajasthan	3032.77	1125.77	2936.23	1438	14427
9.	Uttar Pradesh	8897.48	9739.75	13168.98	4161	41728
10.	Bihar	4868.88	900.00	1123.50	884	5112
11.	Sikkim	47.55	270.00	120.81	60	226
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.76	351.43	93.02	158	1580
13.	Nagaland	162.80	350.00	33.96	17	286
14.	Manipur	177.90	300.00	183.65	211	1187
15.	Mizoram	90.07	327.40	256.11	156	1705
16.	Tripura	178.46	350.00	459.02	354	1757
17.	Meghalaya	182.94	606.01	630.26	399	2167
18.	Assam	1550.23	1635.00	1895.36	2430	15280
19.	West Bengal	4168.45	7200.00	9055.84	7197	69203
20.	Jharkhand	1789.12	300.00	779.36	353	3530
21.	Odisha	2227.71	3422.13	3881.22	1935	17812
22.	Chhattisgarh	1313.02	1952.54	1582.05	464	7410
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3492.63	709.91	3295.87	1138	12294
24.	Gujarat*	2636.67	234.52	2784.71	1331	12643
25.	Maharashtra**	5011.54	3150.15	5624.96	3296	21961
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4021.87	6159.93	8956.14	2995	73073
27.	Karnataka	2699.90	1979.34	3000.87	1509	17198
28.	Goa	65.46	136.59	168.89	89	1408
29.	Lakshadweep	5.04	0.00	6.48	14	62
30.	Kerala	1605.62	1245.20	3348.64	2162	13675
31.	Tamil Nadu	3190.54	3930.61	5677.29	3142	45510
32.	Puducherry	45.32	6.57	28.33	73	396
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.11	33.76	72.88	132	398
Total		55970.00	51343.69	76243.75	40918	424982

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

@Due to slow utilization of margin money subsidy, the amount was re-distributed to other State(s).

*State-wise margin money allocated, margin money released, margin money utilized, number of units assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP*

**2010-11**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money allocation (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money released (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money utilized# (in Rs. lakh)	Units assisted (Number)	Estimated employment generated (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1367.81	2544.81	2941.29	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	971.78	1374.78	1339.72	961	4781
3.	Punjab	1317.28	1833.28	1755.06	823	8234
4.	Chandigarh	159.98	63.98	28.96	30	302
5.	Uttarakhand	1120.18	1120.18	1190.26	974	8769
6.	Haryana	1387.82	1887.82	1886.64	915	10508
7.	NCT of Delhi	433.66	173.83	109.72	149	1490
8.	Rajasthan	3807.83	4401.64	3904.93	2481	24085
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11648.06	13848.08	13360.58	4462	45019
10.	Bihar	8760.64	3504.32	3207.20	1428	8316
11.	Sikkim	295.54	173.77	154.24	78	321
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	431.09	248.00	342.44	232	2320
13.	Nagaland	714.16	466.00	546.35	242	1396
14.	Manipur	604.59	0.00	304.55	204	1691
15.	Mizoram	451.52	306.00	546.51	380	3658
16.	Tripura	536.50	811.25	1098.76	733	2583
17.	Meghalaya	856.94	515.00	574.00	305	1609
18.	Assam	4469.66	5538.00	4808.10	4756	38473
19.	West Bengal	5343.17	6719.17	6719.06	5679	56790
20.	Jharkhand	3907.36	1562.68	2429.68	1707	15363
21.	Odisha	4449.26	4949.26	4983.97	2581	25842
22.	Chhattisgarh	2983.57	2983.58	3643.65	1576	18213
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5440.13	5440.13	5196.18	1180	17467
24.	Gujarat*	2542.53	3042.54	3229.02	1354	16483



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Maharashtra**	4793.80	4793.82	5230.46	4841	36524
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4898.74	7443.94	7750.24	2743	53808
27.	Karnataka	2896.01	3696.02	3681.27	1871	14000
28.	Goa	435.71	391.71	294.79	133	2456
29.	Lakshadweep	155.39	77.00	26.08	32	84
30.	Kerala	2686.19	3164.19	3141.21	1641	11375
31.	Tamil Nadu	3390.01	4389.80	4475.04	2247	31895
32.	Puducherry	171.26	85.64	103.24	216	757
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	171.83	171.83	101.06	183	573
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83600.00</b>	<b>87722.05</b>	<b>89118.26</b>	<b>49064</b>	<b>480613</b>

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*State-wise margin money allocated, margin money released, margin money utilized, number of units assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP*

**2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money allocation (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money released (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money utilized# (in Rs. lakh)	Units assisted (Number)	Estimated employment generated (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1362.57	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	929.28	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1272.61	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	Chandigarh	155.51	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1261.25	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	NCT of Delhi	426.04	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11318.45	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Bihar	7417.30	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11.	Sikkim	321.12	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.26	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.41	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	618.06	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4044.27	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5309.67	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	2775.96	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5173.08	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	2541.96	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra**	4730.15	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5203.30	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	2693.96	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	430.44	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	150.26	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2544.66	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	3323.44	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	166.44	83.22	116.47	204	552
Total		80000.00	101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*State-wise margin money allocated, margin money released, margin money utilized, number of units assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP*

**2012-13**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money allocation (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money released@ (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money utilized#@ (in Rs. lakh)	Units assisted@ (Number)	Estimated employment generated@ (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1667.62	1057.00	1257.77	776	6210
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.79	1449.79	414.22	258	1234
3.	Punjab	1690.67	845.70	260.81	223	1045
4.	Chandigarh	270.76	0.00	0.00	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	989.59	86.95	91	485
6.	Haryana	1898.54	949.02	377.68	243	1302
7.	NCT of Delhi	737.96	368.98	29.49	44	144
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	3368.62	93.80	41	328
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.80	7394.75	5818.30	2223	22212
10.	Bihar	14468.88	7234.44	352.44	152	1497
11.	Sikkim	432.18	0.00	0.00	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	581.48	0.00	0.00	0	0
13.	Nagaland	1049.47	525.10	61.05	30	287
14.	Manipur	1057.31	528.66	440.21	300	1525
15.	Mizoram	724.52	362.26	0.00	0	0
16.	Tripura	726.11	362.62	33.50	25	164
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	597.44	368.45	167	419
18.	Assam	6614.06	3307.01	515.11	496	2228
19.	West Bengal	7326.38	3663.22	755.93	919	7339
20.	Jharkhand	6792.73	3396.37	604.00	345	1625
21.	Odisha	7937.60	3968.80	1804.61	882	8820
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.87	4456.87	1633.83	1006	6892
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	4915.87	2368.25	891	7455
24.	Gujarat*	3140.04	3140.04	2301.04	595	6937

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Maharashtra**	6865.53	6875.53	3315.69	1982	11882
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7189.88	3595.43	1000.28	252	3213
27.	Karnataka	3718.84	3718.84	1550.30	576	2855
28.	Goa	775.35	0.00	9.84	10	31
29.	Lakshadweep	267.20	0.00	0.00	0	0
30.	Kerala	3265.59	1632.70	565.30	169	1366
31.	Tamil Nadu	3584.58	3584.58	3165.90	1094	22097
32.	Puducherry	267.73	17.00	9.63	11	85
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299.50	0.00	30.77	67	155
Total		123800.00	72306.23	29225.15	13868	119832

\*Including Daman and Diu.

\*\*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

@upto 31.10.2012.

### Gas-based Power Plants

3419. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign countries have provided assistance to the Government for setting up of gas-based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided along with the total number of power plants being installed with such assistance, State-wise; and

(c) the expected power generation from such power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

### Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill

3420. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend

section 3(2) (g) of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill on comments of the judges against constitutional authority during hearing of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the amended version of the Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ameliorate the relations between Judiciary and Executive?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam; there is a proposal to make an amendment to this section. It is proposed to move the Bill in the current session of Parliament.

(c) The Judiciary and Executive are independent organs of the Government. But they have always worked in their area of work respecting the independence of each other.

[Translation]

### Imparting of Vocational Training

3421. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vocational training is being imparted in muslim dominated districts through Jan Shikshan Sansthan in various States including Uttar Pradesh in the country;

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

(c) the details of the States in the country proposed to be covered under this scheme, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Vocational training is being imparted through Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) in 33 Muslim dominated districts in various States, including Uttar Pradesh. State and location wise details of these JSSs are attached as Statement.

(c) There is no proposal, as of now, to further cover any State under this Scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise Muslim Concentrated Districts in which JSSs have been set up*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Muslim concentrated districts in which JSSs have been set up
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Darrang
3.		Kamrup
4.		Nagaon
5.	Bihar	Darbanga
6.		Kishanganj
7.	Gujarat	Bharuch
8.		Kachchh
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
11.	Kerala	Kannur
12.		Malappuram
13.		Palakkad

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
16.	Manipur	Thoubal
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
18.		Balrampur
19.		Barabanki
20.		Bareilly
21.		Ghaziabad
22.		Jyotiba Phule Nagar
23.		Lucknow
24.		Pilibhit
25.		Saharanpur
26.		Shrawasti
27.		Siddharthnagar
28.	West Bengal	Birbhum
29.		Haora
30.		Koch Bihar
31.		Kolkatta
32.		North Twenty Four Parganas
33.		South Twenty Four Parganas

[English]

**Auto Policy**

3422. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a separate auto policy for electric, hybrid and hydrogen powered vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote research and development for green and clean vehicles;

(d) whether the Government is considering to provide special incentives and required infrastructure to encourage mainstream auto manufacturers to produce electric and hybrid vehicles; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has formulated a separate Mission Plan for electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020) which was adopted by the National Council for Electric Mobility (NCEM) in its first meeting on 29th August 2012. The NEMMP 2020 provides a roadmap for facilitating the manufacture and use of electric and hybrid vehicles through a series of interventions in order to support R&D in technology including battery technology, create demand for such vehicles, and to enhance manufacturing of such vehicles significantly by the year 2020. The ultimate objective of NEMMP 2020 is to enhance the energy security of the country and reduce the impact of transportation on environment through electric and hybrid mobility.

(c) The Government has been supporting R&D to promote automotive vehicles, including Green and Clean vehicles through the automotive Cess that is levied on sale of vehicles. The Government provides 200% weighted

deduction on income tax for in-house R&D expenditure incurred by companies.

(d) and (e) As far as the infrastructure related investments are concerned, it is expected that most of these will come from the industry and the Government will need to invest mainly during the initial pilot project stage for the charging infrastructure.

#### MoU with Karnataka

3423. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Karnataka for completion of various railway projects in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the projects included thereunder;

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in completion of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Karnataka was signed for the following projects and their present status is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Hubli-Ankola new line	As per the directives of Central Empowered Committee to stop work on Hubli-Ankola project, alternative alignments are being explored. Government of Karnataka have entrusted work of study of Flora and Fauna of Western Ghat and environmental impact of project on Western Ghat to Indian Institute of Science (HSc). A team of USc, Bangalore has visited the project site and suggested some alternative alignments and fresh traffic survey. They have submitted their final report to Government of Karnataka on 15.02.2012. Government of Karnataka has forwarded the final report to Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi for consideration.
2.	Solapur-Gadag gauge conversion	Completed and commissioned.
3.	Hassan-Mangalore gauge conversion	Completed and commissioned.
4.	Guntkal-Hospet doubling	Completed and commissioned.

### Railways' Stakes in other Ventures

3424. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have bought stakes in various ventures, companies and projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways propose to buy stakes in some more ventures in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways has formed joint ventures with State Governments, major ports and other stakeholders in a number of gauge conversion, new line and other projects.

Ministry of Railways directly or through its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/other organizations has equity participation in the following Joint Ventures:—

- (i) Pipavav Railway Cooperation Limited (PRCL),
- (ii) Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Ltd. (HMRDC), Kutch Railway Company, (iii) Bharuch Dahej Rail Company Limited (BDRCL), (iv) Angul-Sukinda Railway Ltd., (v) Haridaspur-Paradip Railway Company Ltd., (vi) Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC), (vii) Kolkata Metro Rail

Corporation Ltd. (KMRCL), (viii) Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd. (BRBCL).

(c) and (d) Participation of Ministry of Railways and its PSUs/other organizations in Joint Ventures is an ongoing process depending on infrastructure and other development requirements.

### Corruption in Irrigation Projects

3425. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the alleged upward revision of the project cost of irrigation projects in Maharashtra during 2009; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by State Governments as per their priorities. Proposals of revised estimates of 06 projects (05 Major and 01 Medium) were received from Government of Maharashtra during 2009. Details of the above projects indicating original cost and the revised cost are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) These proposals were appraised in Central Water Commission (CWC) and other Central Agencies and were subsequently accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources.

### Statement

*Details of Projects (Revised Estimates) received from Government of Maharashtra during 2009*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Original Cost (Price Level)	Revised Cost (Price Level)
1.	Khadakpurna Project (Major)	578.56 (2005-06)	917.95 (2008-09)
2.	Waghur Project (Major)	12.282 (1975)	1183.55 (2009)
3.	Tarali Project (Major)	504.961 (1975)	870.90 (2008-09)
4.	Lower Wardha Project (Major)	857.70 (2005-06)	2232.41 (2008-09)
5.	Bembla Project (Major)	1276.87 (2006-07)	2166.35 (2008-09)
6.	Upper Mannar Project (Medium)	26.183 (1985-86)	524.40 (2008-09)

[Translation]

### Supply of Drinking Water through Tankers

3426. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of villages/habitations in the country which are being supplied drinking water through tankers including Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) whether these villages/habitations are using tankers due to shortage/lack of other means of providing drinking water;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government for making drinking water available to all the villages facing drinking water shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per information received from State Governments the number of rural habitations being supplied drinking water through tankers as on 10.12.2012 is as below:—

State	Number of Habitations
(a) Rajasthan	22
(b) Haryana	58
(c) Karnataka	202
(d) Maharashtra	3527

(b) to (d) The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab had reported facing problems in supply of drinking water to rural habitations due to drought in 2012. Drinking water supply being a State subject, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) gives technical and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water supply to the rural population.

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 the affected States in August 2012, to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water.

Assistance in the form of additional funds have been given to States who have requested for the same. The Ministry has, after obtaining approval from the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on drought, released funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme NRDWP (calamity component) to the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and preponed the release of the 2nd installment of NRDWP funds for 2012-13, to the States of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra. The details of the funds released to the affected States under NRDWP for rural water supply in 2012-13, are as below:—

State	NRDWP (Program) component release	NRDWP (Calamity) component release	Total release
Maharashtra	459.42	15.00	474.423
Gujarat	381.62	0.0	381.62
Karnataka	563.24	24.00	587.24
Rajasthan	650.41	11.00	661.41
Haryana	230.95	0.0	230.95
Punjab	90.33	0.0	90.33

(In Rs. crore)



[English]

### Litigation Management

3427. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government litigation agencies are unable to present the position of the Union Government in crucial cases in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in crucial cases, important pages are invariably found missing, full case files are not given to law officers and briefs are given just a minute before the court hearings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the same;

(f) whether Government look into the matter and streamline the litigation management agencies of the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (h) 1. By and large the Government's point of view is well represented before the Supreme Court with some exceptions. Certain gaps in the management of Government litigation have been noticed which are being addressed.

2. This Ministry has already taken several steps to streamline the litigation management agencies of the Government. Some of such steps are as under:—

(i) A new procedure for empanelment of advocates as panel counsel has been adopted in the year 2011 which envisages empanelment of counsel on the recommendations of Committees of Supreme Court/various High Courts. The said Committees after interview/interaction with the advocates make their recommendations to the Government.

(ii) The said Committees have also been mandated to review the performance of existing panel counsel and make their recommendations accordingly.

(iii) So far the Committees have held their meetings in Chennai, Bangalore, Kerala, Bombay, Jaipur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Calcutta and recently in Supreme Court and Delhi High Court.

(iv) The above procedure has proved to be objective, transparent, efficient and effective.

(v) Steps are being initiated to streamline the litigation system of the UOI in the Supreme Court and in other courts. Development of IT platform to ensure greater functional efficiency in the litigation management are under consideration of the Government.

### Subsidy on Ammonia Sulphate and Sulphur

3428. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of fertilizers that are subsidized by the Government has been revised in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the legitimacy of providing subsidy on all the fertilizers in the list;

(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) At present, Urea and 21 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers are provided at subsidised rates to farmers. Recently, four grades of P&K fertilizers ceased to be a part of subsidy scheme as the grade 23-23-0-0 was excluded from Fertilizer Control Order 1985 with effect from 22.6.2012 and the period of inclusion of grades namely, DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0), MAP lite (11-44-0-0) and 13-33-0-6, in the subsidy scheme expired on 29.8.2012.

(c) to (e) An Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy with

Secretary (Fertilisers) as the Chairperson with representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The Committee recommends inclusion of new fertilizers under the subsidy scheme based on application of manufacturers/importers and its need appraisal by Indian Council for Agriculture Research. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, the Government decides the inclusion of the fertilizers in the subsidy scheme.

#### Personal Laws of Muslims

3429. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognises Muslim Personal Law in marriage, divorce and inheritance matters of Muslims;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that Muslims are facing various problems in exercise of their Personal Law in marriage, divorce and inheritance matters in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details of the complaints, representations and suggestions received in this regard; and

(e) the action being taken thereon?

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

(b) The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application

Act, 1937, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 and the Kazis Act, 1880 deals with the subject matter.

(c) to (e) No such information has been received in this Department.

#### Licence to Vendors

3430. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways authorities issue vendor licences to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes and other categories to run stalls at railway stations;

(b) if so, the break-up details of each such reserved stalls thereof, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have received complaints that some stalls for selling multiple articles are being practically run by persons other than the original allottees;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have conducted any enquiry into such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty along with the corrective measures taken/being taken to streamline the allotment and functioning of these stalls?

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

(b) Details of reserved category units on Indian railways is as under:—

Zonal Railway	Category	A1, A, B and C Stations Total No. of existing units				D, E and F Stations Total No. of existing units				Grand Total
		Minor Catering Units	Book Stall	Misc./ Curio Stalls	Total	Minor Catering Units	Book Stall	Misc./ Curio Stalls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	SC	16	0	0	16	13	0	0	13	29
	ST	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	OBC	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Others	10	0	0	10	3	0	0	3	13
	Total	33	0	0	33	17	0	0	17	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
East Central	SC	9	0	2	11	33	0	0	33	44
	ST	5	0	0	5	7	0	0	7	12
	OBC	39	0	3	42	72	0	0	72	114
	Others	27	55	0	82	29	2	0	31	113
	Total	80	55	5	140	141	2	0	143	283
East Coast	SC	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	9
	ST	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
	OBC	6	0	0	6	8	0	0	8	14
	Others	15	0	0	15	5	0	0	5	20
	Total	28	0	0	28	17	0	0	17	45
Eastern	SC	29	0	1	30	6	0	0	6	36
	ST	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4
	OBC	10	0	0	10	8	0	1	9	19
	Others	15	0	0	15	8	0	0	8	23
	Total	56	0	1	57	24	0	1	25	82
North Central	SC	16	0	6	22	36	0	1	37	59
	ST	1	0	1	2	12	0	1	13	15
	OBC	7	0	4	11	48	0	1	49	60
	Others	7	0	2	9	17	0	1	18	27
	Total	31	0	13	44	113	0	4	117	161
North Eastern	SC	22	0	6	28	43	0	0	43	71
	ST	10	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	12
	OBC	26	0	3	29	86	0	2	88	117
	Others	25	0	2	27	45	0	0	45	72
	Total	83	0	11	94	176	0	2	178	272
Northeast Frontier	SC	49	0	0	49	16	0	0	16	65
	ST	23	0	0	23	6	0	0	6	29
	OBC	81	0	0	81	34	0	0	34	115
	Others	19	0	0	19	5	0	0	5	24
	Total	172	0	0	172	61	0	0	61	233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern	SC	105	0	39	144	39	0	0	39	183
	ST	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	OBC	58	0	6	64	54	0	0	54	118
	Others	249	0	6	255	16	0	0	16	271
	Total	412	0	51	463	110	0	0	110	573
North Western	SC	23	0	0	23	15	0	0	15	38
	ST	6	0	0	6	2	0	0	2	8
	OBC	59	0	0	59	79	2	0	81	140
	Others	39	1	0	40	11	0	0	11	51
	Total	127	1	0	128	107	2	0	109	237
South Central	SC	8	0	0	8	17	0	0	17	25
	ST	4	0	0	4	10	0	0	10	14
	OBC	9	0	0	9	21	2	0	23	32
	Others	9	0	0	9	20	3	0	23	32
	Total	30	0	0	30	68	5	0	73	103
South East Central	SC	9	0	0	9	15	0	0	15	24
	ST	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	4
	OBC	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16	16
	Others	30	0	0	30	20	0	0	20	50
	Total	40	0	0	40	54	0	0	54	94
South Eastern	SC	18	0	0	18	9	0	0	9	27
	ST	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4
	OBC	15	61	0	15	17	0	0	17	32
	Others	22	3	0	25	6	0	1	7	32
	Total	57	3	0	60	34	0	1	35	95
Southern	SC	19	1	1	21	11	0	1	12	33
	ST	10	0	1	11	4	0	1	5	16
	OBC	11	0	3	14	21	0	0	21	35
	Others	35	1	4	40	11	0	1	12	52
	Total	75	2	9	86	47	0	3	50	136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Western	SC	3	0	3	6	12	2	3	17	23
	ST	4	0	1	5	6	0	1	7	12
	OBC	3	0	3	6	23	0	3	26	32
	Others	3	0	1	4	18	0	3	21	25
	Total	13	0	8	21	59	2	10	71	92
West Central	SC	38	0	0	38	25	0	0	25	63
	ST	11	0	0	11	12	0	0	12	23
	OBC	14	0	2	16	21	0	0	21	37
	Others	17	0	0	17	17	0	0	17	34
	Total	80	0	2	82	75	0	0	75	157
Western	SC	33	0	0	33	7	0	1	8	41
	ST	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	9
	OBC	15	0	0	15	23	0	1	24	39
	Others	62	0	0	62	15	0	0	15	77
	Total	118	0	0	118	46	0	2	48	166
Grand Total	SC	403	1	58	462	300	2	6	308	770
	ST	88	0	3	91	72	0	3	75	166
	OBC	360	0	24	384	531	4	8	543	927
	Others	584	60	15	659	246	5^	6	257	916
	Total	1435	61	100	1596	1149	11	23	1183	2779

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Water Management

3431. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major problem in better management of water resources are the weak institutional and legal structures related to water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken to overcome the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) There is a notion that the current institutional and legal structures that deal with water in the country are inadequate, fragmented and need urgent reform. Reforms in the water resources sector is an ongoing process and its planning, development and management has to be aligned with current realities.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the State Governments. For supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage

sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water. The Government of India has also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'.

[English]

#### Local Terminal in Pune

3432. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received several requests from public representatives for creation of a separate local terminal in Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon by the Railways; and

(c) 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. During the last 3 years, requests from some public representative and chamber of commerce have been received for creation of a separate local terminal in Pune.

It was earlier envisaged that the new suburban terminal will be developed near the parcel siding area. On detailed examination, it was found that this will not be suitable because five platforms of Pune Station require extension to accommodate longer length trains alongwith other yard modifications. With this, no space will be available for constructing suburban terminal at this side.

Presently, Shivaji Nagar Station has started functioning as a terminal for suburban trains since July, 2012.

#### Canal Network for Dams

3433. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the canal network is yet to be laid for the dams completed 20 years ago;

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

(c) whether the farmers and residents of the areas who had forgone their land for construction of those dams are yet to get the benefits thereof;

(d) if so, the facts thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the big industrial houses and urban cities are being provided water from these dams being constructed at public cost; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Mahi and Kadna Dam Projects

3434. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from the tribals evicted at Mahi and Kadna dam projects;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to these tribals before eviction;

(c) whether the resettlement land given to these tribals is having legal title; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that no complaint has been received from the tribals evicted at Mahi Project.

State Government of Gujarat has informed that due to the construction of the Kadana Dam, across river Mahi, at 419 ft (FRL), 53 villages in Gujarat State and 132 villages in Rajasthan were either fully or partly affected. Out of the total 6196 affected families at FRL 419 ft, 3220 families are in Gujarat State and 2976 families are in Rajasthan. Of the total affected area of 9258 hectares which had gone under submergence in the Kadana reservoir, 5380 hectares was in Gujarat and 3428 hectares in Rajasthan. The compensation for the submerged land and houses in the State of Gujarat is paid to the affected persons by the Government of Gujarat. The Land acquisition and rehabilitation for the affected persons in Rajasthan is done by the Rajasthan Government.

Out of the 3220 affected families in Gujarat, 2949 affected families were resettled in 27 Rehabilitation sites. For the remaining 271 affected families, due to the non availability of agricultural land in adequate quantity, additional cash compensation was paid to 204 families in lieu of agricultural land. In the case of the remaining 67 families, they are demanding agricultural land in their own villages, against the agricultural land lost by them, and therefore they are not accepting additional cash compensation.

(c) and (d) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that tribals are having legal title for the resettlement land given to them. Information from Rajasthan regarding details of compensation for resettlement land is being collected.

#### Electronic Voting Machine

3435. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints about malfunctioning of a large number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in the recently held elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is taking any steps to look into the functioning of these machines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Illegal Diversion of Subsidized Fertilizers

3436. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about illegal diversion of subsidized fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures sold in market at higher/free market rates;

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

(c) whether that such consumption, breaks the subsidy chain and farmers' expenses;

(d) if so, whether the expenses incurred by the Government for subsidy on fertilizers to compensate the farmers expenditure actually fulfil the target;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the future plan of 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) to (e) There are some reports of alleged diversion of subsidized fertilizer; however, these have not been confirmed by any of the State Government.

Following steps have been taken by Government to address the issue of diversion of subsidized fertilizers:—

(i) Permissions are given in a fair and transparent manner for import of urea for industrial use to the companies engaged in sales of urea for other than agricultural use.

(ii) State Government are fully empowered under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 to take preventive/punitive actions against the companies indulging in diversion of urea meant for agricultural use for industrial use.

(iii) Department of Fertilizers has, from time to time, written to State Governments to activate the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction against diversion of subsidized fertilizers. In addition, Department has also written to Ministry of Home Affairs for sensitizing the State Governments on this issue.

(iv) Department of Fertilizers, through weekly video conference with representatives of State Governments, has been sensitizing and advising the States for strict action against such offenders. Since urea import is canalized and domestic urea is controlled by Government, the genuine needs of industrial urea are essential to be met otherwise they will be forced to use urea meant for agriculture. Permissions to import and sell urea for industrial use are given to encourage industrial users to buy urea without subsidy so that Government subsidy can be saved.

(f) Government of India will continue to advise/sensitize the State Governments for taking all necessary steps to stop the alleged diversion of fertilizers.

[Translation]

#### Natural Disaster Victim Quota under IAY

3437. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remove Below Poverty Line (BPL) norms for the beneficiaries receiving the relief under natural disaster victim quota as per the permanent eligibility list prepared for the poor in the year 2002 under which Indira Awas is allotted to the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The objective of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is to primarily help the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families residing in the rural areas of the country by providing them financial assistance for construction/ upgradation of dwelling units.

[English]

#### Irregularities under Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

3438. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irregularities reported from various States including Jharkhand in the implementation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government in the matter, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor these Schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of the said mechanism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There are no reports in this Ministry of irregularities in implementation of drinking water and sanitation schemes from any State during the last 3 years and current year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Vigilance and Monitoring (V&M) Committees at State and District Levels in all States/UTs monitor the implementation of Programmes and introduce greater transparency in the process. These Committees, inter-alia, include Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs), representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The Members of Parliament of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have been assigned a Central role in the reconstituted V&M Committees and they have been nominated Chairman/Co-Chairman of the district level V&M Committees.

Moreover, the Ministry monitors the proper utilization of funds by reviewing the programme periodically by conducting meetings of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply and sanitation, regional review meetings and video conferencing. Senior officers/Area Officers/Technical officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation of the programmes. Further, States are required to prepare Annual Action Plans to implement schemes, works and activities under the Programmes. The expenditure under the programmes is also audited.

Besides the Ministry also has an Integrated Management Information System in which information related to all schemes/projects are available and can be accessed by anyone. The Ministry also utilizes the services of National Level Monitors (NLMs) empanelled by the Ministry of Rural Development for monitoring of implementation.

#### Lok Adalats

3439. SHRI ANTOANTONY:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the number of Lok Adalats organised during the current year particularly in rural areas and the number of cases settled therein, State-wise;



(b) whether the Union Government proposes to make these Lok Adalats more effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A Statement showing the number of Lok Adalats organised in various States/Union Territories (including rural areas) during the current calendar year (from January, 2012 to August, 2012), is enclosed.

(b) to (d) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees, has been organizing Lok Adalats in the courts all over the country since the year 1995. The main aim of organizing Lok Adalats is to provide an opportunity to settle disputes within a short period. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/directions by the NALSA, vide NALSA (Lok Adalat) Regulations, 2009 to organize Lok Adalats more effectively and for speedy disposal of cases. National Plan of Action for the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 of NALSA has been circulated to all State Legal Services Authorities directing them to widen the network of the Lok Adalats also. To make people aware about Lok Adalats, advertisements are made through cable network, publishing of pamphlets and posters etc. Special Lok Adalats for target groups like senior citizens, women, workers/labourers etc. are organised. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has granted a sum of Rs. 100 crores for organizing Mega Lok Adalats with a target of disposal of 15 lakh cases every year for the 5 years (2010-15).

#### Statement

*The number of Lok Adalats organised during the calendar year viz. 2012 (from January, 2012 to August, 2012), State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Lok Adalats Organised
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil

1	2	3
3.	Assam	49
4.	Bihar	1784
5.	Chhattisgarh	1405
6.	Goa	56
7.	Gujarat	7036
8.	Haryana	1157
9.	Himachal Pradesh	281
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	330
11.	Jharkhand	2170
12.	Karnataka	11750
13.	Kerala	2844
14.	Madhya Pradesh	661
15.	Maharashtra	1692
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	5
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Odisha	489
21.	Punjab	2149
22.	Rajasthan	15190
23.	Sikkim	121
24.	Tamil Nadu	3228
25.	Tripura	34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2302
27.	Uttarakhand	131
28.	West Bengal	727
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	557
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3

1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	7
33.	Delhi	813
34.	Lakshadweep	65
35.	Puducherry	68
Grand Total		67471

[Translation]

#### Nirmal Gram Puraskar

3440. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from various States including Bihar and the Members of Parliament regarding verification report of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for Nirmal Gram Puraskar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names and locations of the NGOs in regard to which the Union Government has received the said requests during the last three years till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any action on the said proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the last three years till date, only Maharashtra had forwarded a request/representation in 2009 regarding verification report of Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) for Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). The name of the NGO is M/s Santek Consultants Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The request/representation received during 2009-10 was examined and the matter was settled by informing that it would not be possible to review the cases for Nirmal Gram Award 2009.

#### Availability of Water

3441. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the projected demand of water per year in the country and the actual availability of annual utilizable water in the country;

(b) the number of blocks in the States which have faced acute shortage of water during the last three years and the current year and the number out of them which have been declared as deficient areas;

(c) the quantum of financial assistance provided to the States by the Union Government to face the said situation during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government to supplement the efforts of the State Government to meet the growing demand for water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (1999) had assessed the projected demand of water per year for various uses as 843 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) and 1180 BCM for the year 2025 and 2050 respectively. Central Water Commission had assessed the average annual water availability in the country as 1869 BCM. However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(b) to (d) The availability of water resources is limited but demand for water is increasing due to increasing population, increasing industrialization and changing life style. As a result, several areas face water scarcity. The latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources (as on 2009) indicates that 802 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Taluks) fall under 'over-exploited' category, 169 units fall under 'critical' category and 523 units fall under 'semi-critical' category. Details of State wise categorization and criteria for categorization of assessment units are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

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'. In addition, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State

Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management

Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The details of State-wise funds released under the above mentioned schemes/programmes during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-II to V respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Categorization of Blocks/Mandas/Talukas in India (As on 20091)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1108	84	26	93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	533	0	0	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	14
6.	Delhi	27	20	0	5
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	27	6	20
9.	Haryana	116	68	21	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	208	4	2	2
13.	Karnataka	270	71	11	34
14.	Kerala	152	1	3	22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	4	61
16.	Maharashtra	353	9	1	19
17.	Manipur	8	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	8	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	314	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	110	3	2
23.	Rajasthan	239	166	25	16
24.	Sikkim	4	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	386	139	33	67
26.	Tripura	39	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	820	76	32	107
28.	Uttarakhand	17	0	1	5
29.	West Bengal	269	0	0	38
Total States		5792	800	169	518
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	4
6.	Puducherry	4	1	0	0
Total UTs		50	2	0	5
Grand Total		5842	802	169	523

**Criteria For Categorization**

**Over-Exploited:** Stage of Ground water development - >100% Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both.

**Critical:** Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period.

**Semi-Critical:** Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period.

**Statement-II**

Central Assistance released under AIBP

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880
3.	Assam	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100
4.	Bihar	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660
6.	Goa	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500
7.	Gujarat	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560
12.	Karnataka	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040
13.	Kerala	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640
15.	Maharashtra	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920
16.	Manipur	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500
17.	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002
18.	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100
19.	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470
20.	Odisha	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420
21.	Punjab	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300
22.	Rajasthan	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750
23.	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144
24.	Tripura	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440
27.	Uttarakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513
28.	West Bengal	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020
Total		6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050

**Statement-III****State-wise Central Assistance released under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Assistance released (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.98	56.39
3.	Assam	0.00	226.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	6095.19	2669.09	2943.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8285.09	1392.17
6.	Goa	0.00	80.56	6.42
7.	Gujarat	0.00	893.86	682.00
8.	Haryana	5451.28	4767.24	5800.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1432.35	2250.19	2005.52
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	3170.04	5341.51	5308.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	106.25	418.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	589.67	1000.00	5510.11
15.	Maharashtra	3404.79	0.00	2148.27
16.	Manipur	938.77	1200.00	927.02
17.	Meghalaya	3.56	25.52	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	13.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	15.00
20.	Odisha	1577.80	3563.07	3102.85
21.	Punjab	0.00	6000.00	3000.00
22.	Rajasthan	2980.85	0.00	2244.07
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4650.00	1500.00	2999.82
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9475.99	7000.00	10000.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1600.00	690.95	0.00
Total		41370.29	45640.31	48573.20

**Statement-IV**

*Fund released to States under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) Schemes*

(In Rs. Crores)

State	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12
Odisha	72.12	75	70.33
Karnataka	74.04	47.47	77.51
Andhra Pradesh		189	
Bihar		25	
Uttar Pradesh (Budelkhand)		29.08	
Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand)		7.33	2.62
Meghalaya—Umiam Lake		1.78	0.64
Maharashtra			80.53
Gujarat			10.61
Chhattisgarh			34.68
Rajasthan			7.07
Haryana			7.04
Total	146.16	374.66	291.03

**Statement-V**

*State-wise funds released under Central Sector Scheme for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Ground Water*

(In Rs. Lakhs)

State	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	91.01	52.64	294.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0	103.87	227.61

1	2	3	4
Bihar	0	0	67.21
Chandigarh	0	543.22	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	150.40
Delhi	0	0	30.41
Gujarat	0	221.37	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	165.14
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	91.28
Jharkhand	0	11.54	122.40
Karnataka	76.41	67.61	303.00
Kerala	0	10.82	55.07
Madhya Pradesh	0	302.30	331.07
Maharashtra	0	10.61	4.55
Nagaland	0	0	141.34
Odisha	0	0	325.04
Punjab	0	0	56.62
Rajasthan	0	0	235.06
Tamil Nadu	368.45	0	112.61
Uttar Pradesh	504.44	728.50	1269.49
West Bengal	0	44.44	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1040.31</b>	<b>2096.91</b>	<b>4015.66</b>

[English]

#### BHEL Investment

3442. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is planning to invest Rs. 2000 crore in the solar power manufacturing segment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to check the chinese domination in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) BHEL is contemplating to set up a total integrated plant starting from poly-silicon to Photo-Voltaic (PV) systems including silicon wafer, solar cell and module, involving an investment of approx. Rs. 2,000 Crore. However, as the indigenous manufacturing capacities set up by other domestic manufacturers are being grossly under-utilized due to cheaper imports from China, BHEL's investment plans have been put on hold. However, the BHEL Board has recently approved, in-principle, a proposal for manufacturing PV modules. Future investments will be made after a incentive for domestic industry are put in place by the Government.



(c) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued notification No. 14/5/2012-DGAD dated 23.11.2012 regarding "Initiation of Anti-Dumping Investigation concerning imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled partially or fully in Modules or Panels or on glass or some other suitable substrates, originating in or exported from Malaysia, China PR, Chinese Taipei and USA".

[Translation]

#### National Irrigation Projects

3443. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Irrigation Projects are provided assistance upto ninety percent of project cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantum of assistance provided by the Union Government to the National Irrigation Projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years and the current year, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

(c) At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocation as available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

So far, three projects, namely Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra, Shahpur Kandi Project of Punjab and Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal have been funded under the scheme of National Projects. Gosikhurd Project has been provided grant amounting to Rs. 2132.94 crore, Shahpur kandi Project has been provided grant amounting to Rs. 26.036 crore and Teesta Barrage Project has been provided grant amounting to Rs. 178.2 crore during last three years. No grant has been provided to the above projects during the current year.

#### Cost of Power Production

3444. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the factors which determine the cost of power production from various sources in the country;
- (b) whether the cost of power production is likely to increase after fixation of the prices of coal in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the increased cost of power will be recovered by the Government from the consumers; and
- (e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The cost of power production generated by different sources include the initial capital and its cost, interest rate on working capital, cost of continuous operation, fuel and maintenance.

(b) and (c) The cost of coal based power production is affected inter-alia by the price fixed for coal.

(d) and (e) Tariff for consumers is fixed by Discoms under the supervision of appropriate regulatory commission and not by the Central Government.

[English]

#### Construction of big Dams in Arunachal Pradesh

3445. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has held any discussion with the organisations which are protesting against construction of big dams in Arunachal Pradesh, particularly lower Subansiri Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved thereon;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The management of NHPC Limited has held talks with various groups like Krishak Mukti Sangram Samiti (KMSS), All Assam Student Union (AASU) etc. who are opposing construction of Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project and other big dams in

September, 2012. These groups have requested that resolution of the issue should be under the aegis of a tripartite discussion with Government of Assam and Government of India/NHPC. Accordingly, Government of India has requested Chief Minister of Assam to lead the initiative for convening the tripartite discussions for early resolution in the matter.

#### Profit Sharing Arrangement between Government and PSUs

3446. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any profit sharing arrangement between the Government and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the profit earned by PSUs are utilised for their modernisation or capacity enhancement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no profit sharing arrangement between the Central Government and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Board of CPSEs are expected to declare dividends out of their profits as per Government guidelines issued from time to time and provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Central Government also receive dividend as shareholder out of the dividend so declared by CPSEs.

(c) and (d) Decisions about modernization or capacity enhancement are taken by CPSEs on a case-to-case basis depending upon their corporate plan. Detail of such modernization or capacity enhancement projects are not maintained centrally.

#### Contamination of Ground Water

3447. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per recent study conducted by Central Ground Water Board from all over Maharashtra a moderately high percentage of the ground water is not fit for drinking as well as for irrigation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any

projects to clean/filter the polluted ground water in Maharashtra during the last three years so as to provide drinking water;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources conducts water quality monitoring annually for chemical analysis of groundwater samples. In the study carried out during 2010-11, in the State of Maharashtra, it was found that 40% of the samples had Nitrate in excess of maximum permissible limit of 45 mg/litre, 6% of the samples showed Total Hardness above maximum permissible limit of 600 mg/litre (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and less than 1% of the samples had Fluoride above maximum permissible limit of 1.5 mg/litre as per drinking water standards (Bureau of Indian Standards). The Residual Sodium Carbonate values, which indicate the suitability of groundwater for irrigation purposes, were also higher than the recommended values of 2.5 milli equivalents per litre for 6.5% of the samples.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize upto 67% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water. The details provided by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation with regard to funds earmarked for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and current year are given below:—

Year	Funds earmarked (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	652.43
2010-11	733.27
2011-12	728.35
2012-13	783.66

(e) Since in situ treatment of polluted aquifers is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing

alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants.

**Loss of PSUs due to Dependence on Imported Goods**

3448. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have turned into loss making units in the recent times due to dependence on imported goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make it mandatory particularly for Government projects to buy the goods produced by the PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 that was laid in the Parliament on 22.03.2012 there were 36 Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) showing continuous losses during the last three years (i.e. 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09). These CPSEs are operating in fertilizers, chemical and pharmaceuticals, medium and light engineering, transportation and consumer goods sectors. The reasons for losses are varied such as high input cost, technology obsolescence and market competition.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to make it mandatory for Government projects to buy goods produced by CPSEs.

(e) The Government constituted the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in 2004 to advise the Government of India for revival and restructuring of loss making CPSEs.

**Power Projects of NHPC**

3449. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects/power stations run by the National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) in Sikkim;

(b) the progress made under these projects;

(c) whether the NHPC has undertaken Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities for Project Affected People; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with any other development initiatives undertaken by the NHPC in Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Two Hydro-electric Projects i.e. Rangit (60 MW) and Teesta Stage-V (510 MW) are under operation/being run by NHPC Limited in Sikkim. These projects were commissioned in 1999 and 2008 respectively.

(c) and (d) In respect of Rangit Project, 45 Project Affected Families have been rehabilitated as per the approved Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan. An amount of Rs. 201.65 lakhs was allocated for the purpose. Similarly, 62 Project Affected Families in Teesta Stage-V Project have been rehabilitated as per approved R&R Plan at a total cost of Rs. 766.35 lakhs.

Some of the common activities taken up under R&R Plan are as follows:—

- Compensation for land, house and other properties.
- Construction of community/training centre, primary health centre and A shopping sheds including building and furniture, medical care from the project hospital.
- Providing approach roads, drainage, water, electricity, sanitation etc.
- Free education to the children of Project Affected Families.

In addition, NHPC has taken up the following development initiatives under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Sikkim:—

- Renovation/protection works in Government Schools and construction of temporary structures/sheds for these schools. Providing vocational training to rural youth, scholarship to meritorious SC/ST students, distribution of computers, furniture, library books etc., to various schools.
- Providing infrastructural community development works, rain shelters, water supply system and

improvement of sanitation facility, construction of roads and upgradation of existing roads in villages.

- Organizing medical camps, upgradation of dispensaries, establishment/ upgradation of maternity centers etc.
- Providing relief material during the earthquake, contributing towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund for the earthquake victims, providing technical training assistance to farmers for improving agricultural productivity, promoting rural supports/ local culture through sponsoring local festivals.
- Establishment of an ITI at Chandey, North Sikkim.

#### MoU with China

3450. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China for the development of railway infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said MoU and the benefit likely to accrue to India as a result thereof;

(c) the areas of cooperation and the projects identified for the purpose; and

(d) the time-frame set for implementation of the said MoU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Technical Cooperation in Railway Sector has been signed between Ministry of Railways, Government of India and the Ministry of Railways, Government of the People's Republic of China on 26th November 2012. The MoU is intended to define general ways of cooperation between the two countries in railway sector and to establish the main principles for the said cooperation. Indian Railways would benefit from the

Chinese experience of infrastructure expansion and technological developments in the railway sector.

(c) The cooperation programme, inter alia, includes enhancing mutual cooperation across various areas of rail technology including High Speed Rail, Heavy Haul and Station Development.

(d) The MoU is valid for a period of 5 years extendable by 3 years with mutual consent of both sides.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours.

11.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Papers to be laid.

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

*At this stage, Dr. Baliram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 8th Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Pending Law Commission Reports-December, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7859/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (2) Annual Report of the WAPCOS 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 7860/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, 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 Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, 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 7861/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, 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 Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7862/15/12]

- (4) 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

National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers 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 7863/15/12]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Tranvancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Tranvancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7864/15/12]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India 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 7865/15/12]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation 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 7866/15/12]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7867/15/12]

- (f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7868/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NHPC Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NHPC Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7869/15/12]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation 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 7870/15/12]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation 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 7871/15/12]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7872/15/12]

- (5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NHDC Limited (formerly Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation), Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NHDC Limited (formerly Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation), Bhopal, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7873/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

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 National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation 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 7874/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7875/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 7876/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute (Technology Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training

Institute (Technology Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7877/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7878/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7879/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7880/15/12]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process Cum Product Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Process Cum Product

- Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7881/15/12]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7882/15/12]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7883/15/12]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7884/15/12]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7885/15/12]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indo-German Tool Room, Indore, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7886/15/12]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, (Technology Development Centre), Firozabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry, (Technology Development Centre), Firozabad, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7887/15/12]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7888/15/12]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 2011-2012.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7889/15/12]



(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7890/15/12]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics Service and Training Centre (Technology Development Centre), Nainital, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics Service and Training Centre (Technology Development Centre), Nainital, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7891/15/12]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7892/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) S.O. 1747(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, constituting the Product or Activity Groups under the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) G.S.R. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2012, making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) dated 6th July, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7893/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): On behalf of my colleague Shri Pradeep Jain, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7894/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers. (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Railtel Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Railtel Corporation of India 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 7895/15/12]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the RITES Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the RITES 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 7896/15/12]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India 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 7897/15/12]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rail Vikas Nigam 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 7898/15/12]

- (5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India 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 7899/15/12]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation

Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation 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 7900/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7901/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

[English]

##### (i) 247th Report

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Forty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011.

##### (ii) Evidence

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have registered your protest. Now you please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 14th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to make a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources in pursuance of Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

The Fourteenth Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) was laid in the Lok Sabha on 03.05.2012. This Report related to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2012-13.

Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/ observations contained in the above said report of the Standing Committee had been sent to the Committee on 6th August, 2012. There were 31 recommendations paragraphs in this report containing recommendations/observations made by the Committee where action was called for on the part of Government. These recommendations/observations mainly relate to the issues like need to evolve a rational and sound system for budgeting, extension of Hydrology Project till June 2014, timely submission of UCs, strengthening the monitoring mechanism of Major/ERM Projects, full utilization of fund under 'Ground Water Management and Regulation', restructuring process of Central Ground Water Board, complete pending work of water bodies, devise better and effective measures to release to the flood prone states, slow speed under Flood Management Programme, achieving of targets within stipulated time, early commencement of Pagladia Dam Project, timely submission of proposal under

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7902/15/12.

AIBP by the States, making the AIBP Budget an integral part of DFG of MoWR, encourage and motivate the States of North Eastern Region to submit proposal regarding Repair, Renovation, Restoration of Water Bodies, Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board etc.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure and request that this may be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many hon. Members have given 'Zero Hour' submissions. Please allow them. It is your time. Please avail this time. We will have many issues.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those 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 20 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 take steps for the revival of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited**

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) Manufacturing Company Limited is the only public sector undertaking in the backward district of Nilgiris which was established with the sole purpose of social and economic development of the people of Nilgiris.

HPF, inaugurated by Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1967, is a unique Photographic Goods Manufacturing Industry which is the only one of its kind in India. It has contributed significantly to the Nation. The company incurred losses for various reasons after the introduction of liberalization policy and was declared sick during 1996. During the past 16 years, many efforts were made to get the sanction for a Financial Restructuring of the Revival Proposal but the company was not given even a single opportunity to prove its worth with the sanction of a Revival Scheme. It is pertinent to note that HPF has been continuously in operation with production and sales and the employees are working with total dedication in spite of being paid only the meager 1987 scale of wages.

All the employees were eagerly awaiting the approval of the proposal and sanction of minimum revision of wages.

May I urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps for the revival of HPF and also to increase the salary of its employees?

**(ii) Need to constitute Narmada River Development Authority**

[Translation]

SHRI UDAI PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Narmada river happens to be the most important and biggest river in Madhya Pradesh. Even the ancient books have termed it a worship object. A number of small and big pilgrim places are located on the banks of this river on account of the religious sentiments connected with it. Even at present a large number of Hydel Power Projects, irrigation canal is existence depend on this river. This river is providing a source of livelihood to innumerable people. It is because of this, it is called the lifeline of Madhya Pradesh.

In view of all this, it is very necessary to constitute a National Narmada River Development Authority or some Autonomous Institution for conserving the river or looking after other important jobs. Here it should be kept in mind that a similar Development Authority is working in the country for

Ganges river. The constitution of such Authority will make it possible to translate into action many administrative jobs in a systematic manner. It's religious nature will promote domestic and pilgrim tourism and will help in generating revenue and will provide employment opportunities to a large number of people directly and indirectly.

**(iii) Need to provide Aadhaar Cards to all the people in Anantpur parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Anantapur): I want to highlight the problems of the people of my constituency, Anantapur, in procuring Aadhaar cards. Nearly ten lakh people have not yet received Aadhaar cards. The UPA Government is going to implement the welfare scheme for the beneficiaries by direct cash transfer to their accounts. This scheme is linked with the Aadhaar number. The villagers are agitated that they have not received Aadhaar cards.

According to Government figures, Anantapur district is in the first place in the distribution of Aadhaar cards. That is why it has been chosen for implementing the direct cash transfer scheme from January, 2013. The Government has issued instructions to the district administration to open bank accounts in respect of beneficiaries. As per Aadhaar cards banks accounts are required to be opened. The State Government has to inform the Central Government about the progress on issuing Aadhaar cards and opening of bank accounts by this month end. According to district administration officials, out of 40 lakh beneficiaries, 10 lakh beneficiaries are not in receipt of Aadhaar cards. Beneficiaries are having apprehensions that they will not receive direct cash transfer. Out of these 10 lakhs, 8 lakh beneficiaries have not received Aadhaar cards and remaining 2 lakh beneficiaries have undergone neither biometric nor IRIS tests.

Those who have applied for Aadhaar cards and in possession of receipt of the same, bank accounts may be opened. But what about people who have not yet received the Aadhaar cards?

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to complete the exercise of issuing of Aadhaar cards to the remaining ten lakh people at the earliest so that they can receive cash transfers in their bank accounts.

**(iv) Need to take action against plagiarism in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): A number of cases have come to light where books have been published by resorting to plagiarism of work of Indian and foreign writers. In this connection, I would like an enquiry into facts in respect of the following cases:—

1. Whether the written matter given in Book B.J.M.C. — 600 of Awdhesh Singh University, Rewa is identical to that which is written in the chapter titled 'Filmon ka Itihas' and the matter contained in chapter 7 of the Book titled 'Sanchar ke Saat Saupan'.
2. Whether some other person wrote the research thesis for D. Litt. on the basis of the material of the book 'Sanchar Madhyamon ka Prabhav' and later got it published under title 'Patrakarita Evam Vikas Sanchar' in the form of a book.

I had also informed the Ministry of Human Resource Development about these cases though it is very difficult to penalize the accused.

I would demand that the persons who have become writers and secured high posts in Educational Institutions and other Institutions with the help of plagiarism should be dismissed immediately and the money received by them as salary and allowances for the post held by them on the strength of the book etc. plagiarized may be recovered from them.

**(v) Need to improve the wages and service conditions of Accredited Social Health Activists employed under National Rural Health Mission**

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I invite the attention of the Government towards the grievances of ASHA workers employed under NRHM. They are getting only a nominal incentive and even it is not timely disbursed. The honorarium should be raised to Rs. 3,000. Special incentive should be given to those workers engaged in palliative care and non communicable disease camps. Also, the incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana should be increased. ESI coverage

should be extended to Asha workers. The Central Government should notify guidelines for wages and service conditions for all workers employed under NRHM. An effective grievances redressal system must be instituted at the earliest to address the complaints of ASHA workers and improve functioning of the NRHM programme.

**(vi) Need to accord approval for construction of sewer lines in Murar Cantonment area in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): Murar Cantonment area under Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency has total 7 wards. Ward No. 1—Lal Tipara, Maheshpur, Ward No. 2—Banshipura, Marimata; Ward No. 4—Tikonika and Bengali colony; Ward No. 5—Hardev Singh Ki Tal, Sutarapura, Sahupura; Ward No. 6 and Ward No. 7—Ghosipura and Madhopura have no sewer line, consequently the families residing in these Mohallas are living a life of helldeserving of basic amenities.

A proposal for laying sewer line in the aforesaid 6 wards in cantonment area, Murar was prepared involving cost of Rs. 127 crore and sent to Director General, defence estate, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi by Principal Director, Ministry of Defence, Pune in November 2011 for advance actions/approval which is still under consideration. The residents of various wards of Murar cantonment area are deprived of basic amenities due to non-obtaining of requisite sanction.

Therefore, I demand that clearance to pending proposal for laying sewer line in populated area of Murar cantonment area should be expedited.

**(vii) Need to accord financial approval to Sahjanwa-Dohrighat and Barhaj Bazar-Faizabad via Dohrighat railway projects in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two new railway projects. My parliamentary constituency Bansgaon is adjacent to Eastern Railway Headquarters Gorakhpur. The survey work for construction of important railway line Sahjanwa- Dohrighat in this area deprived of sufficient railway facilities has been completed in 1992 and its minimum cost is only Rs. 66 crore 95 lakh, but it has not been granted financial sanction so far. It is an important railway project of Purvanchal, on completion of this project the common men will get lot of relief by interlinking main Baudha places of Sarnath, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu.

Another most important railway project is relating to new railway line from Barhaj Bazar to Faizabad via Dohrighat of eastern Uttar Pradesh, its survey work has been completed in the year 2005, its minimum cost is only Rs. 781 crore 78 lakh, which has not been granted financial sanction so far. On completion of this important railway project of eastern Uttar Pradesh, it will connect Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Delhi. The length of project is only 194 Kms. and with the completion of this project the travelling distance to Delhi will be reduced by maximum and load on other railway routes will also be minimized.

I demand from the Government that above both the projects should be completed at the earliest by granting financial clearance.

**(viii) Need to investigate the collapse of metro rail service to Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi**

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): The Delhi Metro rail corridor to Indira Gandhi International Airport was shut down after being declared unfit for operation. A Joint Inspection Committee (JIC) comprising experts from the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Indian Railways and Reliance Infra, partner of DMRC in this public private partnership project did a survey of the site. As per the JIC report 91 per cent of the bearings are defective and dislocated, 32 per cent of these bearings have cracks, are torn or bulged, 81 per cent of the grout over bearing have cracked or disappeared; 33 per cent of the grout under bearing are cracked, cracks have appeared in seven per cent of the girders holding the 23 kilometer long track.

The Air port Metro was commissioned on 23 February, 2011 and ran for 16 months before it was declared unfit for operation. In this time period, it carried 6.8 million passengers in 70,000 trips. The Government needs to answer as to who were responsible for putting lives of millions of passengers at risk, whether any action has been taken against the errant parties and what steps are being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the future.

**(ix) Need to expedite construction of by-pass in Gumla city in Lohardaga parliamentary constituency in Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Gumla city

in my Parliamentary Constituency Lohardaga is still deprived of the proposed bye-pass there at national highway coming from Ranchi and passing through middle of Gumla city. Regarding getting the bye-pass constructed earlier I had requested through a letter to the Ministry of National Highways of Government of India. Keeping in view of years old demand of local residents and inconvenience faced by the people I once again urge upon the Government that construction of Gumla bye-pass should be got done without further delay so that the users of this national highways in the country along with the local residents could be benefitted.

While the land acquisition procedure has been initiated by the district administration under Section 3A of N.H. Act 1958 in Gumla, its detailed Project Report (DPR) has also been sent to the Union Government. Therefore, in view of the gravity of the matter concerned and need of the people the construction of Gumla bye-pass may please be expedited in the public interest.

**(x) Need to augment irrigation facilities in the country**

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The agricultural contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has reduced to 14.9 per cent. Agriculture is no more priority of the Government. The Government is talking of bringing legislation for food grain protection for the common men, but- agriculture is not being focused to produce essential foodgrain for foodgrain protection. Still today in most of parts of country agricultural work depends on rain water. Dependence of agriculture on rain water agriculture production has reached in the state of uncertainty and insecurity, as a result farmer is being discouraged. According to the report of National Sample Survey 42 per cent youths belonging to agriculture sector want to abandon farming. The situation is becoming more horrible due to non-availability of minimum support price of the crop to the farmer as per cost thereof and farmers are committing suicide. If you want to save the farmers from the life of scarcity then you will have to work towards ensuring irrigation facility in each part of the country. Today all the farmers should not be treated as similar on the basis of 94 per cent irrigation is available in Punjab and Haryana and only 19 per cent irrigation facility is available in Maharashtra. This is burning example of irrigation disparity on the line of social disparity. On the basis of irrigation facility, the farmers of Punjab and Haryana get two or three crops in a year and the farmers of the area including

Maharashtra depend on rain water and hardly get only one crop due to lack of irrigation facility. Their per hectare production is going down. To deal with their situation, Union Government should play important role. Today irrigation projects are lying pending and incomplete because States are facing resource crunch. Their cost is also increasing constantly. Therefore, the Union Government should itself take the responsibility to complete the irrigation projects taken up by the State Governments. The States which have less irrigation facilities, there all the irrigation projects should be provided with the status of national project by bringing them under rapid irrigation project and efforts should be made to remove the disparity arise in irrigation sector of the country. I would like to urge up on the Government that it should take necessary steps and allocate funds to abolish irrigation disparity.

**(xi) Need to initiate stringent laws to stop pollution of rivers particularly Ganga and Yamuna in the country**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Conditions of rivers in general, are in very bad shape. On the one hand Central Government is spending crores of rupees on cleaning rivers particularly Yamuna and Ganga and on the other hand human waste and toxics are thrown into the rivers. This is going on unabated.

It is learnt that Rs. 1,062 crore has been spent on cleaning Yamuna itself. What is the outcome? Industries are throwing industrial waste without any responsibility and Government civic authorities are turing blind eye. This should be stopped forthwith otherwise, we and our future generation would live in an environment where even inhaling air would become difficult.

Hence, I would strongly urge the Ministry of Environment and Forests to initiate stringent laws with punitive action to stop river pollution and throwing of human and industrial waste in our rivers particular Yamuna and Ganga across the country.

**(xii) Need to construct an additional bridge on river Kansaboti between Kharagpur and Midnapore in West Bengal**

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhargram): I would like to raise a long-standing demand of the entire people of Paschim Medinipur district to construct a bridge on the river of Kansaboti between Kharagpur and Midnapore of Paschim

Medinipur district, West Bengal. You might be knowing that Kharagpur and Midnapore are the important places in the country in view of heavy industries like TATA Metalicks, Tata Bearings, Bengal Energy Ltd., Visakha industries, Jindal Steel Plant (largest in India) etc. and also because of IIT-Kharagpur, Kharagpur Railway Station (longest platform in the world), University, Medical College and Hospital, Law college, other colleges, Salua EFR, IAS Training centre, Salboni New Note Mudran Press, Defence Air base at Kalaikunda. This district is experiencing a period of rapid industrial growth. The river Kansaboti is flowing between these two cities. There is only one bridge on river Kansaboti under NH-60 namely Birendra Sasmal Setu in between these two cities constructed by the State Government of West Bengal in early seventies. Due to the rapid growth of these two cities another alternative bridge should be constructed for better communication. So, I urge upon the Government to construct second bridge on river Kansaboti between Kharagpur and Midnapore.

**(xiii) Need to ensure full benefits of social security schemes to the working class in the private sector in the country**

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): I would like to bring the Government's attention a matter of a very urgent public importance. Various structural problems in the delivery of the ESI and PF scheme continue to exist ensuring that the real beneficiaries usually are never targeted. There are three kinds of problems that exist:—

1. The first category of problem encompasses labourers who get regular wages/salaries from their employer but ESIC and PF is not cut from their salary and are hence unable to receive it's benefits.
2. The second category of problem encompasses those labourers whose ESIC and PF are cut from their wages/salaries class but do not know their ESIC number or have no cards issued to them.
3. The third category of problem encompasses those labourers whose PF and ESIC are cut, their card has also been made but due to illiteracy and absolute unawareness they are completely deprived of their rights and granted facilities.

Further more, it was also noticed that many offices are not being able to process their cards and have no sufficient

skill/manpower/to equip their labourers with cards. The Government has been unable to create an infrastructure in the form of ESIC dispensaries in most areas.

Further more the ESIC department takes little or no awareness drives to educate the locals. The ESIC institution never brings out print ads but put most notifications are on toll free numbers and websites which the illiterate laborers have no access to.

The Government needs to ensure at the earliest that the laborers are sensitized and are aware of their rights, along with the solutions to the above structural problems at the earliest.

**(xiv) Need to create a separate state of Bodoland**

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): The socio-economic, ethno-political, human rights, and security related situation emerged in the aftermath of the aggression of the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants on the indigenous Bodo-Tribal people and other local Indian people within Bodoland and its adjoining Dhubri district in Assam since the 3rd week of July, 2012 has become indeed a matter of serious concern. The unchecked influx of the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants into the Tribal Belts within Bodoland and also in the northern tract along the Brahmaputra river has totally changed the demography, socio-economic and political feature of the region, threatening the identity, survival and existence of all the indigenous people to a great extent.

All the successive state governments of Assam over the past 5 decades have totally failed to protect the lands and the overall rights of the indigenous people against illegal occupation of their territories by illegal immigrants. In this backdrop, the indigenous Bodo tribal people and other local people living in the entire northern bank of the river Brahmaputra have been left with no other option than to demand for creation of long awaited separate state of Bodoland in order to ensure the survival and existence as well as development of the people. The tribal people of the Northeastern region like the Nagas, the Mizos, the Garos, the Khasis, the Jaintias, and several tribes of Arunachal Pradesh etc. have been able to develop themselves in all the spheres of human development after getting separate state of their own. As regards Assam, it is still geographically and administratively unmanageable due to its huge size, different topography and complex ethnic composition of the people.

The degree of autonomy provided to the Bodo people in 2003 under the provisions of the 6th Schedule to the Constitution of India has been found to be utterly inadequate in meeting the genuine hopes and aspirations of the people of both tribals and non-tribals of the Bodoland territory.

I, therefore, would like to strongly urge upon the Union Government of India to take appropriate steps to expedite the process of the creation of a separate state of Bodoland in line with the States of Uttrakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh created in 2000.

14.01 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2012-13—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no. 15. Shri Ananth Kumar to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, I thank you that you have given an opportunity to start the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants. Before starting discussion on Supplementary Grants. Before starting discussion on Supplementary Grants I offer my tributes to the martyrs who laid their lives to save our Parliament, all Member of Parliament and democratic leadership of India in the incident of terrorist attack on our Parliament twelve years back.

Sir, before starting discussion on Supplementary demands for Grants I would also like to submit before the Government because hon. Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram ji is sitting here and he was Home Minister earlier and is an important Minister of UPA Government, that the attack took place in the year 2001 and the brain behind that was Afjal Guru and hon. Supreme Court has many a times given order to execute him. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Where from this matter has come in the supplementary Demands for Grants?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: We will definitely talk about that. ... (Interruptions) I would like to ask from the Government, Finance Minister, he can give assurance today. ... (Interruptions)



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on the records.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I would say just one thing that why Afzal Guru has not been executed even after passing orders to execute him?...(Interruptions) Kasab has been executed who was one of the attackers on Mumbai but why Afzal has not been executed?...(Interruptions) the Union Government should give a statement in this regard to the whole country. ...(Interruptions) I request for this only. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Sir, how this can go into records?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I would also pay my tributes to all those martyrs. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on the subject.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: In the year 2004 when UPA Government started its term. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag) : Sir, it should not go on record. It has nothing to do with the subject. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on Supplementary Demands. In the year 2004 when this Government started its term, the people thought that there are three economists in this Government. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji himself is an economist, secondly our Finance Minister Chidambaram ji is also an economist and vice- chairman of Planning Commission Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia is also an economist. But for the last eight years the economy of India is facing a very difficult situation. You see the growth of GDP, think about inflation, price rise, fiscal deficit, you will find that the economy has reach to a very low state of affairs. Therefore, the common people of this country

says that these all three are not economists, they are...\* for the country. Due to wrong economic policies of Chidambaram ji, which are against the interest of people, farmers, common man. The inflation is rising. Therefore, Chidambaram ji has ...\* the whole economy of India. ...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is this?...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: When UPA took charge in the year 2004, after 6 year term of Atal ji's Government the situation was so good about which I would like to read here. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Sir, it should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Chidambaram ji said in that economic survey while laying it on the Table of the House-  
[English]

I quote:

"The economic fundamentals appear strong and balance of payments is robust. Although there are short term pressures on prices, the outlook for the year is benign and the Government is fully alert. The growth will be sustained by increase in production and value addition in agriculture, a marked improvement in industrial production and continued buoyancy in the performance of the service sector."

[Translation]

This Statement was given by hon. Chidambaram ji before the country in the year 2004 as per the economic survey. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, eight years have passed by to what condition they have brought the economy of the country during these eight years. I would not to say anything about it, but I would put before you the address of hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji addressed the country on 22nd September and while addressing the country he said—

[English]

"Where would the money for this have come from?  
Money does not grow on trees."

I want to tell the hon. Prime Minister that definitely money does not grow on trees. Nowadays under the UPA Government, it grows in coal mines; in coal mines, under the earth. It grows in *Aasmaan*, *aakaash* as the hon. Members of the Trinamool Congress said, in 2G; and it also grows in

Wal-Mart! He continued saying that if we had not acted it would have meant a higher fiscal deficit. That means the hon. Finance Minister is agreeing that the fiscal deficit is getting higher and higher. Expenditure *vis-à-vis* Government income is un-checked. This would lead to further steep rise in prices and a loss of confidence in our economy which has already happened. The prices of essential commodities would rise faster. Both domestic as well as foreign investors would be reluctant to invest in our economy. Interest rates would rise. Our companies would not be able to borrow from abroad. Unemployment would increase. Unfortunately, Sir, [Translation] It is very unfortunate that our Prime Minister has said that [English] the country is going back to the economic situation of the year 1991. "The last time we faced this problem was in 1991. Nobody was willing to lend us even small amounts of money then". I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister while debating on this Supplementary Demand if the entire economy has reached a situation or inching towards the situation of 1991 bankruptcy. [Translation] You had to mortgage the gold of India in the foreign banks. What are the reasons thereof if the same situation is coming back? Who is ruling this country for the past eight years? Who is responsible for this? Congress is responsible for this, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi because she is the Chairperson of National Advisory Council. Manmohan Singh ji and hon. Finance Minister, you yourself, Montek Ahluwalia ji and UPA Government itself is responsible. I would also like to say that.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: I am also quite old, 35 years old in politics. You are knowledgeable also. Please exhibit your knowledge so that we enjoy listening to you. Why are you speaking so low?... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I am not yielding. ... (Interruptions) I would like to quote from the Prime Minister's speech. I do not know why my dear friend is so agitated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: What has happened to the inflation, price rise, fiscal deficit and the economic situation of the country? Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his address has misled the entire country. I directly charge, they are not ready to face the truth. The Prime Minister said, "We raised the price of diesel by just Rs.5 per liter instead of Rs.17, what was needed to cut all losses on diesel. Much of diesel is

used by big cars, SUVs, owned by the rich factory owners and business houses." This is the understanding of our Congress friends. They cannot face this truth. They have forgotten that diesel is being used in irrigation pump-sets. I do not know in Andhra Pradesh whether they are using petrol for their irrigation pump-sets, generators, tractors or State transport buses! The hon. Prime Minister says that diesel is used only by rich people. Similarly, Shri Kapil Sibal was giving his comments on Walmart. This is the new argument they are giving.

Therefore, I charge that the hon. Prime Minister, through his address, has totally misled the country.

Sir, what are the three basic premises of good economy? One is GDP, another is fiscal deficit and third is inflation. I want to discuss them one-by-one. In the last few years, what has happened to the GDP? If I remember and I think the whole House remembers, Shri Pranab Mukherjee—who is now Mahamahim Rashtrapatiiji and earlier he was the Finance Minister – and Chidambaramji day-in and day-out used to tell us that India will have a robust growth rate of eight per cent and a robust growth rate of nine per cent and that we will be having two-digit growth rate. But what is the situation today? I do not want to refer to any of the media reports but your own analysis is telling you that in the last quarter the growth rate was 5.7 per cent. It has dipped to 5.7 per cent and in this quarter it has reduced to 5.2 per cent and it is going further down.

If I go to details, what has happened to manufacturing? According to your own reports, in manufacturing from 3.5 per cent you have come to 0.8 per cent. Is this the growth of GDP percentage? You take any sector in the economy the situation is same. For your kind information, India's real GDP grew by 5.3 per cent during July-September 2012; agriculture, forestry and fishing grew by 1.2 per cent which had registered a growth of 3.1 per cent a year ago; and mining and quarrying activity grew by 1.9 per cent against a fall of 5.4 per cent. Growth in manufacturing output slipped to mere 0.8 per cent from 2.9 per cent; electricity, gas and water supply grew by 3.4 per cent in September compared to 9.8 per cent a year ago. This is the fall in GDP.

I entirely agree with Narendrabhai Modi, our hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat who is going to have a resounding and record victory once again because of his performance in development and infrastructure and for giving a good governance in the State of Gujarat. He asked the Congress

Party what is GDP. For the entire economy and the Bharatiya Janta Party, GDP is increase in Gross Domestic Product but for the Congress Party and the UPA, GDP is nothing but increase in the rates of gas, diesel and petroleum products. That is your GDP. That is the difference.

What about fiscal deficit? You have completely failed in making India a growing economy. During Atalji's period, the Indian economy was the fifth fastest growing economy in the world. Today, we have slipped from that position and our rating across the world has also slipped ... *(Interruptions)*. It is a fact. It has slipped definitely. From 9 per cent, you have slipped to 5.3 per cent. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak. *[Translation]*  
Hon. Members Please allow hon'ble Member Shri Ananth Kumar to speak. When you turn comes then you can speak.

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : What has happened to fiscal deficit? Another important parameter is fiscal deficit. What is the difference between the total revenue and total expenditure? What is the difference in the total income and total outgo? Our Finance Minister as also the economic *pandits* in the Government would know that the fiscal deficit has to be kept at less than 2.5 per cent to 2 per cent. It was at 2.5 per cent three years back, under the same UPA Government but today it is touching the roof top – it is at 6 per cent.

Sir, to begin with, in this fiscal year, during the Budget, the total equivalent of the fiscal deficit was Rs. 2 lakh crore. The Government started the Budget of the year with a deficit of Rs. 2 lakh crore. How is the Government going to manage their finances? That is a big question. Why is there a fiscal deficit? Why is growth limping? There is only one reason for it. There is only expenditure, consumption expenditure. There is no investment at all.

Sir, during our times, I want to say this with a sense of great pride in this august House that, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the then Prime Minister came out with projects like Golden Quadrilateral, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Cold Storages and various other projects for electrification of the country. There was investment and there was no consumptive expenditure. Therefore, the economy grew.

Sir, I want to give an example and I think, the hon. Finance Minister would appreciate that. What was the prime lending rate during the NDA regime? The Prime Lending Rate in the

manufacturing sector was 11.25 per cent. What is the interest rate today? This Government has no answer to that. The current interest rate under this UPA Government is 16.5 per cent in the manufacturing sector. There is an increase of five per cent in the interest rates. What was the PLR in the housing sector during NDA? I was the then Minister for Urban Development and I can claim, supported by Government records, that our Government could construct 70 lakh houses for people belonging to the poorer sections of the society in those six years. How many houses have this Government constructed? How many houses have this Government financed? What is the target of this Government? Why have this Government not been able to provide home loans to the people belonging to the economically weaker sections of society, to the people living below the poverty line, the *aam admi*? The only one reason for that is that for home loans the interest rate is 12.5 per cent under this UPA Government. Under the NDA regime, the interest on home loan was 7.25 per cent. There has been an increase of 5 per cent over these years.

Sir, recently, the Chairman of the State Bank of India has said, if the hon. Minister is willing to listen, I am ready to read the newspaper report here, but I am putting it just like that here. The Chairman of the State Bank of India said, 'we have a lot of liquidity'. The State Bank has an accumulated deposit of Rs. One lakh crore, but they have disbursed credit only to the extent of Rs. 40,000 crore. Then, how much of surplus capital is lying with the State Bank of India? A sum of Rs. 60,000 crore is lying idle with them. The Chairman, State Bank of India is telling the country that nobody is borrowing because of the high interest rates and therefore, they are not able to advance loans to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crore which is available with them.

That means, due to high interest rates, people are unable to borrow to construct their own houses, to buy their own utensils and other things, unable to borrow for their business. Bigwig industries are unable to borrow, small and medium scale entrepreneurs are unable to borrow for their industrial units and therefore, economy is limping. There is no growth rate. Why is GDP not growing? This is the reason for it.

I urge the Finance Minister to clarify one point. According to news reports, there is a cold war going on between the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. Who is dictating whom? The Finance Minister is telling the Reserve Bank Governor to reduce the Prime Lending Rate but the Reserve Bank Governor is saying that he is not ready to

reduce the PLR. If there is a turf war going on between the economic Ministry and the RBI, then what will happen to the economy of the country?

Another major issue that is facing the country is inflation. *[Translation]* "Congress Ka Haath, Aam Admi Ke Sath", today the inflation is at its peak, where is your hand with common man? You have betrayed the common man. It is very simple. It is before everyone, be it rice, wheat, sugar, air every essential item for life have become very costly and their prices are touching the sky. ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to LPG.

*[English]*

When I speak of inflation, during our period of six years, the rate of inflation was constantly below four per cent. Today, before coming to this House, I checked up the inflation rate of essential food commodities. It is 20 per cent. I do not know how do you explain this? From four per cent of inflation, if there is a raging inflation of 20 per cent, how do you explain it? Why is this inflation? This inflation is because of your own wrong policies.

I want to read out what the Member of the Planning Commission, Shri Abhijit Sen, has said. He has conceded that the Government policies had a significant impact on food inflation. This is what your own Planning Commission Member is saying. He has said: "In the case of rice and wheat, it is absolutely clear that it is Government stocking which is the main problem." How much of essential commodities have you stored in various godowns across the country? It amounts to 42 million tonnes. What is the buffer stock requirement? Buffer stock requirement is only 14 million tonnes. That means, you have stored more than three times of the buffer stock requirements. Why have you stored them? The prices of rice, sugar and wheat are increasing.

*[Translation]*

The prices of bread, rice, sugar are increasing and the only reason for that is you done hoarding of those items. Now I want allege that this Government is indulging in hoarding of liquidity. You have hoarded the money in banks and hoarded the food grains in godowns of Food Corporation and all the food grains is rotting there. You have not done proper management for that, therefore, there is inflation. How much is the inflation? Generally, it is nine percent but in the case of food grains it is twenty per cent.

*[English]*

What is the solution for this? What is the solution of the

Government of India led by the UPA Government towards controlling price rise, towards controlling inflation and towards reducing the fiscal deficit? What is your proposal to give boost to the GDP growth? I do not think they have any plan. They do not have a plan. Whenever we speak on all these things, our UPA friends and our hon. Prime Minister say that it is because of the oil pool account. The hon. Prime Minister said that in his address to the nation. We require Rs. 2,00,000 crore towards meeting oil deficit. This year it has been Rs.1,60,000 crore.

I want to place some of the facts regarding the oil economy. We want to know the truth. They should come out with the truth before the nation. I want to place the comparative petrol prices of India and the neighbouring countries in rupee terms. In India the price of petrol is Rs. 73; in Pakistan it is Rs.61.50; in Bangladesh it is Rs. 62; and in Sri Lanka it is 61.70.

Now, I will come to the oil economy. What is the petrol pricing structure? I want this august House to understand how the petrol is priced. When we understand how the petrol is priced, we can understand how much is the real cost of the crude oil, how much is the real cost of litre of petrol, how much Central taxes is loaded on that, and how much money the Government of India is going to get because of those Central taxes. They have to answer a straight question as to where that money is going. In the petrol pricing structure, fuel component is 52 per cent; customs duty is four per cent; excise duty is 25 per cent; sales tax and VAT is 17 per cent; and dealers' commission is two per cent. That means, nearly 46 per cent is the tax component of it.

Now, I want to place before the hon. House more details. As on today the price of per barrel of petrol is 108 US dollars. One barrel is equal to 159 litres. The exchange rate of one US dollar is Rs. 54.70. The price of one litre crude is Rs. 37.35. The refining cost, according to the oil manufacturing companies, is six per cent of the rate of crude. That is Rs. 2.25 per litre. Therefore, petrol is available to the dealer for further distribution at Rs. 39.60. But in Delhi you are selling petrol at the rate of Rs. 67.40. You are selling petrol in your own States, that is the States ruled by the Congress Party at high rates. In Tirupati the rate of one litre of petrol is Rs. 74. In Maharashtra also it is sold at Rs. 74. The total money that is available to the Government through Central taxes alone is nearly Rs. 30 per litre. Out of the Rs. 30 per litre, how much of money are you getting every year? I want to read out their own Statement. According to their own Statement, the

Government of India has got, last year, Rs.1,40,000 crore. You are saying that you are cross-subsidising diesel. You are saying that you are cross-subsidising LPG. You are saying that you are cross-subsidising kerosene. I understand that during our period also, we cross-subsidised. But, at the same time, why should the hon. Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh mislead the entire nation? While addressing the nation, he mentioned about diesel prices, petroleum prices. While making that Statement of Oil Pool Account, he said that money will not grow on trees, on plants. My dear Sir, he said that there is a deficit of Rs.1,60,000 crore. He said that there is the possibility of having Rs.2,00,000 crore deficit. But, at the same time, your own Statement says that you have accrued Rs.1,46,000 crore last year through the Central tax on petroleum. Whatever money you got through the Central taxes is to the tune of Rs.1,46,000 crore. When you subtract Rs.1,46,000 crore from Rs.1,60,000 crore, then your deficit is only to the tune of Rs.14,000 crore. It is not Rs.1,60,000 crore; it is not Rs.2,00,000 crore. I cannot say that you are telling untruth; I cannot say you are telling falsehood because it is not parliamentary. I can only say the Prime Minister is misleading the nation, misleading the Parliament. He is making a Statement which is far from the truth. ...*(Interruptions)* That is the parliamentary way of telling it. The point is that you make a statement which is far from the truth.

There is another chart given by you only about the State's share. Shri Meena ji, you can reply. But, at the same time, I want to bring to your notice through the hon. Deputy Speaker, that the State's share is accrued on the dealers' price if it is Rs. 67.40 but if it is Rs.74, on that, there should be a sales tax. Therefore, that money, at the dealers' point, whatever taxes are levied, will come to you. That money is Rs.1,40,000 crore. When it is Rs.1,40,000 crore and Rs. 1,46,000 crore, the deficit is only Rs.16,000 crore and Rs.20,000 crore respectively and not Rs.1,60,000 crore, not Rs.2,00,000 crore. That is the argument. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to present a Status Paper, to present a White Paper before the nation on the entire Oil Pool Account. We do not want any opaque thing, any curtain put on the Oil Pool Account. Unfortunately, in the last 8 years of the UPA Government, there is an enigma, there is a mystery surrounding the Oil Pool Account. They show the Oil Pool Account and levy the taxes from the people. They show the Oil Pool Account and they tax the people.

Yesterday, our hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Veerappa Moily, while speaking in the CII, said that

he is going to raise the cap from six cylinders to nine cylinders. I welcome that because the first time in the last Session, my leader Shrimati Sushma Swaraj raised this issue. Then, my other friends have also supported this. Why is there rationing on LPG cylinders? There should not be any cap or any rationing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY(Kolkata Uttar): We are not satisfied with nine cylinders. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Ananth Kumar Ji's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: We don't want any cap; we don't want any rationing. During our period, during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's period, there was no rationing, no cap, no queue. It was surplus. Actually, gas dealers used to go around, every *mohalla*, everywhere and ask — Do you want cylinders? Do you want gas connection? Our economy was a Government of surplus; your economy is not an economy of surplus; it is an economy of scarcity.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is telling. Why you are making noise?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Shri Veerappa Moily, our hon. Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas, has gone to the town saying that they are going to increase the cap. About three months back, when we raised this issue, there was no response from the Government.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ananth Kumar Ji, Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : We have got 50 minutes time. and I am the only speaker.

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party was allotted only 48 minutes. You have already spoken for 40 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : I am the only speaker. ... (Interruptions) [Translation] My Colleagues are right in saying that they have spoiled the whole thing that I have to explain whole things. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright. You speak on the subject.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, Veerapa Moily ji started in the meeting hall of Confederation of Indian Industries that we are going lift the cap of cylinder and will give nine cylinders instead of six. Why he did not say this earlier. There is only one reason. [Translation] They eyeing on Gujarat elections. It is very unfortunate. It means they do not have any sympathy for common man. Had there been any sympathy, they would not have put any cap and implemented rationing. You want votes. You don't look at people as human beings. Alright pardon me. I am from Karnataka and trying to speak in hindi.

[English]

They don't treat people as human beings; they treat people as voters. They look at the people as votes. It is very unfortunate. Not only that in the lalach of votes, Shri Veerappa Moily has also thrown into the winds the parliamentary propriety of announcing outside Parliament when the Parliament is in Session. If he has any concern to the people, commitment to Parliament, he should have come here. Today he should have announced here that he is going to raise the cap. That means, he has no commitment or concern to the code of conduct; he has no concerns towards the propriety of parliamentary proceedings. I also want to state that the Election Commission has given notice to them. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let the hon'ble member speak. He is giving a fine speech but you make so much noise in between that he loss continuity.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir they are increasing the number of Gas Cylinders from six to nine, but there are also not sufficient. ... (Interruptions) Sushma ji

was saying that it is a drop in the ocean. ... (Interruptions) It is not sufficient. There should not be any cap on cylinder and no rationing should be there. ... (Interruptions) You keep it free. But unfortunately they do partiality also. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Wherever Congress Party Governments are there, there you are ready to give 9 cylinders, wherever BJP and other party Governments are there, there you are giving only 6 cylinders. It is very unfortunate. [Translation] Why this partiality? Why this injustice... (Interruptions) [English] During our period there was no cap. [Translation] We never had any cap of cylinder of our time. ... (Interruptions) There were two cylinders in one month... (Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, we had brought one important tool to control all these things. The tool was the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, the FRBM Act, 2002. Today, compared to 6 per cent of fiscal deficit of the Government of India, the fiscal deficit of the States put together is only 2.4 per cent. I was just discussing this matter with our former Finance Minister Yashwant Sinhaji to get more enlightened about it. He said, there is an incentivised programme for the States and if they follow their own FRBM Acts, they will be incentivised and they will be provided more funds. Therefore, they are managing their budget in a more proper manner.

I want to ask one question. Hon. Chidambaramji has walked out of this august House because he is not ready to listen to the citizen's voice about his management of the finances in the last eight years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): He has gone to the other House.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I know he has to go to the other House. We expected that he would be listening to all these things.

I want to ask one straight question. The FRBM Act was passed in 2002. But in 2005, the hon. Finance Minister Chidambaramji took leave of this House to go out of the targets of that FRBM Act. He said, 'No, I cannot fulfill, I cannot meet and I cannot take as the benchmark the various targets given in the FRBM Act.' That means, he was not in a position to maintain the economy of the country, he was not in a position to maintain the rate of inflation, maintain the rate of

growth, maintain the fiscal deficit and the targets given in the FRBM Act. If there are targets, then you have to move with a discipline. To move with a discipline, you require a vision, you require a roadmap, you cannot continue with consumptive expenditure, you have to invest and to invest you have to reduce the PLR, the prime lending rate. For that, you have to do fiscal management. After doing the fiscal management and after doing the investment, then you can create infrastructure.

Where is your Bharat Nirman? Nothing is happening except doling out of money and preparing to dole out more money for the next year because next year you think is the Election Budget. You are going to go in for more populist schemes like you did last time. This time also you are going in for more populist schemes. You want to hold the money and you want to hold the foodgrains. There is a shocking news item in *The Times of India*. What is that shocking news item? The shocking news items is that the Government is also increasing the contribution from the individual employee's provident fund. Why? They want to stock up the money in the provident fund also. That means during this period of price rise and inflation [*Translation*] In these days of inflation he will take less money as his pay. [*English*] In his salary, he will take less money. Why are they holding so much of money? Why are they holding so much of food grains? What is the idea?

There is one malafide intention. I am sorry, I am alleging in this august House about the intention of the UPA Government, the Congress-led Government, whatever may be the distress to the common man, whatever may be the distress to the farmers, downtrodden, dalits, whatever may be the distress to the people below the poverty line, they want to hoard all these things, they want to accumulate all these things to give one push next year before the elections. That is the devious idea. Therefore, the entire scheme of economy of the country is going haywire.

There is no conviction, there is no commitment, there is no concern, and there is no credibility. Instead of commitment, they are for compromise. They did compromise in Nuclear Deal, they did compromise in FDI in multi-trade retail. There is no concern. Instead of concern, actually the price rise is galloping. Not only price rise is galloping, I was studying the details of NSSO, in the NSSO, this year they have announced that they are not going to do the survey of unemployment in the country, but unemployment is also on the rise. They are not going to do the survey as to how much unemployment is there in the country.

Why are they not going to do the survey? It is because for one simple reason. They know that people are getting retrenched. They are getting retrenched in IT sector. They are getting retrenched in manufacturing sector. They are getting retrenched everywhere. They are losing jobs. India has become an economy where people are losing jobs. No investment, no infrastructure, no GDP growth, high inflation, abundant liquidity, no utility of liquidity, therefore, there is no employment generation and because there is no employment generation, there is glaring unemployment. Every month, lakhs and lakhs of youth are losing employment and the Government does not want to make the survey, of loss of jobs, loss of employment, to put before the people of the country.

Therefore, NSSO has written a letter to the Planning Ministry. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to verify that. I have got all the records that they have written a letter to the Planning Ministry that because they do not have man force, they do not have finances, they will not make any survey regarding unemployment in the country. They have stopped. [*Translation*] It means you have put a curtain over it because it will come before the country. The inflation is rising and with that unemployment is also rising.

[*English*]

Sir, that means they have no concern. They are callous, they are insensitive and ultimately there is no credibility of the Government. How will the investors come? Even with regard to this FDI, there is a big talk of commission of Rs. 125 crore.

Sushma Ji says that in the last eight years, [*Translation*] you have done scandals of Commonwealth Games, 2G. Just now BSP people we standing here and were saying "Coalgate, Mota Maal" ... [*Interruptions*] Where we raised the issue of Coalgate, Then they were not ready and were sitting there. Sometimes it seems they rise late and why they wake up they come is well. Had the Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party any sympathy and sensitivity. They would have voted with us against the Government on the motion of FDI in retail sector.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We respect you, you are speaking in Hindi.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am trying but I would request you that as we are trying to speak in Hindi likewise you also try to vote in the interest of country.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We vote in the interest of country only and we come here duly elected.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Please leave the company of wrong people. Upto when you will remain in the company of UPA, Congress Party you will be in trouble. Therefore, join the Company of Bhartiya Janta Party, NDA and with us and co-operate to make a new country, new India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him in between otherwise his speech will be more lengthy.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Ultimately, this Government has lost its credibility.

*[English]*

There is no credibility. They have lost credibility because of corruption and scams. There is commitment, no concern, no credibility. When there is no commitment, when there is no concern to the *aam aadmi* and when there is no credibility because of corruption and scams, then they cannot handle the economy of the country. They cannot run the Government. Forget running the economy and the Government, they cannot lead the nation. Therefore, the people of India want a change.

While participating in this debate on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, I urge through this House that at the earliest opportunity the people of India should rise and teach a lesson to UPA and Congress and remove them and bring a change and bring Bharatiya Janata Party led Government in the country for a better economy, for better India.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not speak much, I will say only reality. You have given me the opportunity to speak on supplementary demands for grants (General). While expressing my views, I fully support these supplementary demands for grants. ...*(Interruptions)*

Truth lies in it. Talking from the heart of my heart is talking truth i.e. talking "Man ki Bat". The development work done by UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

See, I do not interfere in anyone's speech. Please try to listen to me. I am expressing my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt and let him speak easily.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: I want to say something about the development work done by the UPA government. These development work are for all, whether he is a poor man, ordinary man, labourer, medium class trader, development work have been done for all.

15:00 hrs.

A lot of development has taken place for everyone and all have been benefitted from it. But there is no end to developmental, the development process should go on. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Arjun Megwal ji please listen. I regard you very much, please let me speak, I do not interrupt in anyone's speech. You please listen to me, I listen to you. Can I not speak, whether I have no right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Arjun Megwal ji Please sit down. I have been MLA for eight times and an MP for five times and have never defeated. I do not win by cheating, but by doing work. I was declared MLA on 17 February 1957 and have not been defeated till today. You please listen to me patiently. I would like to state that I have seen this nation, there used to be no roads. There used to be black snakes at hon'ble Arjun Meghwal's area, there was no water there. His Raja Ganga Singh ji used to go to worship Ghaghar river for water when it come to Humumangarh from Himalayas, he belongs to that place. There used to be no roads, no water and the water which was available for drinking was from ponds in which the excreta of goats and sheep's, cow and buffalo excreta of camel and mouses were there, that water was there for drinking. This was in Meghwal ji's area. We are not deprived of that. I was going to state this that do not hurry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ola ji you talk all these things with him at his home.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Whether I sit down. You cannot stop him but asking me to sit down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you speak. I am asking you to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*



15.04 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain order in the house. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: I praise the development work. I appreciate those work and the small amount which is to be approved in this Bill and which is very necessary and should be approved, I fully support it. If Finance minister would have been present here, I would have said something.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not get disturbed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sis Ram Ola says.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: I am not this ceptible to talking. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sis Ram Ola ji, please address the Chair. Otherwise, I will call the next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Sir, all are my friends. You do not worry, I will only say something important. The needs of people have not been fulfilled even after supporting the bill. Even today, there are countless villages where pure drinking water could not be made available. The gap between village and city has much increased. This between village and city has much increased. This gap can only be removed when all of us will go forward with a similar thinking that there should be development of villages also. Today there are no roads in the villages and if there is any it is in dilapidated condition. When trucks go on these roads their axles get broken. There is no question of small vehicles using these roads. There is no mention of hospitals. If a snake bites someone, he cannot arrive at hospital and dies on the way. There is no hospital upto 20 kilometers. There is no proper arrangement of education. In such a condition we need to draw our attention towards villages. Today, 75% population of India, which was previously 80%, depends on agriculture and live in villages. If we do not care for them and do not spend adequate money for their economic development then how can they progress.

I come from village and know the plight of a village. There are thousands of vehicles in cities. If road breaks, there is hue and cry everywhere. If there is no road in the villages or breaks after its construction or its debris is taken away, even then no one speaks. There is no one to listen to them. We need that attention should be given on the development of villages. The development of villages is very necessary. People come from villages to guard the country. Offices may be of cities, but the young men fighting the war are from villages. In such condition our defence can be weak, our villages can be weak. It is not in the interest of the nation. We should make arrangements for good education to village children. We should think of giving technical education to these children. There should be roads, hospitals in villages. Today, many AIIMS like hospitals are opened. Last time, it was opened at Jodhpur. Previously also there was good medical arrangement at Jodhpur, now it has become better. What gained the villages? Unless there is a good provision of medical and technical education in villages, how can our young boys and girls can get good education? There is no safe drinking water in villages even after 65 years of independence when will they get it ? We have kept much difference in the field of development in villages. There is a great need to see to it. Therefore, it is essential to give attention towards villages. The party which gets the majority will win

and rule if a party do not get the majority then it sit in the opposition.

The process of our constitution is of democracy and the rule of Rajas is not going to come back. Democracy is democracy. By following its process votes are polled and after polling result government comes, but development process is very essential. That process should go on smoothly and the rural area should get its appropriate benefit, whatever urban area has got, I do not want to get it decreased, but rural area should also be developed along with urban area, with a long term thought. For this, I will request the minister of finance to give more assistance to villages, so that villages could also be developed adequately. People living in villages are also the people of this great nation. We should not sideline this 75% population. I again give my thanks to hon'ble minister of Finance. He has been a minister of Finance for a long time and has done a good job and has mobilized enough money for development. We have a mining sector and this sector is the heritage of this nation. At a time it used to be gondwana land. India, Australia, Brazil and South Africa. The ocean had divided it into two parts many years ago. Australia, Brazil, South Africa went on one side and we went on one side. Whatever mining is in these three countries, the same is in our country. In such a situation it is nation's heritage. Government will come and go. We are independent. If one government finishes heritage, what the other government will get? Therefore, the national heritage should neither be sold and nor it should be made private. If you have such company which will go in loss then there should be government decisions about it through government and there should be no decision of private.

If you give 51 per cent share to private then it shall not remain your company. I want to cite a small example. The Banswada district of Rajasthan is linked with Gujrat and Madha Pradesh, after doing survey here, a gold hill was searched in the year 2008. it's price was 40,000 crore rupees at that time, what will be it's price today, you can imagine. Similarly a hillock of 18 quintal gold was found in Andhra Pradesh. The profit of khetri copper project was 400 crore rupees in the year 2008. Here we have copper for 200 years, if the factory is functional upto 200 years even then the copper will not finish. Sometime 11,000 labourers used to work in copper project. How many houses have been built for their living, how many houses have been built for officers, how many machines are there, will we give all these for nothing? How much money have been spent by government of India. This is a national heritage. Khetri copper project should not

be closed. All material is available here. Near Khetri there is a Roopnathgarh mountain in Sikar district, which connects with khetri in Haryana. There is a big deposit of gold here. A survey should be conducted about it. Our poverty will vanish from it. Today, if we want to get money from anywhere, if we want financial gain, it will be from land mining. Imposing of tax will not be so beneficial. We will get money from other source. We do not pay attention towards the machinery and technique of Australia, Brazil and South Africa. We do not want to take out money lying under ground, because we are not paying any attention towards it.

I would like to request that we should spend more and more on mining to take out money lying under ground. It is a national property, it should not be given to private. Sometime we will come to power, sometime BJP and sometime other party. We should not sell the national heritage.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity for speaking on supplementary demands for grants for the year 2012-13. My friend Anant Kumar ji was speaking in Hindi on behalf of BJP. I want to thank him that he tried his best and we felt very good. From the other side our veteran and our leader, Sis Ram Ola ji spoke, I give him great regard. Arjun ji you should have taken care, you were doing wrong. Afterwards, you say sorry all together. He comes from your State, you should have taken care of it.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): was not speaking, Anurag ji were speaking, my name has been taken without any reason.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am speaking, our learned minister chidambram sahab is sitting, whom I have been regularly listening to during the last three Lok Sabhas. He has been in various ministries and particularly, I have known him as a finance minister and as an advocate. Minister of state, hon'ble Namo Narayan ji is sitting behind him. I regard him also very much. It will be good enough if we get some positive reply of the views expressed here by our hon'ble members.

It was being talked just now that how can we strength country's economy. It is a matter of concern and several members have expressed their views on it. Today it is required that we evaluate that where we stand today. I know that when economy is in bad condition, it is so in the whole world, but when we talk of our country, we will have to evaluate that how our economy can be strengthened. Where we stand

today. The members who have spoken prior to me, have also said that if we evaluate our progress since independence, we will find that we have progressed a lot. Although many difficulties and hurdles have come in the way, but we have come forward by passing those hurdles also. But we are much behind our goals. This is the reason that we are not standing in the line of developed countries to achieve that goal, but we are standing in the line of developing countries. Whether there is NDA government or UPA-2 government which has got the opportunity to rule over the country more, all have talked about the people, farmers, youths, poor people, common men and have said that we do this, we are doing this, but governments always change. There has always been one issue i.e. food, cloth and home. We give particular attention towards it and these are special general things. But on the other hand we will have to see that how the employment opportunities can be increased. Where we stand in the field of health. We get foreign aid, all sorts of assistance is received. But where we stand. You may see irrigation arrangement. I think there is lot of such fertile land, where we could not do irrigation arrangement. Shri Sis Ram Ola ji was just now speaking about drinking water that there are remote areas till today where we have not been able to provide pure drinking water, this is the present situation.

On the other hand, Shri Anant Kumar ji was speaking now about power that they have enough infrastructure. Whether it is thermal power or hydro power, nuclear power or gas plant, how much we have progressed towards it. I am generally speaking and not giving the data, because if I will start giving data, you will immediately ring the bell. We have not been able to achieve our target. We will have to pay special attention because these are supplementary demands for grants and it is compulsory that we have to pass these. But at the same time whatever we say here are our suggestions so that the hon'ble minister pay attention towards those. It is an open secret that our country is based on agriculture. Even today 80 per cent people depend on agriculture. But we will have to evaluate that what we have been able to do to farmers in the sector. This is the reason that farmers are committing suicide today and this is the reason that when party members speak here they talk more about farmers and crops so that they may draw governments attention towards these. Shri Sis Ram Ola ji was just was speaking about natural wealth that we have huge store of it. How we are exploiting that natural wealth, in what ratio we should do it, what target we should achieve, how much development should be done, we could not do that so far. I

was speaking about farmers. If you see towards agriculture, what we have given to the farmers ? If we see the prices of fertilizers, whether it is urea, DAP, NPA, or other fertilizers, which we put to increase the production, there is 100% to 200% increase in their prices. Today, farmers are facing great difficulty. Our land is shrinking and our population is increasing. Our resources are limited. The government will have to pay attention towards this also that how can we develop with our limited resources and capital. How can we become developed country. We will have to think seriously towards it. Now there was a mention of price rise. Sometime farmers do not have money to purchase diesel in cash. Farmer need diesel to install pumping set for irrigation purposes.

A farmer has to sell 5-6 kg. wheat for purchasing one litre of diesel and for purchasing one litre petrol, he has to sell 8-10 kg. of rice. The farmer is passing through such a condition. This ratio indicates the level of price rise. In all the sessions, be it monsoon, winter or budget session, price rise and droughts is taken up for discussion. But, we have been unable to check rise in prices. We have failed to check it and it is increasing unabatedly. The people of socialist thinking have referred to Dr. Lohia ji, who said that we should adopt the policy of 'price-checks'. Until and unless we fix the prices of essential commodities, we can't check price rise. Secondly, the prices of petrol and diesel keep increasing. The prices of these products are not increased during session days and no sooner parliament session is over the prices of petro-products are increased. Many a times, these prices have been increased even during session period, but the Opposition parties put pressure on the Government and ultimately the prices hike was rolled back. But the decrease in the said prices is not enough. If we compare the prices of petro-products with other countries, we come to know that the prices in our country are higher. Hike in diesel prices increase transportation costs and ultimately the prices of all essential commodities increase. And we are unable to pay remunerative prices for agro-products to the farmer. Now, right from Uttar Pradesh, farmers have to protest for getting support price. They have to resort to dhanna etc. and even have to face lathis. But they do not get the prices of their produce commensurate with the input cost. We are unable to give them subsidy.

Sir, coming over to BPL, the Government should pay attention to the people living below poverty line, the daily wagers. If we look at the ground reality, we do not have exact data about BPL families. It is quite unfortunate. We allocate the budget for them on some estimates. There are three

assembly segments in my district. I think the number of people under BPL category in this district is one and a half lakh. But we are unable to give them facilities. We go to villages, the farmers, labourers, other poor people come to us. We have to face difficult situation. The benefit of Government schemes do not reach up to them that's why the people are fed up of poverty. And it includes the poor, labourers and youth as well and they do not get job.

So far as depreciation of rupees is concerned, we have observed that the value of our currency has been depreciating day by day. We have to take steps for strengthening our rupees vis-a-vis dollar. At that same time, we need to bring foreign currency for strengthening our economy.

If we look at export and import, it is ironical that we import certain goods which we produce indigenously. And we are not much attentive about exports. Our growth rate is pendulating between 5-6 per cent. We are unable to increase our GDP rate, on the other hand, it has been falling. We need to be very serious in this issue. Let it be public sector or private sector we notice decline in every sector. We are not able to achieve our targets. It is because of this reason that many of our projects, though we have announced a number of projects, are lying pending. We announce many projects, provide budgetary allocation, but development does not take place. We are not able to move ahead i.e. progress.

The cost of our products is very high and we are not concerned about cost efficiency. At the same time, we are unable to make sure that our produces get support price. One of my colleagues made a mention of PMGSY. Unless we have better roads, good connectivity, we can't develop our villages, our areas. Whenever, we contact the hon. Minister, he says that the Government is providing electricity, providing funds for roads. Funds are being released under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Scheme, MNREGA, JNNURM etc. but condition, remains same. A number of proposals forwarded by the States one lying for clearance with the Central Government in absence of budget allocation. States keep waiting for budget allocation so that they can take up development projects. The States have their limitations. They do not have adequate revenue resources. They can't develop on their own. See the case of MNREGS. If we have debate on it, I think each member would like to say four words on it. MNREGA is in bad shape toady. In Pratapgarh, the norm is that funds are allocated to each Gram Sabha and 25 per cent funds should be allocated to area panchayats.

One Block Pradhan, in my constituency Pratapgarh, Shri BN Singh often says that the fund. Under MNREGS is not reaching area panchayats. I have written to the Hon. Minister in this regard and raised the matter in the House also but nothing has been done so far.

Banks have raised interest rates and that is why the farmers are afraid of taking loans as how they would be able to refund it. During discussion on a Bill, it was pointed out that Government comfortably gives loans to large industrial houses, other rich people, who do not refund it, nor the Government is able to recover it from them. Even sometimes, their cheques get bounced, but no action is taken by the Government against them. But action is taken against a farmer promptly. I would make a point about Uttar Pradesh and conclude. This year, there has been bumper paddy crop in UP. FCI has procured 4 lakh tonne paddy in Punjab and paddy of farmers in UP is being rejected on the ground of moisture effect. Whereas, paddy of UP is of superior quality. There is a need to look into it as to under whose influence FCI is acting in this way, who is behind it? What kind of deal it is? If the crop has been bumper, it is good and FCI should cooperate and procure it. It is not that they reject the paddy of UP. We are not able to sell it, millers are on strike, employees of FCI are on strike. Condition is very bad, therefore, there is a need for the Government to do something.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I have given you extra time to speak.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Though funds under MPLADS has been hiked to five crore from two crore, but the condition is such that there is no timely release of funds and we are neither able to get money nor able to spend. We keep writing to DM or DC for releasing the second installment. But of no avail. And that is why development work is stalled. When I wrote to the PMO seeking financial and for poor farmers suffering from serious diseases, I came to know that nowadays, a cap has been imposed and a member cannot recommend more than 23-24 patients for such financial help. Therefore, we need to help needy farmers, poor people and if we do not pay attention to these people, the country can never develop. Not going much in details, as I have been repeatedly asked to conclude, I conclude my speech with support for supplementary budget.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Demands For Supplementary Grants for the year 2012-13.

Sir, in our country, the prices have increased, unemployment has increased alongwith inequality in education. Through you, I would like to draw attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to some points on the supplementary demands of grants.

India is an agrarian country inhabited in villages. More than 70 per cent of our population lives in villages. Sir, I am dismayed to say that the condition of people in villages is very bad, farmers are facing acute poverty, there is mismanagement all over, though I too hail from a village and belong to a farmer's family, non-associated with teaching. There are many reasons for price rise. If we see the plight of a farmer in a village, a poor labourer and a slum-dweller, we see the true picture of our country, the ground reality and we see a glimpse of which direction in our country is leading to? We are a developing country and not developed one. We have one of the biggest market in the world and we want to bring our country at world level in several aspects. But I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance towards the plight of farmers in villages. They do not get fertilizers on time and its prices are increasing unabatedly....  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saugata Roy, you can whisper but do not talk loudly.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Now, the prices of chemical fertilizers have increased by 100-200 per cent. The price of DAP, used alongwith sowing has more than doubled. It has not only become dearer, it is not available at Government run stores. The farmer is helpless, he is not getting fertilizer and along with sowing of crop. He is compelled to purchase spurious fertilizers at double, even triple prices. There is a need to pay attention to it. He is not getting good quality seeds. Though a number of research centres have come up, several arrangements have been made. But are the poor people able to avail any benefits from it? Poverty and price rise both are increasing constantly. The essential needs of labourers and those helpless are not being met. Their level of education, health and standard of their living has been

constantly declining. This all is because of wrong economic policies of the Government. So far as GDP is concerned, it is also on downside. If we talk of petrol, its prices in international market, in India it is Rs. 73 a litre whereas it is Rs. 61 in Pakistan, Rs. 62.50 in Bangladesh, it is Rs. 61.70 in our another neighbouring country. If prices of petrol, diesel increase, the prices of other commodities will automatically increase as carriage of everything depends on transportation. And if transportation becomes costlier, other items would automatically become dearer. These days, farmers, labourers and slum-dwellers in villages use gas for cooking in absence of firewood. The price of gas cylinder has been increased, but yearly number of cylinders under PDS have been reduced. I want to ask the Hon. Minister, can one gas cylinder be sufficient for cooking meals for a family for whole month? Prior to me, one of my colleagues was speaking. Earlier, there used to adequate supply of gas to villages. There was no problem in giving them gas connections and supply of gas to them. But it is unfortunate that a poor helpless rural folk has to be in long queue for hours and what finally he gets — an under weighing gas cylinder. That too, he buys at double or triple price. ...*(Interruptions)* I was saying the same thing that earlier there was no problem in supply of cylinders. Today the supply is short and prices have increased. And one has to wait for hours for getting gas cylinder. People are compelled to buy under weighing cylinders. The attention of the Government should be focused on it. Secondly, at least 12 cylinders should be provided at subsidised rate.

Sir, education is the most important aspect of all the system of governance and it is the first step of development. The other day we had a discussion on education. Hon. Minister was sitting here. That day, I wanted to know-whether the Government is paying attention towards the education for the people who are educationally backward. No doubt, the Government is opening model schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, technical institutions. I too, hail from a remote village. I hail from Bhadohi Lok Sabha constituency in Poorvanchal region in UP. I am a teacher by profession. I know that a labourer in a village and a farmer, under financial compulsion send his children to such schools, where the children in place of reading books keep waiting with his thali to see what kind of meals he would get in lunch? I am pained to say that the Hon. Minister and the Government pat at their back that what a nutritious meal is being served in schools?

We live in villages and there we see how carelessly the village children are served food items with poisonous insects

and as a result of that some of the children fall ill and at some places they even die on that account. Such incidents came to our notice. Such is the system of providing meals to the children. There is no proper arrangement of education for them in the schools. Either there is no teacher or even if there is a teacher, he does not come to teach them. Every day it is said that children should be given nutritious food but what sort of nutrition is given to them because a hungry child accepts everything given to him as a nutritious food.

That is the condition of education in the backdrop of model schools. Had there been no private schools, there would not have been any education because all the government schools, be it a primary school or a secondary school or inter college are in a very poor condition. They are without teachers. As regards degree colleges, there are only a few. For the technical education, only one or two percent of people have to go to the cities. Even for it, there is a lot of competition with a high level of fees and donations and everybody cannot afford it. That is the ground reality of our villages.

Here we drink mineral water because we feel that we should have a clean drinking water without bacteria. But a village farmer or labour or an ordinary Villager has no drinking water. People in the villages fetch it from a distance of one or two kilometers. That is the condition of our villages. When we visit rural areas, people come to us with a demand of hand pumps for their needs of potable water. Even after a period of 62-65 years of our independence, we have not been able to provide clean drinking water to our people. That is the condition of our country. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make some curtailment on the provision of our MP fund to make provision of at least 1000 hand pumps for the rural and helpless poor who carry earthen pots on their heads to bring water from distant places in the early hours of the day.

Sir, today power is the most important requirement for the country's development. Even after a period of 65 years of independence, people living in the villages do not have electricity. They live in darkness. Even Rajiv Gandhi Vidyuti Karan Yojana has failed in their case. Electric poles are there with hanging wires but without any power supply and street lighting. The government should pay their attention to it. Without the upliftment of our villages, we cannot uplift this country. Without the eradication of poverty and unemployment, the things in India would continue to deteriorate.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two points. In our country, we have an institution of banks for loans and depositing money. All the provision of different institutions in this country is for the big industrialists while a poor villager or a slum dweller has to pay frequent visits for loans from bank, be it a loan for education or agricultural purposes like seeds, fertilisers, electricity, water or agricultural equipments. He has to seek the help of the intermediaries. They have to pay commission for loan. At the time of recovery, the poor people are issued RCs and sent behind the bars. For the recovery of a petty amount of two to five thousand rupees, they are harassed to that extent that they feel humiliated. That also needs your attention.

What efforts have been made for the alleviation of poverty? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the second world war which had demolished the entire economy of some countries. However, Japan which was one of those countries, emerged from that state to redevelop once again and other micro small and medium industries. Today, all the industries in our country, be it a micro or a small or a cottage or a medium industry, are on the verge of extinction.

Sir, my Lok Sabha Constituency Bhadohi, earlier an adjoining district of Banaras and now an independent district itself is widely known for its carpet industry whereas the sarees of Banaras were known worldwide. But the world-known carpet industry of Bhadohi is today in a very bad shape and stands shattered. Earlier it was a village based industry and all the men and women of the village were involved in the process of spinning and weaving. This industry used to earn thousands crores of foreign exchange but because of the wrong policies of the country, it is facing a crisis and is now on the verge of its complete breakdown. Today the people earlier engaged in it are shifting to other industries. You need to pay attention to it. If you want to go in for the development of this country, you shall have to develop micro, small and medium industries. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am concluding in just one minute. The condition of the BPL in this country needs no mention. The rural poor is groaning. Actually you do not know the actual number of poor in this country. What sort of arrangements you are going to make for the BPL shareholders, cardholders and the BPL poor? Do you know the total number of poor in this country and the number of those living below the poverty line? When you don't know that, how would you manager? First you should have that information. It is said that India is a rich

country with its poor people but the fact is that we are rich in mineral resources with which we have been blessed generously by the nature. But it is our bad luck that when it comes to coal, we think in terms of cooking. If we pay attention to all the systems, we will find that all of our plans are pending. We talk of the foreign countries. Foreign capital is coming in this country. I won't like to go into the details of the figures. So today; day-by-day we are becoming an aggrieved lot. Meals for the poor are becoming costlier. Farmers and labourers are aggrieved. School going girls are not getting light for their studies. Farmers are not getting water and fertilisers for their fields. Even if they have a good production, they are compelled to sell their produce at throw away prices because they are not getting a reasonable price for it. Their vegetables and fruits are rotting because they do not have godowns for their storage. While on one hand, the cost of production is increasing, on the other hand, they are not getting a reasonable price of their produce. The condition of the villages is worsening day-by-day. People of the village are becoming poor and jobless. Level of education is going down and disparities continue to widen. The hon. Minister should pay attention to that state of affairs and in view of these points, he should try to raise the standard of living of the farmers, labourers and residents of the villages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I would like to express my utmost gratitude to you.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the first demand of supplementary demand for grant for the year 2012-13 moved by the hon. Minister. But before taking up the Department of Finance and Demands for Grants, I would like to say something about the current situation of the country.

Mr. Chairman, there are three important issues connected with the Department of Finance and effect the economy of the country and standard of living of countrymen. First GDP, second Fiscal Deficit and third inflation. If GDP grows than the economic condition of the country is treated to be good. The standard of living of countrymen is better and the GDP of the country is decreasing in the current situation. During the UPA-I regime in 2004 the GDP was about 9 percent and at present it is near 5.2 per cent and decreasing day-by-day. The inflation, rate of price rise is increasing. It was 7.55 percent in August, 7.81 percent in September and now it is 9 per cent, it means the inflation is rising. The prices in the country are increasing. Third, the fiscal deficit, Budgetary deficit. The Minister presented the Budget in 2012-13 and

fiscal deficit was estimated at 5.1 percent of GDP. But I am sorry to say that the fiscal deficit has increased today from 5.1 per cent to around 6 per cent. The present Minister says that we will reduce the fiscal deficit, we have prepared a scheme. They have constituted Kelkar Committee. He says that they will bring it to 5.3 percent by the end of this year. I do not see any basis of this claim. But the estimate made for the year at present, the fiscal deficit has increased from 5.1 percent to around 6 percent. Now, I come to the main issue. The Minister has moved the supplementary demands for grants to the tune of 32, 119.55 crore rupees. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this grant. He demands 32, 110.5 crore rupees in first phase. The surprising thing is this that he propose to spend 29, 844.08 crore rupees in non-plan heads. It means that 93 per cent of the grant is to be spent on non-plan head.

Mr. Minister, total expenditure estimate was 14,90,925 crore rupees in the Budget for the year 2012-13 and 9,69,900 crore rupees were provided for non-plan head. At that time also the expenditure in non-plan head was double, but at present the supplementary demand for grants moved by you is 93 percent of non-plan head and you want to spend only 7 percent in plan head. It means you are not interested in the sectors by which country will make progress, industries will be set up, employment will be created, income will be increased and the Government says that Budgetary deficit is increasing rapidly and is going out of control. We want to know from you that what measures has been taken to fulfil the Budgetary deficit? Production can be increased, investment in manufacturing sector, Agriculture sector can be made, you have fulfilled the Budgetary deficit by raising loan and increased the burden on the country. This is public welfare state. You do not work in production sector, do not work to increase the plan size, you are continuously increasing the non-plan expenditure and fulfil the Budgetary deficit by raising loans. We have figures.

You have raised a loan of 1.27 lakh crores in 2007-08 to fulfil the Budgetary deficit and raised a loan of 5.13 lakh crore in 2012-13 for the same. Whether this country will fulfil the Budgetary deficit by raising loan, whether any mechanism cannot be developed. Whether any method cannot be evolved for development, can't you develop any internal resources?

The Government says that this economic slowdown in the effect of slowdown in America and European countries. The economy of our country is going out of order and

economic condition is deteriorating. But I give an example, you have made a export to America to the tune of more than 11 percent of the total export, the export in 2010-11 was about 10 percent of total export, and the export to European countries, where you say there is economic slowdown and which is effecting our economy, was 18 percent of the total export in 2010-11 and 17 percent in 2011-12. It means that only one percent was reduced but as far as the value is concerned it has increased by 37 percent in 2011-12 from American countries.

16.00 hrs.

How? Your export is increasing

16.0¼ hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

The value of export is increasing, but you say that it is the result of economic slowdown in America and European countries that our Budgetary deficit is increasing. Mr. Finance Minister, I have read this news in newspapers. This news was published in 30 October in Business line that Finance Minister wants to cut...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue this issue tomorrow. You sit down please. Now, item No. 22.

Item No. 22, Shri Shailendra Kumar ji

16.01 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Need for uniform education system in the country

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of need for uniform education system in the country under rule 193. I regard him very much, our sister Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan has also given a notice on this issue. I will also associate myself with her views.

At the outset, I will say that whenever the discussions held on education under any rule whether under question hour or any other occasion, it was done very seriously. I remember that many Ministers came and made so many commitments. Shri Pallam Rajuji is a very young Minister, I

welcome him and regard him that whichever department he held, he worked with great responsibility.

Education is such an area that if someone is not educated, then his life will be in darkness and knowledge less. That is why importance has been given to the compulsory education in the country. There are many classes of people in the country. One is industrialist, the rich people. Their children study in foreign countries. Second is middle class people and their children study in good schools, convents, if they have money, otherwise they get basic education in villages and then come to cities. Third is that which is backward, agricultural labourer and farmers, who are poor, earn daily bread. The Government has made arrangements for compulsory education for their children.

You can discuss the compulsory education and the facilities and schemes started by the Government whole day. Today why the son of IAS become IAS, son of doctor become doctor, son of engineer become engineer, we have to think it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)* Because he is capable economically. ...*(Interruptions)* Son of a political leader always become politician. ...*(Interruptions)* It depends on his capability. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This has always been debated in the House that India cannot be a developed country until the education in the country is made uniform. Always such suggestions have been made. Today, education method is separate in rich and poor. We have to abolish this method. Uniform and compulsory education law have to be introduced in the country only then our society will be educated fully. The state wise figures of education defers from one to other. Kerala and South Indian states take lead in this matter. Thereafter, North India is lagging behind because of its conditions. I will not go in detail. The job opportunities are also shrinking. All the work is being done on contract basis in every department. India is called the youth power country where 65 percent people are under 35 years of age. India is young and if we are looking towards the 21st century, then a uniform education system should be there in India.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday entire house asked a question from the Government about the situation of hilly areas of North- Eastern States. Shri Arjun Meghwal ji is sitting here, he talked about the desert of Rajasthan and said we are too much backward in technical education. Every State has its own geological conditions. The rate of literacy is different.



The opportunity of employment are there. The infrastructure is different.

Mr. Chairman, during the year 2012, we thought that we will get job in the core sectors like IT, financial services, telecom or hospitals, but the employment in these sectors are reduced. The main reason behind it is the categorization of education and that is why only the children of educated, rich, economically capable people go to these sectors and the children of poor people, whose children get education in villages cannot compete with them for employment in these sectors. I think they can get employment as class fourth and thereafter upto class three. The children of economically capable people get the job as class I and class II.

Mr. Chairman, our demand is that there is lack of education in our Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and poor at the district headquarter level of the country. There should be arrangements for tribal schools for dalit, adivasi and backward class girls at every district headquarter level. It is necessary to provide girl hostels for development of the country and only then the country will be made educated. If we compare the boy and girl student, a boy is educated then a house will be made prosperous and a girl is educated then two houses will be made prosperous and educated. The education in the country is privatised and made commercial. We have to end this system with immediate effect, only then we could give importance to the education and achieve our target.

Mr. Chairman, I would strongly demand from the Government through you that education should be nationalised as the banks were nationalised by late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Similarly, the education should be nationalised to educate our society properly.

Earlier scholarship and fees were available to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We come from rural areas. When we talk to the children, they said that it was available earlier. People were anxious about it, but now they are not. They sometime get the scholarship and sometimes not. Governments comes and goes. We had to bear the deeds of the Governments. Therefore, we have to make maximum arrangements for scholarship and compensation of fee for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, we have to provide them economic budget.

We have defined that the income should be below five lakh for eligibility of education loan. The student of middle

income group can educate their children by raising such loan. The sum of scholarship is very low. You will say that is a state subject, State Government should look into this matter. But until you increase the education budget of the States, how can we achieve the target. Education loan should be interest free. If weaker sections like SCs, STs raise loan for education, it should be interest free, only then they can get higher education.

Dual education policy will have to be abolished. Commercialisation of education will have to be stopped with immediate effect. There is need to give special importance to the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are deprived of this benefit. We will have to make arrangement of primary, middle and higher education for the children of all categories, whether they are rich or poor only then our objective could be achieved.

We have tilted more towards English. The medium of education should be our national language Hindi. We should make efforts in this direction. I remember there was a time when English was compulsory in PSC. The educated children of rural areas were not able to qualify and therefore could not enter class-II or class-I category of posts... *(Interruptions)*. Pandey ji was saying that it was the norm in their time. I would like to thank Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadavji for abolishing the compulsion of English language and promoting Hindi. The children from rural areas started coming in PSC services in the State. We will have to do this. Adhir Ranjan ji, please sit down. Now you have become Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Hon. Member speak. Don't interrupt him.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: That is what I am saying that they should be economically strong, whosoever be may be. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Kumar ji please address the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I do not criticize other languages. They can be taken as elective subject. I never criticize. You make it elective subject. Those who want to study, they can. We don't have any problem in this regard... *(Interruptions)*. The competitive examination of the State on the basis of the achievements of vocational education, schools and colleges should be promoted only then we would

be able to achieve our goal. Even today there is shortage of 40 per cent teachers in our Central Universities. I read in newspapers that yesterday a delegation met Sonia Gandhiji. There is shortage of about 4 thousand teachers in higher education which we have to fill. I would like that you should fill their posts through a special drive. Now you made arrangement and appointed teachers on contract. You take the case of Shiksha Mitra. If you see, the Shiksha Mitra or Shiksha Mitra in rural areas are teaching honestly and diligently. The regular teachers there are not taking much interest. Because Shiksha Mitra are not treated as Government servant, they receive honorarium. All the work is left to them. Today the need is that the Shiksha Mitra, who are teaching honestly and have qualification should be classified and be given an opportunity of Government job and equivalent salaries. That is what Uttar Pradesh Government is going to do. A big difference can be seen in the matter of attendance in urban and rural colleges. We will have to think why this gap is there. The attendance of those with resources is a more and attendance of poor students is low. They are not able to study. It is the main reason of their absence. If we see the figures, in the year 2011-12, 126 districts were identified where less than sixty per cent children taking admission in schools could continue their study why it is so whereas you have made arrangements. You would say that our public representatives should also cooperate and the State Governments will also see to it. We also randomly visit the primary schools. But secondly I would like to indicate that our private schools are providing better education than the Government schools. In a way the arrangement which you make in Government schools you should also do in private schools...*(Interruptions)*. They get honorarium. They should also be given salaries at least at such a level that they could teach honestly. The teachers of Government schools think, whether they teach or not, they will get their salary at the end of month. But we should also think about the teachers at private schools who teach honestly or get lesser honorarium.

Today 72 per cent children are anaemic. It is the reason, the children do not go to schools, they have no interest in studies. Hon. Ministers, Sir, you Human Resource Development Ministry is linked with health, it is connected with Labour Ministry. If you coordinate all these ministries, then I think we can provide better education. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is lack of nutrition in them.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes, they lack in nutrition. They are victims of malnutrition. That is why we started midday meal scheme. Pandey ji has spoken in detail about midday meal. I do not want to go into that. Even today 44 per cent children are underweight. There are many such reasons. If we see the overall situation of India, two third children of less than five years of age are victims of malnutrition. If the children are not healthy, they cannot take interest in their studies. They shirk studies and run away from it. They lack zeal to know something. It is a fact and a matter of shame that every fourth person of the world is hungry. We will have to look into it. The children are victims of malnutrition they don't have any interest in studies. They abandon their studies in between. We will have to think about it. If we see the figures, if the mortality rate of new born is three in our neighbouring countries, it is 47 in our country.

Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that the education system in our country is not at all uniform. You have made so many boards- There is CBSE board, ICSE board, there is separate board for UP, other States have separate boards, Every board has different syllabus, their books are separate. There is so much burden on children which they carry to school on their shoulders. From Class-I till higher education there should be uniform syllabus throughout the country. The burden on children is a matter of concern. We should reduce the gap of English Hindi medium. The compulsion of English will have to be done away. The arrangement of midday meal will have to be made not only in Government schools but in private schools also. Because all the children are same, there should not be any discrimination between the children of private schools and Government schools.

Sir, I would demand that free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 18 years be included in the Right to Education Act, 2009. It is necessary to remind that children should be implemented education by adopting this definition in the United Nation Universal Declaration for the Rights of Children, Indian Juvenile Justice Act, 2009 and Amended Act 2006 etc. 6 per cent of the GDP or 20 per cent of the Government Budget be spent on education. Alongwith, 50 per cent of the above amount be spent on basic education. To ensure the quality of education, permanent and trained fulltime teachers be appointed instead of para-teachers and untrained teachers. After implementing Right to Education Act, Child Labour Prohibition and Exchange Act, 1986 may be amended immediately and it should be made Child Labour Prohibition Act to ascertain the quality of education in Right to Education Act measuring indicators be included in it, so

that the parents and the other people of society could be able to monitor the quality of education. By taking the central schools as base, the standard of Kendriya Vidyalayas be maintained for quality of education in all other Government schools. To ensure the Right to Education, Rajya Bal Adhikar Sanrakshan Ayog be decentralised at block level. National Children Right Protection Commission and State children Right Protection Commission needs to be given Judicial Rights. With the regulation of private schools, provision should be made for uniform education for all UP Government has made a demand to the Central Government in the field of education to release the remaining amount of 2011-12 of central share under Universal Education Campaign and the period for appointment of trained teachers be extended upto 31st March, 2015 for which a demand of Rs. 2346.8 crore has been made. On the other hand a provision of Rs. 4006 crore has been made for making assistance available for establishing new universities in nine divisions of UP and for making payment of arrears to the teachers as per the sixth revised pay scales. A demand of Rs. 5267 crore has been made for setting up Government Industrial Training Institutes for providing vocational training. A demand for Rs. 4100 crore has been made for increase in honorarium to instructors under ICD scheme conducted under National Higher Education Campaign, tablets, PCs and laptops to boy and girl students free of cost uniforms and textbooks to the students of all secondary schools and to include non-Government schools under the campaign. Through you, I request the Government to consider it seriously. I am making the demand for UP but the other States who have made demand for education provision should also be made for them for uniform and good education. This will strengthen our education system. The nationalisation of education is also necessary. Only then India would be educated and make development. With this, I conclude my speech.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, today we are discussing a serious subject of uniformity and essentiality of education. A senior and Hon. Member of Samajwadi Party Shri Shailendra Kumar has expressed his views. I think it is a favourable opportunity for the Parliament, that today we are discussing a serious and complex subject of education system. It is an essential subject for a diverse country like India. I on behalf of my Party would like to express my views on this subject.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the population of the country is about 125 crores. A large chunk of this population comprises of youths. The education is imbibed in ancient culture of our

country. When we talk of our country, it is a country where worship of knowledge is a tradition. There are many other cultures in the world, but it is only our culture where Mother Sarasvati is worshipped as the goddess of learning. It is our culture that we accord top priority to education in our lives.

Our ancient heritage, whether it is Takshila University or Vikramshila or Nalanda, these used to be the international centres of learning students from other countries would come here for education. I feel proud in repeating Late Rajiv Gandhi gave a new philosophy at the time of formation of the New Education Policy, 1986. Till that time it was the general perception that our large population is actually our weakness and a challenge for us. Deviating from this general perception, he said that it is our biggest power and we would be able to develop our human resources in a better way and establish a knowledge based society.

Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya had rightly said "The fate of India is taking shape in its classes". Our nation building and our success depends on the quality and quality of those passing out of schools and colleges. It is a big thing that today we got this historic opportunity that we move forward through our education policy in giving right and positive direction and giving better dimensions to the creativity of our youth population.

At the time of independence only 14 per cent people was literate. Today the rate of literacy has increased to 60 per cent. I would also like to tell that in 1961, the literacy rate amongst scheduled castes was 10.27 per cent. In 1991, it increased to 37 per cent. In the same way the literacy rate among scheduled tribes was 8.5 per cent in the year 1961. In 1991, it increased to about 30 per cent. But despite that today a drastic thinking is needed in the field of education. It is because I am from rural background. I feel, there is no coordination between our rural life calendar and our educational calendar.

Our country is an agrarian country and we cannot work in the manner, some other countries work. They have done it according to their climate. They cannot run schools in winter, therefore, they have made different time table of their vacations and academic session. But we also follow that time table. A farmer needs his son in the field in the months of June, July, August. But at that time the academic session starts. We should seriously think about it so that our daily life calendar has some coordination with our academic session calendar.

The second thing I want to say specifically here is that what should be the basis of our education? Our education should be inclusive, our education system should have extension and our education should be qualitative. No one is bothered about quality today. Today, in the field of education, different-different type of cadre educate. We may go to any government school of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' it is a matter of happiness that we are linking crores of children with schools through mid-day-meal. But at the same time, I want to tell that whenever we go to school and ask the child to write his name, he draws blank. The child is not self-confident. The discrimination starts with the child from the school itself. I gathered information in many schools in my Parliamentary constituency and found that discrimination grows. All the work of mid-day-meal is handled by the women of a special category. The food is not served to all at a time sitting in a line in the school. Children who sit in the front row belong to a special class and the children who sit in the back rows, we can clearly understand from their surnames that what type of discrimination is going on in the school premises. There should be no scope for such type of discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I myself is a women and a member of Parliament. I want to speak about education of girls. In most of our Bal-Bharti books there are two pictures. I have seen it carefully that one picture is of a boy and the other is of a girl. After a boy it is written that Ram goes, goes to school. But after the picture of a girl it is written that Rama goes, prepare food. This means that we want to tell from the school education that the place of a girl and a woman is in the kitchen, their work is to prepare food. She is not supposed to go to school and college. There are one-two examples like Kalpana Chawla but she cannot reach upto that level. In my opinion, it should completely be stopped.

Hon'ble Shailendra ji spoke about national language. I want to say that I am originally Tamil speaking, but I was born in Madhya Pradesh and treat Hindi my own language and I can express my views in Hindi only. I am of the opinion that English can be a skill but English cannot be a medium of our education. We can learn it as a language because we have to become competitive at international level, our people have to go ahead. But if the primary education is not in mother tongue, the child becomes crammar. Child is unable to see the path ahead and so our education system will depend more on memory instead of understanding and we cannot go forward. Our education system completely test our memory and not our understanding. "Alexander had fought with Porus,

if they fought, what should I do". Our students ask because they are confused because they are told that they have to cram it. Therefore, we should give attention towards it also.

Our 'Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalyas' have set a fine example in rural areas. These schools are importing good education, quality education and in free atmosphere. I would like to request the Minister of Human Resources that there should be expansion of Navodaya Schools. Open Navodaya Schools at every block. You conceived a concept of model schools, you have announced model schools, you have also announced model colleges, but this has not been implemented so far. I am happy to know that in a reply to a question you yourself have said that only few model schools have since been opened. My request is that the number of these schools may be increased.

The second thing I want to say is that our educational institutes are closed. We do not hope that sun micro system is standford university network i.e. a university to such a big company and it can work about the discovery of a software, but our educational institutes are linked with their old administrative structure. The budget we approve today for schools and colleges reaches schools upto February-March. After that there is cover up of things take place and a utilization certificate is sent to you. Because of the laxity of administrative structure and red tapism you are not able to make free the centre of knowledge. You are unable to give opportunities to people of going there and work. I want to tell you this also that all the private schools and colleges which are functioning, the colleges are running their show by installing one day set. When your inspection team goes there, everything in available there on rent. They demonstrate those things and certification is done on that basis and the next day nothing is available to students, it is very necessary that our pending laws, in which you want to regulate the recognition should not be optional. It should be compulsory for all. I would like to request you that bring accreditation bill at the earliest, so that at least one standard will be established and all people will get the opportunity to think one type education system. Otherwise, the position is that if you go to forty kilometers far, the condition of college there will be that its roof leaks, no pure drinking water is available there, there is no separate rooms for girls and on the other hand there are St. Stephens, SRCC like colleges in the capital. If two different type of graduates pass out from such college, how they will see eye to eye with the world and how can they go forward. There is need to do appropriate arrangement in this regard.

I express my thanks to the ministry that they have started scholarship. You have started one Kendriya Vidyalaya in every state. It is a very welcome step. I am grateful to you for it. You have also thought of and initiated women education through Kasturba rural girl's hostel. At the same time I would also like to state that 1250 new universities have been opened in China during the last five years whereas we have 611 Universities today. Unless we have 1500 Universities, we cannot achieve gross admission ratio of 15 per cent in the year 2015. Even today only seven to eight per cent students reach upto college level because education discriminates at school level itself. The weight of school bags has been mentioned. Apart from it, education examination system and education based on memory do not allow to go forward. Therefore, it is necessary that we extend and spread education, but also try to give full attention towards its quality.

The last thing I would like to say about the system of examination. In more than 50 per cent universities, such is the system of education that nobody knows as to when the time table for the examination would be issued. At several places the things have reached to such an extent that the examination process of a particular year is not completed even when the time of next year's examination has come. Besides this, our system of examination is not fully transparent. Recently even the High Court has given such verdict under RTI. Here I would like to submit that since our childhood we have been hearing and we were told to learn from our mistakes. But how can we learn if our mistakes are not pointed out? I would like to request you that our children should be given the copy of their answer sheets so that they can understand as to where and what mistakes they have committed and they can improve their performance for a better attempt next time.

One thing more I would like to mention that in view of the time to come, it is necessary that our educational institutions focus on research and experiments. Without it we cannot go ahead. I would also like emphasize that our centres of education should be free from all types of narrow thinking and they should inculcate a scientific approach. There should not be any politicalisation through the educational curriculum otherwise with the Government of a particular ideology in a State, the poetic compositions on Nehru suddenly disappear from the syllabus. In my own State, such efforts had been made. Therefore, I would like to say that education curriculum should be completely free from politics and a uniform system of education which may create and propagate a scientific approach, should be implemented everywhere.

In the end, I would like to say one thing that John Linon had said in one of his lines that the mother of a children asked him as to what he wanted to be in his life and told him that the aim of his life should be [English] 'One should be happy'? [Translation] When that child was given an assignment in his school, he was asked as to what he would like to be after twenty years. He wrote [English] 'I want to be happy'. The teacher told him that he had not been able to understand his assignment. The child told that he had not been able to understand only his assignment but the teacher had not been able to understand the life.

Therefore, our educational campus should be the centres of learning to free us from the intellectual bias and centres of propagation of scientific approach. Such a system of education should be implemented which may imbibe our diversities. All these points I wanted to make before you. Thanks.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. At first I would like to mention that I had given a notice under Rule 193 in which I had not said anything about the uniform system of education but I had said as to how the system of education should be improved. However, it does not matter, we can also do both these things simultaneously. Just now it has been said that there should be a uniform system of education while I had said as to how we can make improvements in the system of education because if we speak of it or some such law like today's RTI enactment comes in, We shall have to keep it in our mind that education is a State subject. So from the Centre, we can give some directions. ...*(Interruptions)* and those directions should also be that of all India level because India is a nation and from that angle. ...*(Interruptions)* Even the microphone requires improvement. ...*(Interruptions)* Amplifier should be improved. There should be a proper medium.

You had also spoken about the uniform system of education and Meenakshi also had supported it. My point is that we cannot here enact such a law at the Centre to be followed by the States though we have enacted a new Right to Education Act. Even the States have their own systems but there can be some common things. Why should there be common things? There should be some such policy in the field of education which we should follow and that should also go to the States because we believe that education is not mere the knowledge of words. Only alphabetical knowledge or bookish knowledge is not the objective of education. It should develop a person and make him a man

of good and strong character, educated and physically and mentally developed person who can contribute in the nation-building in future. Not only I have said it, even the Prime Minister had said about the Right to Education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Like education, even microphone should be improved.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Sir, what is the main objective of education. We believe and as a knowledgeable person, you also know that 'Vidya Dadati Vinayam, Vinayadyam Dadati Paatratam. Patratvadhanam apnauti Dhanat dharm tatah sukham'. In this couplet, the last line is very important as it tells us as to why all these things are to be achieved. Today's system is [English] eat, drink and be marry. No, it is not for that. [Translation] Dharma as you and we know it, is not a system of worship but a feeling a goodness and welfare and that of purity of character. With this feeling, we can make everyone happy. That is a quality. I was reading the words of the Prime Minister, he had said [English] We are committed to ensuring that all children, irrespective of gender and social category, have access to education. [Translation] To this point it is correct as he tells about the Right to Education. Then he says- [English] An education that enables them to acquire the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes necessary to become responsible and active citizens of India [Translation] The same thing I was saying that we shall have to keep in our mind the basic objective of education and from that angle, we shall have to decide certain things and form a policy with uniformity. How should be our education? I completely agree with it. When we talk of elementary education, on one hand, it is said that a child upto the age of five to six years should not be taught anything and he is not to be given any book in his hand because even otherwise he becomes wise while hearing stories from his grandma or lullabies from his mother. But, on the other hand, today we send away our two or two and half year child to nursery school and begin to ask as to why the child has attained the age of one or one and half year but has not been able to write anything. That is a different thing.

Sir, the first thing is and it is a reality that whatever a child learns, learns very fast in his mother tongue. I am also a promoter of primary education. I believe that the primary education should be given in one's mother tongue. It should be our effort that elementary education is given in one's mother tongue so that a child can imbibe the sanskaras of his family. One thing more which is common that we build a personality through education. Therefore, moral education which is called

value that forms an attitude, should be essentially given in the schools. I believe that there is nothing like Bhagvakaran or Saffornisation. Everybody wants that his son becomes a good boy. When we take Ram as our ideal, then to my mind, there is nothing religious about saffornisation. Which mother does not want that her child should be like Ram and which wife won't want that she gets husband like Ram? We take it quality-wise. Therefore, moral education is very necessary. One example I would like to give here for the people of my age who might have heard some stories of that sort. Even today I remember a story of Baba Bharti's Horse. Perhaps you also must have read that story. The horse of Baba Bharti was not mere a story for us. In the end of that story, one thing is said, 'do not tell anybody that how you have ditched me and have stolen my horse.' I am a weak person, let it be told to the people and they come to know about it. But if they come to know that in a particular guise you had stolen my horse and you had done that thing in the guise of a disabled and, handicapped and the poorest person. I had gone to help you and you have taken away my horse. So, do not tell anybody otherwise nobody will trust in poor people. Nobody will trust- on handicapped people. This is the essence of this storey. This is the matter of moral education. Apart from this, there are so many stories like Abu khan's goat and other. I mean to say that moral education is necessary for us. So many problem come in our front. But moral education is very important.

Besides, I would like to say that it is necessary for the people to know the history. Just now you said correctly that Sikandar had fought with pouras, than what should I do. But it is very necessary to have the correct knowledge of history on all India history. We had many such personalities like chenamma of South, Obua. We say if 'Shiva' was not there, than all were undergone ' Sunnat'. We know the storey of Shivaji Maharaj. North Indians do not know that he is our model or South Indian do not know about Queen Gedinalu or do not know our correct history of independence struggle. There were so many struggle took place. There were revolutionaries and Mahatama Gandhi, Bhagat Singh and Lokmanya Tilak was also there. Today you must have read in the newspapers that a question was asked in commission in Jammu-Kashmir that who was not terrorist out of these four. Just see the negativity of the question, it is the matter to think over the examination system. Who is not terrorist out of them. It means that rest three are terrorist. One name out of them is Lokmanya Tialk ji. Whether the people of Jammu and Kashmir do not know about Lokmanya Tilak. Perhaps the questioner

must be a scholar or he did not know about Lokmnya Tilak, this question was framed deliberately. Shame on him, immediate action should be taken on this issue. But I am saying that education should provide correct knowledge of history. Education system should be improved accordingly. All must know, South Indians should know, Assamese should know who the Ashlaquallah Khan was, who Guru Govind Singh ji was, who scarified his four sons on his own existence of the country, on the existence of his religion. So connect knowledge of history is necessary, which build character among our children. If children get knowledge, than this question does not arise. But we create boredom while imparting knowledge. So, it is necessary to provide correct knowledge to the children. Let me told the incident of my own house when my children asked me that we have read in our syllabus that Akbar was a great King, than what about Maharana Pratap?. We should reply such questions of our children time-to-time. That is why I said that correct history of our India is important and from here we can create a uniform policy. You have talked about the education system. We can create a uniform policy from here. But it does not mean that States do not have freedom, it should be maintained.

What we have done today? I will come to the right of education. We made an act and thought that we had done a very big work. I would like to say that when we think about uniform education system, than we have to keep in mind that we have already accepted in our Parliament the tri-language formula under the constitution. Sanskrit is an important language out of them. Today, we are forgetting the Sanskrit. If we want to give full knowledge of history to our children, than the knowledge of Sanskrit is very essential. Otherwise as today we feel sorry to see the condition of our society.

We have divided the great persons, deities and gurus in castes. Who will celebrate the Valmiki Jayanty, the Valmiki society. I asked why? Whether Valmiki is not a model for my children? Is it not model for my children that how he became Rishi Valmiki. It is our thinking. I do not know the situation in Uttar Pradesh? There we are divided at large scale? Here I have seen that on Lord Krishna's Janmashtami the leaders of yadav community raised big posters. I asked who have given Lord Krishna to Yadav Society? Is he not for others? The reason is knowledge of our culture. We are going away from Sanskrit. I am not saying this, but the judges are saying. In 1994 the Supreme Court of India has taught the importance of Sanskrit language and said saving the culture of a nation

is also a national responsibility as saving the borders of a country. Safety of border is not enough. There is also slackness in this matter. You must remember that during the debates in Parliament, it was told the we have lost a part of Tibbet. Than it was told that not a single leaf of grass is produced there. That time our Lohiaji replied. However I will not quota him. But he said that not only the border of the country, but the saving the culture is also a national responsibility. The study of Sanskrit for Indians is done for the safety of cultural heritage also. If Sanskrit is ignored, the flow of our culture will dry. This was said by two Judges at that time. We have to keep these things in out mind.

We have passed the bill right to education. We have said with enthusiasm, but what next? Whether we have done something for working children. Every child should go to school. But what arrangement have been made. What is the budget for that? I will not go in details. I give example of Madhya Pradesh. Times and again demands were made. But the funds are not given for the construction of school buildings as requirement.

**17.00 hrs.**

The money released is provided in strange manner. That is why I said the states should be given some rights. Mr. Minister, It is a reality that funds are given from here for one room under the 'Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan'. I many a times go to the villages. The condition of villages is very poor and villagers give last importance to education. They say that talk about our agriculture. Their saying is but natural that talk about the reforms in our villages.

I am telling that one room in provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and I don't know as to what rules are made from here, I go in village and you people would have experienced that as per our imagination school building should be together. But somewhere in corner or in the middle a small room looks constructed. I ask what is this, then they tell that this room has been constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. When I asked, why it has been built like this, can it not be constructed together with whole building, then they told no, it has to be built like this because it has to be shown. Rest of the school building is good, State Government has given money for that building and for this room, only three lakh rupees have been given, only such type of room can be built in three lakh rupees, therefore it has been built separately. What is this system? I would like to ask as to why required budget has not been provided for it? Whatever you had mentioned in Right to

Education, full budget is not being provided and you say that all these things should be there in four or five years. You say that every child should go to school, we also want that it should be so. But, in fact, I say that we have taken no care of the education of working children. Just now it is being discussed that a teacher's son becomes teacher, doctor's son become doctor and Politician's son becomes politician but it is not so. But in fact it is a system in our country that if someone is artisan, someone is potter then potter's son helps his father since childhood. If we think that he should progress in the same work or while doing his same work or helping his father, should get education, should go to school and make study, then how can we help him, whether we have thought for him or talked about vocational education? As I was saying reform should be made through Right to Education law. A campaign should be launched that every child should be sent to school but don't take every child to school by holding his/her figure. Our Bhuria ji comes elected from Adivasi area. These people live isolated in far flung areas. When we talk about rural girls, Meenakshiji you would have experienced. I am saying that do not take each and every child to school holding his/her finger, what facilities we have provided, what we have thought about infrastructure? When we go in the villages, the ladies talk to us when we asked them as to why their girl is not going to school, then they say that now their girl has grown up, now she cannot go to school. Girl grows up when she enters in fifth or sixth standard. Because there is no facility in school, there is no bathroom in the school, if bathroom has not been built properly, there is a lot of problems, school is far away, now girl has become young, we cannot send her at short distance, even two kilometers away. Therefore, I say that nothing will happen merely saying right to education. We will also have to think as to what is its accessibility? We have just left on the States that they should do it, nothing will happen in this way. I would like to add one thing more, whether any increase has been made in education budget, I don't think it would have ever been increased by more than two or three per cent. Today is the same situation. As per your law, the essential budget should be 40 thousand crore rupees per annum. Whether such amount is being provided, are you giving to the States? You are talking about training. Sports should be included in school curriculum. What reforms I am talking about is very essential. There is no sports teacher in the school, there is shortage of teachers. We have never talked for ensuring play grounds in the school. This is the subject of States that schools are running in single room. It should be checked and implemented strictly. ... (Interruptions) But I say that sports should be made important part of education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yoga education should also be compulsory.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: It is quite correct. I say that education should be like that which can develop the personality of child. He/she should not be provided only with knowledge of letter and with regard to knowledge of letter you talk of safforonization and say that we have so degraded that we have grown up saying 'G' for Ganesha, you have also grown up saying 'G' for Ganesha but now we will say no, no, it became saffronization, if we write 'G' for Gadha (Donkey) then our child will become only Gadha... excuse me. ... (Interruptions) Whether we would not think with this view but letter has its own sacrament. That is "Akshar" (letter), that is not a thing to be damaged, therefore, it also inculcates among children carrying sacrament. I talk to make sports the part of curriculum because you said that it included yoga education. Yoga does not teach any religion. It makes the children somewhere mentally strong. That's why I am talking to make the sports a main part of the education, if we think with a view of reform.

One more thing is that when we talk about education, then five or six thing should invariably be found there—teachers in sufficient number, drinking water, toilet, library, these things are disappearing. Today it is said children should read the books other than their syllabus. I am not just saying for nothing. We are sitting here today. We all know that at some place or the other reading of books other than syllabus is a compulsory phenomenon. I would like to add one thing more that a new additional thing has been started and it is much in practice in private schools. They give a reference book i.e. a science book, a syllabus of science and I would like to say Meenakshi ji also that she should also see it, it is happening in Madhya Pradesh also. They give two or three reference books. Alright that reference book should be there but what is the need of reference book for the students of 10th standard? I have known it just surprisingly in my house because my grandson is studying in 10th standard. He told that he had written nothing that day. I asked why it was so then he said- Dadi, all the questions were from reference books? It is also a nexus somewhere. It is being done to give importance to reference books. It should be taken care of necessarily. I was talking about library where children enrich their general knowledge by reading different kinds of books.

It increases interest among children and their character is strengthened. In addition to this there should be laboratories in the schools.



I would conclude after saying one thing. You have made a provision of mandatory promotion to next class in the right to education. That too upto 10th class. It should be considered that the concept of mandatory class promotion is for the weaker students to take them to general level through special efforts. You talked about some continuous Comprehensive Evaluation System. I have some difficulty in understanding this Comprehensive Evaluation System because the poor teacher perform ten duties. When elections will come he will do election duty and then census duty. We demand that this should be discontinued. How it will be done, we will have to think over it. How it is possible, at present we are talking about college education and standard thereof. The American President says that the education system here is making their children weak, therefore the children from India are getting good jobs in his country. Whether we want to help Barack Obama by bringing this system here in our country. Our other Minister Shashi Tharoor ji is sitting here. What will happen in future? He said in one of his speeches but he was talking about higher education. But the basis of higher education is this system only. The beginning will be from here only. We will continue to promote them upto tenth class. We do not know as to whether he has learned something or not. Has he the knowledge of 'Ga-Ma-Bha-Ana' or not? We will continue to promote him. You said in the beginning of your speech which was alright, but where from you will start? You have said that the big companies which take graduates they are not upto the mark. You talked about Indian Companies and you went to the programme of FICCI. You said that they will have to be given training. *[English]* You said our university system simply is not producing enough well educated graduates to meet the need of Indian companies today. *[Translation]* This is your version only. This you said about higher education. You discuss this in your Ministry that if we will start this in the beginning of the system then how it will do. Therefore, I have to say this only that you are talking about infrastructure, physical structure. This you should leave to states and facilitate them. You help them and give them budget. But the basic thing to be considered for education which we have not done is that what should be the norms *[English]* for minimum quality of education. *[Translation]* We stress on quantity that every child should come. But when we will not give attention to the quality and not make education system as value based and make the children as good citizens, our system will not become meaningful. We should keep this in mind.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Sir, I am

grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the subject of uniform education in the country raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar ji.

Sir, I was hearing very attentively the speeches of Bhai Shailendra Kumar ji, Sumitra Mahajan ji and sister Natrajan ji.

Sir, education is the first pivot and first step of development for any country and society. It is also said in our shastras that 'vidya viheen: Pashu' means who is without education his life is like animals. Today hon. Minister is present here and many schemes and systems are being run this country regarding education. Mr. Minister is contemplating to do many things in this regard. He is trying to give new direction to the country and we all are with him in this. But this country is divided into two parts, one category is of riches and other is of poor. The education system is also divided into two axis. One is education through Hindi medium and other is through English medium. In villages the poor families and common families resides and high level families also reside. The family system is also divided into three categories. One is of high class families whose wards goes to model schools, English medium schools and good schools. The medium level families sent their wards to normal schools. The third category is of these people whose number is very high and they are poor, farmers, labourers, jhuggi-jhonpari dwellers. Their wards get their education after facing many difficulties.

Sir, education has also two streams. One is to be literate and other is to be educated. There is one movement in villages "School Chalo". Rallies are being organised. Children go to school and they are being provided the system of mandatory education. But with great regret it has to be said that the situation of education in those villages is very pitiable. Incidentally, I come from village and had been a teacher also by profession. Sir, I have full knowledge about education. We have Hindi as our mother tongue in our country. But the poor man in the villages who does not have two ends meal also wants that his ward should get education through English medium. He takes loan to sent his child to school and make all efforts to provide good education to his child. But it is very unfortunate that his dreams remain unfulfilled. He do not get success providing education to his children.

Sir, children are victim of malnutrition. They are burdened with the books due to present syllabus. Many a times discussions have been done on the syllabuses. Sumitra Mahajan ji has told about it in detail. I do not want to go into that. But definitely want to say that what is our thinking? How

we have to take our country toward literacy. When a boy gets education we educate one person only whereas when a girl child gets education we educate two families. Even today the percentage of girl education is less in the villages. Their girls are not able to go to schools due to some reasons. One is differential education system- good education, medium level education, low level education. At one side there are posh buildings, all faculties available and model schools where donation is taken. Their parents have more money to give when asked. On the other side, there are such families who wish that their children should get education and that too good education but there is no system for that. Schools are in there in villages, but teachers are not available there. They do not have instruments. No toilets and libraries. They are deprived of facilities. What type of education we want to provide? What type of society we want to make? How we can uplift our country upto the time this division will remain? There should be improvement in the education system and uniformity in that. These two things are necessary. There is need of improvement in education, examination system and these activities. When we go to villages, with great regret we have to say that there are also such families who want to take loan from banks to fulfil their aspirations. When they go to banks for this purpose they have to face many difficulties and they do not get loan. Their talented children are deprived of the education.

Sir, this is the era of competition in the country. We talk about computer. Today small children in every home have the knowledge of computer and they want it. When we used to get education we used to learn plus- minus, multiplication and decimals. Today all these things have come into computer. Today all those things have become obsolete. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, on the one hand, I speak about reforms in education and on the other hand talk about the harassment of children, attention may be given towards this also. Sometime in the publicity of 'Sarva siksha abhiyan' it is shown that some child is picking up plastic items. Teachers in some school are taking his name, then his attention diverts there. Children want to study, but they have compulsions, they are unable to go to school. Somewhere, there is news of their exploitation, sometimes it is published in the newspapers that a girl has been misbehaved and she jumped from some roof.

Chairman Sir, I would like to say through you that the

mother tongue of our country is Hindi. People suffer from inferiority complex, we have studied in villages through Hindi medium, we also feel sometime. When we go in south, when we travel by some train or flight and want Hindi newspaper, it is not made available to us. We were given only English newspaper. When we were in our student life, PCs examination were conducted in English. We could not take the examination, though we wanted to. These things need to be reformed in education. There was BSP government in our state. They said various type of schemes. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You finish now.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: There was Joyotiba Fule Yojana, Mahamaya Yojana. The schemes are going on today also. So far as the education reform are concerned, compulsory education is concerned, there I would like to draw your attention and also of Mr. Minister towards two-three points that there should be uniform education system in the country. The gap between English and Hindi be removed. The compulsion of English should also be removed. Our mother tongue is Hindi. It should become medium of education. If someone wants, he can get education in some other languages also.

Chairman Sir, I will say the last thing that in non-aided schools in villages teaching is done. Children are there, discipline is there, but teachers there do not get adequate salary, they should also be given adequate salary. As you have said that where moral education is given, exercise is done, we should give Yoga education also there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdish Sharma ji, you speak meaningful.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Chairman Sir, when you are in the chair, everything will come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jagdish Sharma ji.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: That is the virtue of your practice. Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving me time to speak. Discussion is being held on a very important subject here—Uniform education. Great leader of this country, Dr. Rammanohar lohiya was born here. His slogan was—"Raja ho ya bhangi ki Santan, sab ko shiksha ek saman". Today, his slogan has become a slogan only. Today education is imported according to one's status. There are two types of schools, government schools and English medium convent schools. I come from village and I studied in village. I have gone to high school after walking seven kilometers on foot.

One can remember teachers of that time. There is Patna University in Bihar. It was a renowned university of its time and I have been a student of science college there. There a boy studied in village, go to college after walking seven kilometers on foot. I come from Bihar and even today a large number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. are from Bihar in the country and government schools have contributed a lot in it. Dr. Shrikrishna was the first chief minister of Bihar. He opened Netrahat School and the name of that Netrahat school is still alive today in the whole country and the world. Now what has happened. People are getting their children studied in government schools when they are helpless. Why such a situation has come in 30 years? People say that the best business today is to open a private school. Today, there is a saying that your child wear good shirt-pant, appoint teacher on a 1500-2000 rupees, speak a little English, get them boarded a school bus, people will think that their children are studying in a good school. In private schools teachers are like this.

I want to say to the central government that imparting education is their prime duty. You repeatedly say in your reply that education is a state subject, it is to be done by the state government. We have a federal structure in the country and there are two types of states in the country. On the one side there are developed states, Maharashtra and Gujarat which are said economic capital of the country and on the other side are Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarkhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, these are poor states. What formula you have made for these states that same amount will be given to Maharashtra, Gujarat and the same amount will be given to poor, backward states then how education can be imparted by states?

Through you, I want to say to the central government that you talk of common man (Aam adami), in Budget speech also you say that government is with common man, but where the common man lives? Common man is a farmer, a labourer, for whom you talk about vote Bank i.e. you will deposit money in their bank a/c to take their vote, what you have done for them so far? you have no scheme for them. If you are honest and you are concerned about common man, then what is the key to development. The key and medium of development is education. You are only conducting "Sarva shiksha abhiyan" from central government in village schools. You should give salary to teachers there and issue directions to state governments to hold condition and appoint teachers there on good salary.

What is happening in mid-day-meal today. You have engaged teachers for mid-day-meal. I also agree that mid-day-meal should be given to the children, they should get nutrient food, but what the teachers are doing today. Arrangements start at about 10 am, bring wood, bring godda, gas you have stopped. Moily Sahab is sitting here, he may please listen. Previously L.P.G. was used to made available, but you have stopped it. Now what is happening early in the morning? It is a winter season, the wood is wet. to make it dry you have to wait for sun. All boys are waiting for it. I want to make one request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speak on education.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Today, if you want to provide good meal in schools, prepare nutrient menu according to culture. You invite tender for that and arrange the supplier. Keep teachers away from that. If you want to go further. ...*(Interruptions)* give to N.G.O., whatever you do. I come from village.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please finish. Lot of time has been taken.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Sir, you please listen my speech. I am listening your views since childhood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Your book is also with me. Sir, we want to make a submission for it. Secondly, you allocate funds for buildings under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. Have you ever seen its estimates? How much high had gone the prices of bricks in your regime? You have set a model. Madam Sumitra Mahajan was rightly saying. Under which estimate the building in rupees three lakhs will be constructed? The conditions of the States are different. If you want to construct a building provide funds in bulk to the districts and prepare a package for building works though tender system. Spare teachers from it. People are fighting in villages.

So far the girl child education is concerned the Central Government has done a good work. Whatever the good work you do we speak about it. You open at least are Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each block. Your system of Navodaya Vidyalaya is well. Open it in every block. For women education there should be a Girls High School after every two three Panchayats in every block. It will be your revolutionary step. Nowadays polytechnic education, technical education and other educations are also given. I

would like to draw your attention to a point. You upgrade the middle school into High School. You have fixed a ceiling of 2 acres of land. You reduce that limit. Construct the building of the School in as much as the space is available, because the playgrounds are in almost all the villages separately. Relax the criteria of 2 acres for High School. Make it 10 katta or 15 katta. You have said about yoga, yoga and sports have close relations.

The playgrounds are today in every villages, but in the absence of their boundaries, they are being encroached frequently. The States have not that much resources. I come from Bihar. It is a poor State. The Bihar Government is doing very well on its own. It has brought cycle scheme alongwith other schemes. Provide it money for constructing boundary walls. You have given me time for it I thank you very much.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I welcome this discussion on education and uniform pattern of education brought forward by Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan. I welcome the young team in the HRD Ministry led by Shri Pallam Raju who is an engineer and trained MBA from the U.S. I would urge them firstly that let them give up the legalistic approach of his predecessor Shri Kapil Sibal. Shri Kapil Sibal is a brilliant lawyer. He thought that he could change education by bringing in laws. Most of the laws which were brought by him in Parliament have not been passed in the last three and a half years. That is not the way to change education. Shri Kapil Sibal thought that education could be controlled from the Centre. As Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan has correctly pointed out that education has essentially to be administered by the State. The Centre can help in advising them. Shri Kapil Sibal said that they would abolish exams up to Class 10. Ultimately, they were able to abolish exams only for CBSE. The class 10 exams remained everywhere. I would request the new HRD Minister to adopt a policy of consensus with the States. He should, through the Central Advisory Board on Education, bring about a consensus and then bring about a change. He need not be in a hurry to suddenly change education in the country.

Briefly, I would say that in the first three and a half decades of Independence, we followed a wrong policy on education. We built up an inverted pyramid. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was responsible for building the IITs, the national laboratories. But the primary education remained neglected in that period. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi who for the first time thought anew about education and brought about a new National Education

Policy, started the National Literacy Mission for removing illiteracy and also started the pace-setting Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district. I think, his initiative was a welcome. In the 90s, two important initiatives were taken to bring back dropouts into the primary school. One was by the Narasimha Rao's Government in introducing Mid-Day Meal and the second was by the NDA Government in introducing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. There is no doubt that the money from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has at least contributed to building one class room and one toilet in all the primary schools of the country.

Now it is time to give the educational structure a pyramidal structure with a broad base. It must benefit every boy and girl of this country. We have given them the Right to Education. But it must taper also to an apex. Higher education is not for everyone. Higher education should be limited. I have taught education in an undergraduate college for 35 years. I was a teacher of science. At the end of it, I feel it was an exercise in futility. Whatever skill I could impart to my students, that could get jobs to them after passing out. Only a few students went into post-graduation and maybe into teaching. The others whom I thought are medical representatives, clerks in Government offices and so on. All their education was lost.

The education must keep in touch with job needs. We must make people fit for jobs or it must be related to their lives. I have seen that just for the sake of prestige, we have established colleges in remote villages. There are paddy fields all round and we are teaching them Shakespeare. It has no meaning to them. Maybe, you need an agricultural college there. But colleges are mushrooming. There are 33,000 colleges in the country. The education that we give does not make them fit for jobs. It is time to urgently look into total vocationalisation of education starting from Class 8. In no advanced country of the world, normal students go for studies after Class 10th. In our country, people go to colleges because there are no jobs. So, they spend their time in the colleges. If they have proper jobs, they would not go to colleges. This is not the way.

Lastly, I want to say that education is for knowledge and is for developing skills. Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan correctly said that English is a skill that we ought to acquire. We have talked much about teaching in mother-tongue. I do not object to it. I will be happy to learn. But having studied in an English medium school, I feel that I am at an unfair advantage *vis-à-vis* the others. Why deprive the poor students of this advantage of learning and knowing English well? In Kolkata

today, most of the *sarkari* primary schools have no students because even a *rikshawalah* prefers to send his child to a school which teaches English. This is the demand of the market. So, how can you really dispense with English?

We must free education from our old concepts. Dr. Lohia was very good in his time like Jawaharlal Nehru was. But in today's time and age, in a globalised world where computers are ruling the roost, our children must be exposed to an international language.

Minister Pallam Raju was saying the other day that none of our universities feature in the top 200 universities in the world. We have 611 universities and 18 IITs. None of them is world class. The Prime Minister talked of creating world class universities. Indians have been proved to be the best teachers abroad. Why has the Prime Minister not been able to bring his friends Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and Jagdish Bhagwati back to India?

I would like to remind the House of our pre-Independence days when Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee as Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University brought to Calcutta University Sir C.V. Raman who became a Nobel Laureate, top scientists Dr. M.N. Saha, and Prof. S.N. Bose after whom Boson was named. Why are our universities not getting the best talent from all over the world? We must stop the inbreeding in education. Our universities must try and make themselves world class.

In higher education, nothing matters except excellence. All academic appointments must be made on merit only. There is no scope for politicisation in education. There is no scope for either saffronisation or redification of education. Education must be value neutral. But value education is important.

I think that a lot more discussion on education is necessary. As Brecht who said, "Hungry man, reach for the book, it is your weapon.", and as Paulo Freire who taught the poor people in the jungles of Latin America, we must develop the pedagogy of the oppressed. We must give the oppressed people of this country a new weapon in the shape of education.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a uniform educational pattern does not mean centralization of education. India is a country with diverse cultures, diverse social backgrounds and diverse social structures. So, what we can do is make some common guidelines which can be equal to all, but not as strictures to all States. That is because education is a subject in the Concurrent List meant both for the State and the Centre.

As regards a common uniform system of education, the first education policy of the country was framed in the year 1968 following the recommendation of Kothari Commission of 1964-1966. The Kothari Commission talked of a common school system and a neighbourhood school system.

In 1986, that is when the National Education Policy came, a uniform structure of school education and curriculum was thought of. As a result of that, we know that the 10+2 structure has been adopted by all the States. In the case of curriculum, the National Curriculum Framework of 1985 was framed and later on it was modified in 2005 which sought to identify certain essential levels of learning for all students, particularly basic knowledge of literature and science, and common social and human values. That does not mean that it is only a religious and spiritual learning but it is common human social values.

As Swami Vivekananda said in his time, education is the manifestation of the perfection in the man. That should be common to every State. That perfection should be created.

As regards the question of uniformity, it was stated in the 1986 policy that uniformity means universal access, universal enrolment, universal retention and universal achievement of quality education. So, DPEP programme came; SSA programme came; now, RMSA came. But the question is what should be the target. The target should be to achieve not only quality, but also quantity and equality. What is the picture now?

I will quote from the report of the HRD Ministry. In 2003, we had a dropout rate in primary school of 34.9 per cent; in upper primary, it was 52.8 per cent; in 2009-10, it was 62.6 per cent in secondary level. Two years back, NUEPA, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, brought out a figure stating that till today, in spite of so many programmes, we have a dropout rate in the primary level to the extent of more than 20 per cent and in upper primary, including elementary education, it is almost more than 45 per cent. This is the picture today.

In 2005, UNESCO brought out a report which talks about the present position of today. It says that India lacks infrastructure, there is teacher-absenteeism, high teacher-pupil ratio, and inadequate teaching materials and facilities, etc. Based on this, when we talk about universal retention and universal enrolment, the first thing is about funding. The Kothari Commission told that six per cent of the GDP and 10 per cent of the Budget should be spent on education. Kothari Commission said this in 1966. We are now in 2012. How

much are we spending on this? We are not able to reach that criterion. We need to think about this, and also about the textbook evaluation, etc.

Another important thing is this. We are ourselves making education as two parallel systems — one is education for the rich and another is education for the poor. In RTE, there is no scope for pre-primary education. What we ourselves are doing? Our children are going to pre-primary education. In the case of poor and backward class children, there is no scope for pre-primary education. We are telling that they should be sent to EECC, Early Education and Child Care, which is in ICDS. What is done in ICDS? [Translation] Raising slogans from there will education be imported, what will hopper to boys and hon. would it concrete with our boy? [English] This is the problem. My humble submission is this. We are talking about the poor. But I think, there should be an assessment of all the MPs, MLAs and MLCs of all the States, to find out how many of them are sending their children to the common neighbouring schools, and how many of them are sending their children to the private English medium schools. That should be surveyed. Without doing so, we cannot do anything. We have the basic structure of the country.

The Kothari Commission had pointed out this — if there is a parallel system, what will happen is, we will send our children to the elite schools and they will send their children to the poor school and there will be dropouts. That is why, we do not want privatization and commercialization of education. The Government had proposed that 6000 model schools will be built up — 3500 between the States and the Centre and 2500 under PPP mode. What will the private entrepreneurs do? They will make business out of that. So, we will encourage business in education, as if we are making education as a commodity. That cannot be done.

Rabindranath Tagore told *Jibone Jibonjog*—education means man-to-man relationship. That relationship can come only when we build our common school and neighbouring school system. Otherwise, we cannot do so.

Our country is facing the scourge of illiteracy. We are signatory to 1990 Thailand Declaration and we are signatory to 2000 Senegal-Dhaka Declaration. We have committed there that we shall remove the scourge of illiteracy by 2015. But how shall we do? Till today, what is the level of illiteracy rate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude your speech now.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: If we want to remove the scourge of illiteracy, what is needed is we need to encourage the admission of these children to the schools. That will be the place where the students will grow and then the scourge of illiteracy will be removed. So, we need to think in that line, to spend more funds on further education, think of having neighbouring schools; and that should be initiated by us; in our attitude and in our behaviour, we should do that; otherwise, we will talk about the poor and keep ourselves at a distance from the poor in separate schools.

That is why I say that uniformity means universal enrolment and universal achievement of quality education. Otherwise, we have no right to talk about the uniform education system.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I would like to thank my colleague, Shri Shailendra Kumar and our senior colleague Sumitra Mahajan ji for bringing about a discussion on a very important issue of the 'Need for Uniform Education in the country'.

As you might be aware, there is a proverb in Latin. Unfortunately, since I cannot speak Latin, I will only read the translation in English. The proverb says, "We have not inherited the earth from our ancestors. We are borrowing it from our children".

We are in a country where we only dwell on the past. We only speak about what achievements were made by Shah Jahan or what Babar or Chandragupta Maurya did forgetting that even while we stand here and speak on the floor of this green carpeted room, this is actually a creation of history. History is created now. It is not something that we have inherited from the past.

In my opinion, although it may sound a little odd, we are not a federal country. We are a Union of States. We may have one major religion and many minor religions however, we are as different from each other as crows and sparrows. We have heard many speakers talk about Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; talk about Government funding and talk about what the Government should do. But in the opinion of many people that I have come across in this country even in my State of Odisha, it is not alone the Government which can transform a society. It is the society itself which should be willing to be transformed which can bring about the change.

We have many inherent problems. For instance, a huge unwieldy population which puts every project, everything that

you do, as a drop of water in the ocean and it gets lost. Added to that, we have the problem of so many languages and so many dialects. So, when I sit in this House and hear many colleagues talk about English and Hindi being brought on the same footing, obviously I think about the Ministers here. What about Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil, Bengali, Gujarati and Kannada? Are they in any way inferior languages? Long before the Aryans came into this sub-continent, long before Sanskrit came in, we—the dark skinned people like me—are the original inhabitants. We are tribals. We lived here. Our language, Telugu, Odiya are the languages without a line on top. These are derivatives of Pali, a language which was spoken and used on this sub-continent long before Sanskrit came and long before the progenies of Sanskrit manifested. So, this reminds me of what once a great national Leader, Shri C.N. Annadurai had said. He had said that just because a lot of people speak one language, if you put it down on everybody in a ham-handed manner that this will be the national language, then what about a lot of crows? Let us make the crow a national bird. So, he had equated common sense with not just numbers but with knowledge.

In this country today, I am saddened to say that our education system has become a system where we only impart general information. We are forgetting that information and knowledge are completely different things. It is true that this is an over-populated subcontinent but many of us are also very confused. We always claim that we are going to be one of the youngest countries in the world. But you will be surprised to know and people who have travelled to neighbouring countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka know it that all these countries also have—although they have much smaller population—a huge youth population. You see them on their streets, in their cities and in their rural areas. It is all young boys and girls who are on the streets. They do not rape their women. They do not become hoodlums. They do not go into hospitals and shot patients. They are conscious of their national identities.

But today we have very successfully after Independence managed to create a country which has lost its national identity. It is absurd to speak that we are descendants of a great culture. What is the culture? We have to think of our children now and decide what we want to offer them. In India today we have, for instance, two major systems. One is CBSE and another is ICSE. The CBSE has more of a subjective thing. You have to appear for examination. You will become an IAS or IPS officer. You are taught how to ride horses or fire to

weapon, how to become a babu without ever being taught how to be perceptive; how to be humane as a human being; and how to be taking decisions. You must be encountering many such people in your career. We also do that. They are people who are not taught how to take decisions in their lives.

The country today detests politicians. But I am proud to say that all these people sitting here—everybody from that side to this side—are people who are willing to wager their careers and to wager their lives for what they believe in. It is not only a belief in say 2G or CWG or Here ji or there ji. It is also a belief in the love for the country. We do not know what tomorrow holds for us but we take our own decisions. We risk our lives and we are facing the people. That uniqueness of a politician is not appreciated in this country because at large we are not teaching our children how to be independent, how to be thinkers and how to fight not only for their rights but to understand their responsibilities towards the nation and towards the society.

We have failed in teaching our children logical thinking. An earlier speaker had mentioned that our children are being crammed with information as to when did Porus fight Alexander; what happened to Shah Jahan; who created the Qutub Minar and details like that.

**18.00 hrs.**

But when children ask us as to what relevance will it have in their lives, we are at a loss to answer them. It is because we are not teaching our children to think logically and take decisions and be capable to face the consequences of those decisions. That is what is most important for a nation like ours which hopes to be one amongst the international players. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may kindly take your seat now. Your time is over.

Hon. Members, it is six o'clock now. If the House agrees, then we can continue this discussion on some other day and now we can take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, yes.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Sugumar.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency Pollachi in Tamil Nadu consists

of agriculturists, businessmen and general public. Nearly thousands of people from Pollachi, Udumalaipettai, Kinathukadavu, Dharapuram and Valparai are required to visit Chennai daily for personal and business purposes. They have to take their train only from Coimbatore to reach Chennai. Now, only two trains are operating between Coimbatore and Chennai. The people are facing huge difficulty in getting their reservation. They are compelled to travel by Omni buses for which they have to pay huge fares. More than 150 Omni buses are being operated on daily basis.

18.02 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Sir, the gauge conversion work between Palani and Pollachi is expected to be completed on or before 31.03.2013. I, on behalf of my constituents would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways to operate at least two trains directly from Pollachi to Chennai via Dindigul after the completion of the gauge conversion.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, you have given me an opportunity to speak during Zero hours, for which I thank you. The Government this year has taken premium at the rate of 6.25 per cent for Kharif crops under the Crop Insurance Scheme, which is injustice towards the farmers. In a way it has been economic burden on the farmers. My parliamentary constituency is flood prone area where the rivers flow flooded every year and the crops of farmers of crores of rupees washed away and several people die. If me premium rate will be charged higher undoubtedly the poor farmer of my constituency will not be able to pay and thereby they will be deprived of the benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme. Earlier the premium rate was 2½% to raise it from 2½% to 6¼% is not at all proper, and it is exploitation of farmers. The enhanced rate of premium may be withdrawn in the interest of farmers. It is my request to the Government through this House that the rate enhanced for the premium of Agricultural Crop Insurance Scheme should be taken back so that the additional burden on the farmers could be prevented. If so happens, I will thank the Government because it will give relief to the farmers.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, I want to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the new ration cards. As per new guidelines of the Government for the new ration cards the provision of enclosing water and

electricity bills as Id proof has been made compulsory. If in a family four married persons live in a same house and their kitchens are separate, but the water and electricity bill is one, whether the separate families will not have to face difficulties in applying for ration cards. Similar problems are being faced for gas connections and as per Government policy the existing connections are being disconnected, as a result of it the people in the country are facing great difficulties.

Sir, it is my request to Government through you to relax the guidelines issued for ration cards and gas connections and make provisions of submitting an affidavit.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, I associate myself with the points raised by Shri Satpal Maharaj.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government through you towards Power Finance Corporation (Vidyut Vit Nigam) and other financial agencies. The Vidyut Vit Nigam and other financial agencies provide loan to the power generating and distributing electricity companies of the States. But due to their slow speed for the last few years the State Power Companies are facing financial crisis. I come from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. Recently the State Power Minister has given an information that loan from the financial agencies of the Government of India of the requisite amount has not been made available so far, whereas the then Power Minister of Government of India, some months back participated in a ceremony at Jaipur and announced that they had sanctioned rupees five thousand crores for the power companies in Rajasthan. I was also present in that programme. I am to state that the consumers in Rajasthan had deposited their demand notice long back. The power companies have no fund to purchase the goods. The people of general categories are not getting connections for wells, and it happened for the first time in State that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been prohibited from getting connections for wells and only a stereotype reply is received that the financial conditions of the companies are not good.

Sir, on the one hand we are unable to develop the means of irrigation and consequently our agricultural growth is declining and secondly, if the Government does not give power connection for tubewells then how can the sources of irrigation would be developed? It is the basic question.



Sir, through you, I would request the Minister of Power, Government of India for providing loans to power generation and distribution companies of Rajasthan from Power Finance Corporation and other financial institutions so that power consumers get relief and they can get electricity connections for tubewells, wells, especially those whose demand notices have been received by the Government. It will help in developing the means of irrigation.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Sir, I want to make a point on the rivers in the country. The rivers are our lifeline and our culture and cultivation has developed on the river banks. Today, our people, especially the corporate houses are apathetic about rivers and they have reduced the rivers to the source of revenue. A river means, the river in its natural shape, which contains water, sand, pebbles, stones and either banks static. These rivers carry rain water from the mountains and release into sea. Ganga and Yamuna are two major rivers and rest are tributaries. The sand and small stones lying in the river bed have become major source of material for construction industry. The way the river sand, stones are being used aggressively, it has put a question mark on the existence of these very rivers. These rivers are our lifeline and if we destroy them then it would become disastrous for the people.

The water of these rivers is used as drinking water by us. The same water percolates down to earth by getting filtered through sand and small stones. Today, without keeping in mind about the required amount of sand and small stones in the river bed, so that water can filter down to earth, we keep exploiting this material from the rivers. If we continue with this practice, a day would come when only mud will be left in the river and the river won't be able to filter the water. If the rivers lose the capacity of filtering water, these will automatically come to an end.

First sand and small stones were removed from the river-bed. Now, let me come to Bihar. In Bihar, people use boring technique for removing sand from river-bed, they bore as deep as 30-35 feet. This sand is utilised in construction. It means the sand meant for filtering of river water is being used by the construction industry. I urge the Government of India to enact a law, on the lines of law in force for protecting forests, for conservation of rivers, as has been done on the direction of the Hon. Supreme Court. If the Government fails to do it, our rivers will come to an end and it will endanger the mankind.

[English]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you.

I would like to raise an important issue in the 'Zero Hour' regarding the status of Navi Mumbai International Airport.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation has accorded in-principle approval for the development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai in May, 2007. The Maharashtra Government has approved the development of Navi Mumbai International Airport and appointed CIDCO as the nodal agency in July, 2008. The CIDCO had applied to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for approval for carrying out a study for obtaining environmental clearance.

At the direction of the Central and State Government, the implementation of Navi Mumbai International Airport is to be done with the private participation. It is a PPP project. The process of bidding for the private investor is proposed to be undertaken in two phases. For this, Request for Qualification has been prepared and was submitted to the State Monitoring Committee for its approval on 15.12.2011. The Request for Qualification has been submitted to the Central Government Steering Committee.

There is already fifteen years delay. So, I urge upon the Government to grant approval for the Request of Qualification submitted for Navi Mumbai International Airport.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, thank you. Today, the condition of agriculturists is very worst. North-east and south-west monsoon has totally failed. There is no water for irrigation. There is no power to operate the pump sets. So, agriculturists are in a pitiable condition. There is no water especially in the Cauvery delta area. After the plantation is over, in Mettur dam there is no water. Even after the Supreme Court's order we are not able to get the water in the Mettur dam. So, the whole Cauvery delta area is totally vanished.

In this condition, the Government should increase the Minimum Support Price for paddy. In UPA I, when hon. P. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, for the first time he gave Rs. 1,000 per quintal for the paddy procurement. But after that the ratio has not been increased properly. Now, the agriculturists want Rs. 1,800 per quintal for paddy. Then only the Minimum Support Price will be useful for the agriculturists.

Another point is that the calculation of production system done by the Costing Department of the Government of India

is not fair. The production cost calculating system is not fair. The production cost of paddy is pvery high. It requires more water. It requires more fertilizers and pesticides. But, practically, now they have given more price for wheat but not given equal price for paddy. So, I would request that you should instruct the Government of India or you should instruct the costing Department to look into this. They have to look into how the production cost is calculated. Then only the cost should be finalised. The production cost of paddy is higher. So, they should give more price for paddy.

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with Shri S. Alagiri regarding giving more price for paddy which he raised during the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, I would also like to associate with Shri A. Alagiri regarding giving more paddy price which he raised during the 'Zero Hour.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may send the slips.

\*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House, an important matter relating to the proposed new legislation aimed at the price control and monitoring of drugs. The draft legislation, based on pharmaceutical pricing policy, is only in favour of pharmaceutical companies. Although Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) is implemented, there is no monitoring mechanism. Since last 20 years, there has been no governmental control over pricing of drugs. The pharmaceutical companies do not fix the price for drugs on the basis of their manufacturing cost. On the contrary, these pharmaceutical companies sell their medicines at exorbitant prices. For example, *Atenolol* is a drug used in treatment for high blood pressure and cardio vascular diseases. This drug is sold at a price more than 13 times of its actual manufacturing cost. *Amlodipine* is another drug which is used to treat heart-related diseases. This drug is overpriced and the price is 43 times more than that of other low cost medicines available for heart-related diseases. Also pharmaceutical companies sell medicines to the retailers as well as the government hospitals at different rates. Hospitals which supply medicines to the people, free of cost, are in a compulsion to buy medicines at very high prices from these companies.

Many pharmaceutical companies, in connivance with Doctors, make them to prescribe only their medicines and

thereby earn huge profit. The proposed legislation is based on market based pricing policy, which is more profitable to pharmaceutical companies.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Union Government should bring changes in the proposed legislation namely Drug Price Control Bill, 2012, which is otherwise more or less based on market pricing policy.

The drugs should be priced on the basis of the actual manufacturing costs incurred by the pharmaceutical company in producing them, so that Crores of people who are below the poverty line may be benefitted. I urge upon the Union Government to look into this matter.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring the following matter to the notice of the Government for taking proper action.

India has now become the 'Diabetic Capital of the World', with more than 60 million people affected by diabetes. The World Health Organization estimates that there are about 350 million people in the world afflicted with Diabetes and states that it is a silent epidemic. The International diabetes Federation says that by 2030, India would cross 100 million diabetic patients. There are also reports that suggest that juvenile diabetes is affecting about 70,000 children up to 15 years of age.

Diabetes causes six deaths every minute and one in 20 deaths happen in the world is due to diabetes. It is an alarming proportion and if left unattended, it would overtake all the other causes of death in India and in the world too. Diabetes causes kidney failure, heart diseases, blindness, among others. Due to the seriousness it poses, it is very essential that India takes immediate steps to prevent, detect and cure this disease.

Though life style and food habits are main causes, the Government may send out advisories to all schools to make it mandatory to have one class purely devoted to physical training or yoga training, focused on preventing diabetes. There is also an urgent need to undertake immediate research project in this area to explore other ways of curing diabetics. The Government may also have inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination to increase its allocation for treating this dreaded disease, which is posing a grave threat to humanity.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH (Nagina): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to closed down brick kilns. The Hon. Supreme Court had, in February, 2012, ordered that the earth work or mining in an area measuring more than 5 acres is not allowed without clearance from environment impact assessment aspect. In April, 2012, mining in an area less than 5 acres was also banned and a ban was imposed on brick kilns. Consequently, lakhs of brick-kilns are on the verge of closure. It has rendered crore of people in the country jobless. In UP alone, lakhs of workers employed in brick kilns have become jobless consequent upon ban on earth work or land mining. Thousands of brick kilns workers are alone in my constituency, Nagina, falling in district-Bijnore are facing starvation as brick kilns have been closed.

Sir, through you, I urge the Government to lift the said ban immediately so that the poor people do not have to pay hefty prices for bricks and they can construct their houses with less cost.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. I want to speak on the Department of Posts, Government of India. Twenty year ago, this department was very important. It is good that with the advancement of science, we got mobile phones, computers and also internet. But the condition of the postal department is getting deteriorated. In rural areas, post offices are on the verge of closure. In the rural areas postmen are engaged on contractual basis and they are paid Rs. 8-9 thousand per men sum. Whereas, the postmen in rural should get salary at par with the Central Government employees. Dak Sevaks, postmen and post masters work in rural post offices. When MPs go to their constituencies, these employees protest, sit on dharnas. They have protested at Jantar-Mantar also, as their Unions are very strong. They always demand parity in salary, but nobody listens to them. They demand that they be treated at par with the Central Government employees. If the condition of rural post offices remain like this, then the day is not far when all these post offices will be closed. I demand that the Government should pay attention for improvement of these post offices. The demands of postmen and post masters are genuine. The Government should accept their demands.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir a number of issues concerning our education system have been discussed under Rule 193. Today, I want to draw your attention to this important issue.

This has become a general trend for children to become violent on petty things these days. Breaking of things, calling bad names and fighting has become routine matter for them. The joint families and storytelling by grandmothers used to develop social values like brotherhood, respect for elders in the minds of children, which were helpful to save them from the consumer culture upto some extent. Social values used to develop. Now these have resulted in breaking of joint family system and developing loneliness among children, mental tension and loss of individual identity. At present the emotional relations are with children are breaking. This is very disappointing that the parents by giving all type of material facilities to children think that they have fulfilled their duties. They do not try to understand the feelings of their wards. What the child is doing on computer and what type of games, full of violence he is playing, they do not care to look after and they do not have time to watch them. By playing violent games on computer they become violent in their real life.

Family, friends and teachers are very helpful in making children as good individuals. Any mistake in that can take children on wrong path. Today every parent is trying to find a super child. The pressure of study is causing the children to become violent and developing a trend of suicide among them.

There is a need to use psychology in education system. Psychologists should be appointed in every school who can understand the problem of each child and solve his problem by meeting with his parents, friends and teachers. It is necessary to provide quality education to children. Education is a religion and duty in India not the marketing stunt. Therefore, I request the Union Government that moral education, practical education should be promoted in the schools. It is necessary to develop cordial relations between children, teachers and parents, only then the rising trend of violence can be stopped.

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): Mr. Chairman Sir, sanction for making a road in my parliamentary constituency was taken from Lieutenant Governor by DDA in the year 2004 by evicting thirty thousand families. But there are 11 colonies in that area today for which a provisional certificate was given by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi in the year 2008. There are thirty thousand families in those colonies. 35 kilometer road will be constructed for hundred meter road. Its name is urban extension. Approximately thirty thousand families reside there. A dense population is residing on that land for the last 15-16 years. If an express way is constructed

there about thirty thousand families will become homeless. There are 11 regularised colonies there which have been regularised by Delhi Government recently in which Dwarka Vihar, Roshan Garden, Sangam Vihar, Amar Vihar, Indira Park, Laxmi Vihar etc. are included, where thousands of families reside. If the report of Deputy Commissioner which was given to the office of Chief Minister in May, 2006 is implemented thousands of families can be saved from becoming homeless. It is very important in public interest. But DDA is not taking any interest in it. It has not done any amendment in its scheme. Therefore, I request you to immediately interfere in it and the expressway should be constructed on the land which is presently lying vacant after conducting a survey in this regard. It can save thousands of families from becoming homeless.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you are well aware, many National Highways cross our State, West Bengal. The most important National Highways in our State are NH-2, NH-31, NH-31D and NH-34. These stretches are very severely affected and damaged and have reached critical stage. Regarding the repair work on these National Highways, Secretary, PWD of the Government of West Bengal has been in constant touch with the NHAI authorities. The Chief Secretary, West Bengal has also on a few occasions written to Chairman, NHAI. Even the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, wrote to the hon. Prime Minister of India highlighting the negligence of repair and maintenance of national highways under NHAI in West Bengal, but there is no response.

These national highways are not kept in traffic worthy condition due to lack of or nil maintenance or improvement of works. The works on a number of National Highways Development Projects are under implementation for quite long time, for example National Highway Nos.60, 31, 55 and 117. Though India is having only one per cent of the vehicles of the world, ten per cent of the deaths are taking place in India because of bad conditions of our National Highways.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to complete the pending projects, maintenance and improvement of the National Highways, new bridges on National Highways in West Bengal to stop accidents which invariably result in loss of lives.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamatti): Sir, I take this opportunity share the serious concerns over the

recommendations of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP). Most of the recommendations of the Panel chaired by Prof. Madhav Gadgil have adverse impact on the development of six States in the country. Out of these, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra will be the most affected.

The report submitted by the Panel is against the infrastructure development projects such as railways, roads, electricity, etc. Most of the recommendations of the Report are impractical. For instance, it proposes to decommission dams and thermal projects that have crossed their viable life span of 30-50 years. If it is implemented, water supply and power generation in the aforesaid States will be adversely affected.

The guidelines to classify different zones according to their environmental and ecological sensitivity are not in accordance with the ground realities of our country. If the recommendations of the Madhav Gadgil Committee Report are implemented, then the country will see massive displacement of people from their habitats and it is also totally against the interests of the farmers of Western Ghat region.

Therefore, I request the Government to take a judicious decision on the report submitted by the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel under the chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject. My parliamentary constituency is Gaya, Bihar. An overbridge should be constructed near East-cabin at Tankupa Station of Central East Railway. Sir, there is dense population and is accident prone area. A big accident can occur there at any time. Through you I would like to demand from the Railway Minister to provide an over bridge there.

SHRI RAJENDRAAGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards a very important subject of public importance.

Ayurveda is a great contribution of India to the whole world. We the Indians consider the earth as our mother. An Indian saint has said in 'Atharveda'—"Maata Bhoomi Putroaham Prithivya". As per this life style (system) keeping harmony and coordination with nature is the best medical system for keeping good health and treatment of ill health. The Western Medical System keeps attention on body in

small parts and has achieved success in minute research in each part of body. But the specialty of Ayurveda medical system is related to treatment of body in totality. I have come to know about many patients and hon. Members and Chairman Sir you must have also come to know about such patients who got new life after getting Ayurvedic treatment after getting disappointed by Allopathic treatment. The deficiency of platelets in the body due to dengue fever was being discussed in this session. We know that the deficiency of platelets causes lack of resistance power in the body. This deficiency of platelets can be cured by using juice of 'Giloy' as per Ayurveda. There are number of such things which are known in the whole country due to practicing of Ayurveda. This system of treatment is very useful to keep country and world healthy and there is a great need of widespread and continuous research work in this field.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Government that the Ayurvedic system of medicine be declared as National Medical System.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Pralhad Joshi is also associating with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of slum rehabilitation in Mumbai which is in total mess. There is a body called Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) which was set up in 1995 for reconstruction and rehabilitation of people staying in the slums. In the past 17 years, it has failed to provide homes to the 8.6 million people who stay in the slums of Mumbai.

For example, the Dharavi re-development project which was sanctioned about 8 years ago, about Rs. 50 crore have been spent on planning but not even one of the five sectors earmarked for redevelopment has taken off yet.

Similarly the area around the Mumbai Airport covers 276 acres which is under slums. About 85,000 families stay there, but only 11,000 houses have been constructed and 18,000 more are under construction. Out of the targeted 4 million slum dwellers, only 15 per cent have been given their homes. Even the recent CAG report has revealed improper practices in the Slum Rehabilitation Authority.

I would request the Government to take action towards the progress of the slum rehabilitation in Mumbai and rectify the things that are going wrong. There are a lot of things that

are going wrong in the Slum Rehabilitation Authority. So, I would request the Government to take action as soon as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRAKASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a daredevilish act of conspiracy by Pakistan against India came to light when in Kargil, their soldiers infiltrated in to the Indian territory violating the line of control and/Seized the Indian land. Battle of Kargil was fought in 1999 in which Pakistan had licked the dust. In that battle, a number of our brave and dutiful soldiers had laid down their lives. Among them, the martyrdom of captain Saurabh Kalia will remembered forever. Captain Kalia was given commission in 1998 and he had taken over the charge of Jat Regiment infantry in Kargil sector. When captain Kalia was going on patrol of Bajrang Post in Kaksar sector with his five colleagues, Pak soldiers caught hold of him on 15th August, 1999. For quite a longtime, there was a face to face firing but when he ran out of his ammunition, this incident took place. Captain Kalia, alongwith all his colleagues, remained in the custody of Pak Army for 22 days i.e. upto 7th June, 1999. Pak army had handed over his badly mutilated body. His body was given to his father Dr. N.K. Kalia. Infact, the badly mutilated body of captain Saurabh was handed over to the Indian commandos in Kargil sector of India and they were made to feel as to how badly his body was mutilated and stained with blood after tortures. On 15th June 1999, the officials of PakAmbassyin New Delhi were called in to tell them about it and they were told that it was a case of torture of soldiers in the battlefield in violation of the Geneva Convention. Although since then Dr. N. K. Kalia, the father of Captain Kalia, has always been drawing the attention of the government of India and other world institutions and had asked to raise this matter of maltreatment by Pakistan with the war prisoners of Kargil in violation of the resolution of Geneva Convention, in the United Nations. But it is a matter of regret that no concrete step has been taken in this regard. Captain Kalia belonged to Palampur of Himachal Pradesh and even otherwise, the youth of Himachal Pradesh come forward to join army with a deep interest of serving their country. Here would also like to mention that out of a total of 4 Pa ram Veer Chakras given for Kargil war, two were given to the young soldiers of Himachal Pradesh. I would like to urge upon the government of India to take this matter seriously and take all possible action against the Pak army officials in view of the Geneva Convention at their earliest, on this abominable behavior with the war

prisoners. The family of Captain Kalia is worried as no action has been taken to do justice to them in spite of so many years of this incident. That is what I would like to say through you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Shri Pralhad Joshi, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri Virendra Kumar are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Virendra Kashyap.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, there is a very important Scheme of the government of India called MANREGA for which central government allocates a budget of billions of rupees for each state of the country and in those states where this scheme has been implemented properly, there has been a remarkable improvement in the standard of living of the people and its lustrous example is the city of my Parliamentary constituency of Rajgarh which is the abode of Goddess Jalpa. Earlier the people of its rural areas used to go with their families to Kota and other districts of Rajasthan for a period of eight months every year for labour work but they could earn merely to manage their essential annual ration requirements. But today MANREGA has brought about a radical change in their lives through its schemes like watershed construction and well digging as well as land reform schemes.

Sir, there is a very big discrepancy in it in the state of Madhya Pradesh where due to absence of timely Mis by the administration, the Central Government is unable to release adequate funds for technical reasons and the MANREGA labours have to bear the burnt of this mistake of the state government. In this regard I would like to request you that the central government should conduct a countrywide review of this important life giving scheme and in all such states where they divert the funds of this scheme for other purposes as is in being done in the state of Madhya Pradesh, the central government staff should be posted to ensure the proper and independent administration of MANREGA without the interference of the State Government as it is in done in the case of the departments of the Central Government like Railways, Civil aviation and Doordarshan so that benefit of this important scheme reaches the sections of the labourers and the State Governments may not misuse these important schemes of the Central Government. Many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Thank you, Chairman, Sir.

I would like to bring the problems being faced by the passengers traveling from Chennai Egmore to Karaikal by train no. 16175. This is the last train departing from Chennai Egmore and the scheduled time of departure is 2315 hours. People belonging to several religions are regularly visiting the famous Velankanni Church, Nagore Dargah and Saneeswaran Temple at Thirunallar. This is the only train for those people leaving to visit these places. These places are not only visited by people of our country but also by the people from other countries. Agriculturists, students, officials and senior citizens are regularly using this train service. But regularly the train is being delayed due to the non-availability of railway coaches. Every day it is departing the next day that is after 24 hours (midnight 12 P.M.) instead of 2315 hours and reaching the destination very late. This is creating lot of problems for the general public. They have to spend more time in the railway platform at Egmore where there is no sitting arrangement.

Moreover the mosquitoes are also creating huge problems for the passengers. People are facing problems at rainy and summer seasons. Moreover the railway officials are also unavailable to answer the queries raised from the public.

Now the people are demanding to provide new coaches in time and to change the schedule time of departure from 2315 hours to 2215 hours.

I, on behalf of the people, request the hon. Minister of Railways to take necessary action to meet the demands of the general public at the earliest.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, In the famous Ramlila grounds of New Delhi, the first National Book fair of India is being organized not by the government of India but by the Rashtra Kavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Trust in which his highness President, Lok Sabha Speaker and all other celebrities have been invited. Eminent and popular artistes, literatures and dramatists of the country are also participating in it. The famous artistes like Shri Birjoo Maharaj are participating in it. In that event it would be demanded that government of India should immediately announce its national cultural policy. It is a matter

of surprise and sadness that till date, India does not have its national cultural policy. Therefore, the government should declare its national cultural policy and develop its book culture. That message will be given in this Book Fair. The national library mission initiated by the government of India should also be expedited.

Sir, In Bihar, the ladies have started their de-addiction campaign with such slogans 'Madiralaya Nahi, pustakalaya chahiye, sharab Nahin, Kitab chahiye', and 'Berojaron ko Rojgar chahiye'. With these slogans they have come out in the streets. Recently hundreds of people in Ruxol, Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Arrah died of overconsumption of the deadly liquor. The people are agitated there. The Article 47 of constitution of India provides for prohibition. Mahatma Gandhi also had said that there would be prohibition. Prophet Mohammed also said 'Umool Khabayas'. Liquor is the root of all evils, So said the Christ. In 1953, Shriman Narayan Committee, in 1963, Justice Tekchand Committee and in 2006, the Supreme Court had said that there should be prohibition. In the state of Gujarat of this country, there is prohibition. Even in Bihar, Late Karpoori Thakur had enforced it in 1977. Therefore, book culture should be developed. The missions like 'Madiralaya Nahin, Pustakalaya Chahiye' and National Library mission should be expedited. National cultural policy should also be announced. Book culture and library mission should be expedited in India. That is my demand and I also expect all the members of this house will support it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Shri Pralhad Joshi are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the government of India to the miserable condition of a historical area of Delhi, the capital city of India i.e. Connaught Place with its changed name Rajeev Chowk. In October of the year 2010, the Commonwealth Games were going to be organized. For that purpose Delhi was being decorated like a bride. Even Connaught Place which is called the Heart of Delhi, was fully decorated with plants and flower pots at different places. Even the buildings of different departments were repaired. Parking places and lights etc. everything was set in order.

But I am sorry to say that just after two years of the Commonwealth Games, Connaught Place stands in a decrepit condition. Plants have withered, Flower pots have been missing. Lights are out of order. The construction of bridges and culverts is lying incomplete. The entire area is completely covered with dust. NDMC and CPWD has littered garbage everywhere. There is no cleanliness. All the construction work on the roads which were being done during the last two years, has been left incomplete.

Sir, Since Delhi is the Capital city of India and tourists from all over the world come here, the condition of Connaught Place which I call the Heart of the city and infact, it is the Heart of Delhi, is so miserable that the traffic in this area remains completely restricted with a regular traffic jam. Today, there is nobody to take care of construction done and proposed for the Commonwealth Games. Earlier it was felt that Delhi would become really a beautiful city. Now when all the money has been spent, Delhi could not be a beautiful city as there is nobody to take care of it. Same is the condition of the surrounding areas of Parliament House. All the roads were decked with granite stone and nice footpaths had been created but today now there is nobody to take care of them.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to request the government of India to go in for the arrangements of its safety and security when so much money has been wasted.  
...(Interruptions)

Kindly see to it that all those works which could not be completed at that time, are completed.

Mr. Chairman Sir, many many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue pertaining to laying of new railway line in my Parliamentary Constituency.

Sir, Morappur-Dharmapuri, a 36 kilometre rail line project, which falls under my Parliamentary Constituency requires a meagre sum of Rs. 146 crore compared to other big projects. This is a long pending demand of the people of my Constituency. If this project is implemented, people from two districts, namely Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, and the surrounding towns will be greatly benefited. This would also generate a lot of resources for the Railways as these routes

are highly economically viable because of the geographical structures connecting places of importance with regard to religion, commerce and tourism. If this rail line is laid, two neighbouring States, namely, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka will also be benefited as this will help easy movement of freights and passengers.

In this connection, I would like to bring it to the kind notice of the Government that the rail services were existing during the British regime on this demanded sector, but the same was abandoned over the years. The land is already with the Railways. So, no land acquisition is required by the Railways. We need to lay only the track.

Sir, I had raised this issue many times in this august House. I would once again plead for the same to consider and implement this important rail link falling in my Parliamentary constituency.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to take up this Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway Project in the ensuing Railway Budget under 100 per cent budgetary provisions. By doing this, more than 20 lakh people would be benefited and the Railways would also earn more revenue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the central government to a very sensitive issue of my parliamentary constituency. The BSNL services in Betul Harda Harsood in a are very bad shape. In the entire Betul district, there are 116 BSNL towers and majority of them are in the rural areas but because of non-electrification of these areas, most of the time these towers remain inoperational. Moreover, at several places, inspite of mobile coverage, mobiles mostly remain out of order. Even today the Vangrams of our country are without power. In such powerless villages, towers are operated with the help of generators, perhaps, for a period 15 days to one month, while the generator is provided only for a week. For these reasons, the facilities of BSNL which should have been given to these villages, are not made available to them. At several places, towers have been installed but they have not been made operational till date.

In Betul, Chillor, Mahatpur Jawra, Chunalohma, Jhapal, Dhar (Khamla) etc. of my Parliamentary constituency and Gahal, Deepgaon kala, Bedi, Ranai Kala etc. in district Harda of my constituency, at several places towers are ready but to

this day these have not been made operational. Moreover, at certain places, new BSNL towers are required to be installed so that the common man may get its benefit.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to give thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject.,

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am going to raise a very important matter regarding Spices Park at Bodi in my Parliamentary Constituency Theni.

As you are aware, this area is well known for spices, especially cardamom plantations, cloves, coffee, tea and black pepper. I am thankful to Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji and our hon. Prime Minister under whose leadership, an E-auction Centre was opened. But there is no good spice market in this area whereby the farmers can get the best price for their produce. There are only four auction centres and these centres are full of *dalals*, brokers who buy spices from the farmers on their own rates and not on market rates. Like this, the farmers could not get appropriate prices for the spices produced. Some poor farmers take loan from private money lenders and they become defaulters because they are not getting the appropriate rates for their produce. The banks are not giving proper loans to the spice producers. The Government of India has waived Rs.72,000 crore of loans of the farmers but the banks are neglecting the farmers and are not willing to give loan to the poor farmers.

My request is that the Government should intervene and instruct the bankers to give loan to the farmers. Last year one or two people were even trying to commit suicide. So, my humble request to the Government is to create an international level Spices Park at Bodi where international traders and merchants will come for business and the farmers will get definitely a good price for their produce. The Government of India will also get good foreign exchange revenue.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you Chairman Sir for giving me this opportunity to raise an important public issue.

The Headquarters of my constituency is Salem City. It is also called as Steel City because of the presence of Salem Steel Plant there. The Plant was inaugurated by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. To meet the water requirement of the Plant, a pipeline was laid from the Cauvery riverbed at Poolampatty to the Plant covering a distance of nearly 30 kilometres. To maintain the pipeline running through



the stretch, a *pucca* road was laid which was also used as a thoroughfare for the local public in and around the area. The road was laid in the 1970s. Due to efflux of time, the condition of the road had become so bad with more potholes and it became unusable.

As an MP, I took up the issue with the then Minister of Steel, Shri Virbhadra Singh. He not only promised to look into the request but also issued orders for re-laying the entire road in three phases. Nearly three years have passed since the order was issued but the road work could not be taken up due to lack of adequate number of bidding to the tender notice. Hence, the re-laying of the road work remains unfulfilled. As the re-laying of the Poolampatty-Salem Steel Plant road work is very, very important for both the Plant and also the road users in and around the villages, I humbly request the hon. Minister of Steel, through you, Mr. Chairman, to expedite the tender procedure and to ensure that the re-laying work is taken up and completed without any further delay.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman Sir, In respect of Jharkand, Food safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulation 2011 needs to be amended partially. The said Act and Rules seeks to restrict the license Of a food trader upto 15th August 2012. The said law has been adopted by the government of India which is to be enforced by the states of this country. But this law has certain discrepancies for which amendment is required. It would be better if the date of enforcement of this law by the states is extended further for another six months on the demand of traders of the aforesaid state.

As at present, under the said Act, from the point of payment of duties, only an amount of Rs. 12 lakh by way of registration and the amount above Rs. 12 lakh has been separated. This duty should be divided at least into six parts.

A ban on the use of insecticides and other chemicals in the food products, grains and fruits would be in the interest of general public health. To this point I would like to draw the attention of the ministry of Agriculture of the government of India.

In the end, through this House, I would like to demand that the food safety Act of Jharkhand should be amended partially.

19.00 hrs.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for the permission and opportunity you have given me to speak.

All of you know that in the entire country, three category of people *i.e.* old age senior citizens, handicapped persons and our widows are in trouble. You know that under the old age pension, widow pension and handicapped pension schemes of the government of India, people had filled up their forms five years back and in my state, not a single sanction has been given till date because they say that pension will be given when the funds are received from the government of India. Here I would like to tell you that during the prime time of life, any person, be it a labourer or a farmer, can manage to earn his livelihood 2nd an employee after his retirements gets pension but when a poor labourer or a farmer becomes old, he does not get any pension. So he is unable to manage his two square meals. Therefore, here I would like to say that in this regard, there should be no bar or restriction of BPL or of any other kind on any old age person, widow or handicapped person or any other citizen of the country. Everybody who wants to get a pension, should be given pension because our old age persons are in a very miserable condition as their own children do not take care of them and for that matter they are pining for everything. Therefore, I request the government to take notice of it and take care of these persons. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kumar is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Chaudhary Lal Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi) : Hon'ble Chairman Sir, In Singrauli District of my Parliamentary constituency Sidhi, there are 10-12 coal mines and thermal power plants with an installed capacity of about 10000 MW and some more power plants of that capacity are in the process of installation. Due to blasting in the coal mines, there is an acute air pollution caused by the dust and coal and the people of that area are living a hellish life as the water has become saltish and air is polluted. The people have been suffering from different kinds of diseases like Asthama, TB and Kidney failure. Scientists have said that with the one thousand MW thermal power generation, flyash is produced and about 500 kg. of mercury is excreted every

year. So you can understand that tonnes of mercury is being excreted at this place where 10000 MG thermal power is being generated and the other 10000 MG thermal power generation is proposed. There is a serious situation.

During the previous years, the central government through its Pollution Central Board, had imposed a ban on setting up of new industries but for certain reasons that ban has been removed and new industries have started their operation. Today the condition of that area is very miserable. People have become the victim of mental retardation and have been suffering from different kinds of diseases like TB and Kidney failure.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister of Environment and Forests that the pollution monitoring

committee of that area should send there a committee through Control Board to enquire into it and take steps to check pollution in this area so as to ensure a safe life for the common man of that.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

**19.05 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Friday, December 14, 2012/  
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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in  
Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Printograph 2966/40, Beadonpura Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

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