

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 29, 2013/Bhadrapada 07, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question hour. Question No. 262, Captain Jay Narayan Prasad Nishd.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, high devaluation of rupee is going on in the country. Owing to devaluation of rupee, a hue and cry is being raised in the country....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Wide discussion had taken place thereon day before yesterday, all had participated therein.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, discussion has taken place, but we have to speak on the development happening thereafter...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Is the discussion to be made?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Discussion is not required, a statement is being demanded. If you allow...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, please speak.

11.02 hrs

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

#### Re: Fall in value of Rupee

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you Madam Speaker. I am grateful to you for giving me permission to speak while drawing attention of the House towards this severe crisis.

Madam Speaker, as you have said, just day before yesterday discussion on economic situation of the country happened in this House and during his reply, hon. Finance

Minister gave a long statement. He mentioned ten steps and said that if these steps were converted into action then economy could be revived. After that statement of the Finance Minister, confidence of the country should have gone up, courage of investors should have raised, and value of rupee, be it ten or twenty paisa, should have increased, and if it would not increase then it should have been stopped from falling, but Madam Speaker, it happened quite the opposite. Yesterday, after down fall of sensex, rupee began to fall in such a way that it stopped at 68.89 by going down from rupees 67. Yesterday, we were even afraid to switch on the TV because ten paisa, fifty paisa, sixty paisa were falling at every half an hour. I am pained that whatever reasons were mentioned by hon. Finance Minister in his speech, on the basis of those reasons his conclusion was that a divided polity is responsible for this plight of economy. I would like to tell you that before leveling allegation of division on opposition, you should first check your home. Its reason is that the Government is not unanimous on its economic policy, Government is not unanimous with its allies also. Where opposition has given its consent to do various things, Government is not able to do those things also because it is not able to get cabinet's nod. I am sorry to say that they levelled most of the charges against their predecessors in a very secret way, they made charges against their ex-finance Minister who is presently Hon. President. They wanted to escape from their responsibility by some or the other way. This is also a trick of this Government that if the Prime Minister is there, they will say that King is responsible for corruption, Sharad Pawar is responsible for price rise, and Chidambaram will say that his predecessors are responsible.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that rupee is not only a piece of paper, rupee is not only a currency, country's dignity is linked with this currency and as soon as currency falls, the dignity of the country falls. That's why I demand from you today that the statement of Finance Minister had gone waste. We have seen it today, therefore we want a statement of the Prime Minister thereon. It is the biggest revelation in this country is that the people who have done doctorate in economics, who have done Ph.D in economics, are not able to handle the economy of this country. Therefore, we demand a statement from well known economist, the hon. Prime Minister in this House. Hon. Prime Minister should come and tell about the measures to check the fall in rupee. I, through you, would



like to say that you please direct the Government that the hon. Prime Minister should himself come and make a statement in the House thereon...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, let Mulayam ji to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the manner in which the rupee has fallen to a level that the price of a dollar has become 69 rupees, what measures the Government have taken for this? The first responsibility of the Government was that it should have tried to keep the price of rupees against dollar intact. If the fall in rupee would not stop, then it could fall to some extent. But it is falling every day. I think there is some conspiracy behind it. All this has happened due to wrong policy. We had already said that your policies are wrong and Budget was also presented against the policy of the country in which nothing was done for the poor and the farmers.

I would like to ask three questions from the government. The price of the rupee should remain at earlier level. If rupee falls to some extent, then it should have been checked at that level. It is not correct to say that its price is reducing day-by-day. What is the reason behind it? This should be made clear as to what measures you have taken to check it and tell where will it stop? It is correct that hon. Prime Minister is a well-known economist. Therefore, a statement should come from Hon. Prime Minister as to what measures have been taken by the Government to check the falling rupee and what is the outcome thereof? It seems that the Government will have to keep the gold as mortgage or sell it. Earlier, in my time, gold was kept as mortgage. You have plenty of gold. At present, India has largest quantity of gold in the world and the world has its eye on it. The Government should tell, whether the country can come out of this difficult situation through sale of gold. Today, price rise is also a big problem. If such kind of situation goes on then price rise will go further and developmental work will get hampered. Neither the construction of roads will take place, nor water and medicines will be available. If devaluation of rupee goes on this way, then poors will be destroyed, they neither will get medicines nor water and farmers will not get good yield. The country will go under more hardships. Therefore, the Government should tell as to what measures have been taken by it to deal with this problem and where the fall of rupee will stop? I want that it should remain at the earlier level.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I had given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. That is why I have asked you to speak.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I also gave notice of an Adjournment Motion to discuss the drastic fall in the value of rupee.

MADAM SPEAKER: That has been disallowed. But I am asking you to speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, now you have allowed me to speak. That is why I am very much grateful that you have used your discretionary powers to give me a chance to speak.

The drastic fall in the value of the rupee is causing concern nation-wise and internationally where the rupee fell to a new low of 68.80 per dollar yesterday. We discussed the whole economic situation in the House day before yesterday. The Finance Minister listed a series of ten steps that are to be taken to improve the situation but he did not mention one single step, a drastic step to stop this cascading fall of the rupee which has gone through the roof. Now, the indications are very bad; the chances of war in Syria will push up oil price. And, on the other hand, some economists are saying that ever since the Food Security Bill was passed, there is a fear that the fiscal deficit would increase and that is what is pushing the rupee further down. We, therefore, need a Statement from the Prime Minister about the drastic steps contemplated. What are the drastic steps contemplated? Some people have suggested that you should bring out the hoarded gold in the country.

Some people have suggested that you issue gold bonds like it was done earlier. Other people have suggested that some forward steps should be taken. On that day, the Finance Minister just skipped the issue of fall of rupee. The Government has issued a statement saying that rupee will correct itself. When? By tomorrow or day after tomorrow, it would breach the Rs.70 mark. The result will be that all imports will be costlier; all foreign travel would be costlier; people studying outside would pay costlier fees. The

country is going through an economic abyss.  
...(Interruptions)

Madam, you have been kind in allowing me. Through you, I would appeal to the Government that let the Prime Minister come and make a statement in the House, reassuring the House that all is well or all is not well, and the steps the Government plans to take to reverse this drastic fall in rupee. It has depreciated 21 per cent since 2nd April. From Rs.48 in January, 2012 it has fallen 20 points to Rs. 68 per dollar on August, 28, 2013.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker all the Members have expressed their concern and I would also like to say to the Government that history of 400 years is an evidence that fall in the price of currency lead the country to very difficult situation. When division of Russia had taken place, at that time, their Prime Minister was in America, demanding million dollar. America did not give but Japan agreed to give. Russia was divided in many parts. History is a witness to it. Today be it Sushmaji or Mulayam ji or Hon. Saugat Ray ji, all are speaking at the same pitch. Whether they are small persons or big persons, everywhere there is a hue and cry. As soon as you made an announcement to take ten steps from here, the market gave salute to you. Such a salute was given that a hue and cry was raised everywhere. You are bringing legislation after legislation and saying not to get panicked. You say after every month that things will be alright. You say, "we are here" and with all this "we are here", we have reached such a flashpoint. Rumor is spreading that we will mortgage our gold. I would like to say that in the history of the country, currency is linked with entire situation of the country and Russia is a big example before us. Therefore, the Government and Prime Minister should tell as to what is the way out and what help they want from us. We are ready to provide every help but save the country, country is drowning. Therefore, hon. Prime Minister should come and no other person should reply to this.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, it is a matter of great concern that after we had in-depth, structured debate in this House, and after announcing 10 steps to be taken by the Government to contain and control the fall in rupee, the value of rupee has further fallen. After

announcement of 10 steps that the Finance Minister wants to take to address the situation, immediately the value of rupee has fallen and in comparison to dollar, it increased to Rs. 68.80.

Now when we will go out from here, then the price of one dollar would be 70 rupees. As Mulayam Singh Yadavji said just now, this is all because of the neo-liberal economic policy which the Government has been following for the last 20 years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Due to this liberal economic policy, there has been a crisis in the economic situation, the value of the rupee is coming down, export is decelerating, import is increasing, there is increase in unemployment, growth in employment is reduced to 0.8 per cent, prices of all the essential commodities are increasing, the price of diesel was increased, the price of petrol was also increased and as a result of this, the prices of all other commodities are increasing and the people of this country are in a miserable condition.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the situation is very bad. So, we demand that the Prime Minister should come and make a statement and assure this House as to what steps the Government wants to take to address the situation.

[Translation]

SHEIKH SAIDUL HAQ (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Basudev Acharya.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Dr. Thambidurai. Please be very brief.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, only day before yesterday we discussed the economic situation of our country in this House and the Finance Minister replied to the debate. We saw that the hon. Prime Minister was also sitting here at that time. When the Finance Minister replied, he mentioned about 10 steps that he has taken to improve the situation. As the 10 commandments of Moses, he thought that those 10 steps will be like

10 commandments and there will be a miracle. But what happened? He made a usual, routine statement.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. I have requested you to be brief.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The Finance Minister said that for promoting investment, he gave permission for 27 companies to invest to the tune of Rs. 1,83,000 crore. All these 27 companies are big companies.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please conclude now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, he is only supporting big corporate houses. He is not bothered about the common man, he is not bothered about small industries, he is not bothered about the agriculture sector and this Government is colluding with big corporate houses. Today, a top man from a big corporate house said that India has lost the economic confidence at the international level. That is the situation.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have put your point. Now you let Shri Dara Singh Chauhan to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The Government has not taken the State Governments into confidence. They are neglecting the State Governments. They are also raising the price of diesel and petrol. By raising the prices of diesel and petrol, the economic situation will worsen further. Therefore, I request that they should concentrate on the development of the States and they should take all the State Governments into confidence. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: What Shri Dara Singh Chauhan says will only be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: I am not having a debate for everyone here. We are in the middle of the Question Hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, please be brief.

*...(Interruptions)\**

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, even after having an able economist as Prime Minister of the country, the way rupee is falling, it is definitely a matter of concern. The whole country is worried about it. The fiscal deficit is increasing continuously and the rupee will fall further in the coming days.

Madam, therefore I would like to say that this is the matter of great concern because at one time this country was called "Sone ki chidiya", but today the gold of the country is likely to be mortgaged. The unemployment is on the rise in the country and the import is also increasing *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I fear that rupee will continuously fall in the coming days. I, therefore, demand that hon. Prime Minister, who is an able economist also, should give a statement before the country.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, you just associate yourself with it. Don't make a long speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, the whole opposition is discussing the economic situation of the country for the last two years. A meeting of leaders was called before the start of session and in that meeting also we had said that the economic situation of the country was in a very bad shape and there should be a discussion over it. The value of rupee has gone down very much and the credibility of country has eroded. The Government is fully responsible for it...*(Interruptions)* This inflation is there due to wrong policies of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker, therefore, we want a statement of the Prime Minister on it. What urgent steps Government is going to take?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak, what do you want to say?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this going on?

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam, we are concerned with the rising dollar rate. What will happen if tomorrow US attacks Syria because there are 5.5 millions Indians who are living in that area? Not only our rupee will fall, also what will be the fate of Indians if tomorrow US attacks Syria? I am more concerned about those 5.5 million Indians working in the Gulf. My request to the Government is to give reply on that point also ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not make a noise.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, please fold it and keep it next to you.

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, we recognize the concerns of the Members on the fall of the rupee and the economic situation. Recognising this concern of the Members, the Prime Minister will make a statement ... (Interruptions) let me finish... in this House tomorrow at a time to be fixed by you ... (Interruptions)

11.22 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 262, Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

#### Welfare of Minorities

\*262. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes under implementation for the welfare of the minorities in the country, Scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/utilised under the said schemes and the number of families/ persons benefited by these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of States have failed to pass on the benefits of welfare schemes to minorities particularly to the muslims in the country;

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

(e) the effective measures taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the schemes implemented for minorities actually reach the intended beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The details of the welfare schemes for minorities being implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given below:

- (i) Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): This is an area development scheme aims to improve the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Identified development deficits are addressed through a district specific plan with provision of infrastructure creation for schools, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes. The focus of this programme is on rural

and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 minority concentration districts. The scheme has been restructured for implementation during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Block has been made the unit of planning in place of district, the programme has been expanded to minority concentration towns/cities and cluster of minority concentration villages. The restructured programme covers 710 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) & 66 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) covering 196 districts of 26 States in the country. This would sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas.

- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme: Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme: Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students: The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/ Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (v) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship: The Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students pursuing professional studies at graduate and post-graduate levels. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (vi) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme: Under this scheme candidates belonging to the minority community are provided financial assistance for coaching in Government and the private sector institutes for imparting coaching/training for Competitive Exams, Information Technology and other employment oriented courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (vii) Equity contribution to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC): Under this scheme, Government contributes equity capital to NMDFC for implementation of its schemes at concessional rates of interest which are viz. micro financing scheme, term loan, educational loans, skill development and Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc.
- (viii) Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF): Under this scheme, Grant-in-aid released to MAEF towards its Corpus Fund. MAEF provides Grant-in-aid to the minority institutions for infrastructure development and distribution of scholarship to the minority girl students studying in classes XI and XII. The expenditure on these schemes is met out of the interest earned on the Corpus Fund.
- (ix) Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards: In order to streamline record keeping of the waqf lands, introduce transparency & social audit, to computerize the various functions/processes of the Waqf Boards and to develop a single web based centralized application, computerization of the records of the State Waqf Boards is carried out with the help of Central financial assistance.
- (x) Nai Roshni: A scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women has been launched with the objective to empower and instill confidence in women, providing knowledge, tools and techniques to interact with Government systems, banks, and intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and assume leadership roles.
- (xi) Skill Development Initiative: The Ministry has formulated a new scheme in 2013-14 for skill

development of minorities under the brand name "Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and earn)". The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youths in various Modular Employable Skills (MES) including Traditional trades depending upon their educational qualification, aptitude and capability, present economic trends and industry readiness. The scheme aims at 75% employment including 50% in organized sector to the youths trained in MES. The component of skill upgradation in traditional trades envisages identification and collectivization of the minority youths involved in traditional trades into Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Producer companies and provide forward (customer access) and backward linkages (vendor access) including support in getting financial assistance from lending institutions for self-employment. Ministry has already started the process of implementation of the scheme during current financial year.

(b) The scheme-wise and State-wise achievements made under various schemes for the last three years and the current year are given at Annexures I to VIII.

(c) The benefits of the welfare schemes are not reaching fully to the minorities particularly to the muslims at the grass root level in some States/UTs because some of the State Governments/UT administrations have delayed the implementation of welfare schemes for the reasons given below:

- (i) Non submission of district plans in time by States/UTs.
- (ii) Delay in identification of locations by the State for the projects with substantial minority population.
- (iii) Land availability problem.
- (iv) Inordinate delay in transfer of funds by the State Government to the district authority/ implementing agencies.
- (v) State share not released by some of the States.
- (vi) Delayed identification of implementing agency, and.
- (vii) Non submission of utilization certificates on time.

- (viii) Non submission of scholarship proposals on time.
- (ix) Not forwarding of the Free Coaching proposals before closing date.

(d) and (e) To ensure the intended benefits are passed on to the targeted minority population including muslims, the Ministry has restructures MsDP to allow for sharper focus on minority areas so that assets created are located in blocks/ towns with substantial minority population. In this regards 710 blocks and 66 towns have been identified as unit of implementation of MsDP for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The progress of implementation of 15PP/ MsDP is monitored by a three tier mechanism, the Empowered Committee at the centre under the chairmanship of Secretary, Minority Affairs serves as the oversight committee to monitor the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis. The progress under MsDP is also reviewed on half yearly basis by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) along with the PM's New 15 Point Programme. The Committee of Secretaries' observations are reviewed by the Union cabinet on six monthly basis. The progress of implementation of the programme is also monitored by this Ministry with the States/UTs through regular meetings and conferences as well as personal site visits by the officials. Besides this, the State Level Committees and District Level Committees, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, are the designated Oversight Committees at the State and District levels in which MPs and MLAs, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Autonomous District Councils and representatives from reputed Non-Governmental Institutions dealing with Minorities are included. The Department dealing with Minorities of the State/UT monitors the PM's New 15 PP in State/UT. Further, the State Governments/ UT Administrations are required to submit project-wise quaterly progress reports on the implementation of MsDP to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

The scholarship schemes are reviewed regularly through interaction with the State Governments at regular intervals and field visits by the ministry officials. The Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) introduced for the Merit-cum-Means scholarship scheme in 2010-11 has now been extended to Post Matric scholarship scheme in 2012-13.

The performance of MAEF and NMDFC are monitored by the Ministry through regular quarterly review meetings. The computerization for online processing of applications for scholarships and grants-in aid to NGOs has been implemented in MAEF.

Multimedia campaigns i.e. publicity through electronic and print media are carried out with priority to Minority Concentration Districts for dissemination of information about the Schemes, are some of the measures for increasing awareness/ coverage among the target beneficiaries the of minorities including Muslims.

*Annexure-I*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	State/UT	During 11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan		During 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	
		Total Approvals	Amount Released to the States/UTs	Total Approvals	Amount Released to the States/UTs
1.	Uttar Pradesh	100300.85	79012.32	38644.81	25749.25
2.	West Bengal	68579.68	61180.50	89421	48811.5
3.	Assam	69275.35	46889.54	936.03	1357.42
4.	Bihar	52280.58	40581.56	17367.43	8411.32
5.	Manipur	13912.58	12043.00	0	182.88
6.	Haryana	4919.90	4187.89	0	651.92
7.	Jharkhand	17997.54	13944.70	4916.48	3050.52
8.	Uttarakhand	5227.77	3235.84	433.34	238.32
9.	Maharashtra	5993.93	5671.69	2170	1407.24
10.	Karnataka	3914.40	3799.15	2057.65	1028.84
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1242.85	68.25	0	1057.26
12.	Odisha	3129.92	2562.21	1136.25	783.34
13.	Meghalaya	3047.65	3047.65	1524.66	762.33
14.	Kerala	1500.00	1462.94	750	505.82
15.	Mizoram	3895.33	2724.91	631.37	1019.6
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1506.21	1349.61	646.724	323.363
17.	Delhi	2191.15	1099.73	229.86	203.75
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1493.50	1398.30	0	0
19.	Sikkim	1268.59	1095.86	225.63	202.38
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11711.70	8232.15	7463.53	5944.884
		373389.28	293587.79	168554.8	101691.9

**Annexure-II**

*State/UT-wise detail of Beneficiaries and fund allocated/utilized under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme during the last three years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		42.85	225462		26.88	191973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Assam		8.37	38259		21.25	86159
4.	Bihar		34.12	320107		29.01	193967
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.31	6976		2.93	12610
6.	Goa		0.04			0.00	0
7.	Gujarat		0.00	0		0.00	0
8.	Haryana		2.41	24823		2.03	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.19	1166		0.52	5171
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	12.93	116571	There	31.44	250983
11.	Jharkhand	was no	4.13	26107	was no	10.53	51082
12.	Karnataka	State-wise	33.16	314508	State-wise	49.05	426813
13.	Kerala	financial	42.69	563560	financial	52.77	696630
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation.	6.89	61052	allocation.	17.93	135932
15.	Maharashtra		40.98	545201		54.72	701343
16.	Manipur		0.00			1.19	9438
17.	Meghalaya		1.63	12846		2.44	17781
18.	Mizoram		2.25	14053		2.49	13485
19.	Nagaland		0.51	4400		2.07	10056
20.	Odisha		1.39	17909		2.00	24553
21.	Punjab		25.66	279082		29.23	296660
22.	Rajasthan		10.85	121988		10.14	148816
23.	Sikkim		0.40	2434		0.61	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu		28.17	312415		32.28	301278
25.	Tripura		0.12	1617		0.10	1356
26.	Uttar Pradesh		65.27	465812		148.11	971245



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand		0.23	1132		0.43	3103
28.	West Bengal		76.53	913002		82.98	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.01			0.03	237
30.	Chandigarh		0.00			0.51	4000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.04	72		0.06	152
32.	Daman and Diu		0.03	113		0.07	183
33.	Delhi		3.03	30904		1.35	12732
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0.00	0
35.	Puducherry		0.03			0.30	2345
Total		450.00	446.25	4421571	600.00	615.47	5528557

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh		47.91	301275		6.07	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Assam		37.64	181267		0.00	0
4.	Bihar		0.00	80622		0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh		4.33	18235		0.00	0
6.	Goa		0.00	0		0.00	0
7.	Gujarat		0.00	0		0.00	0
8.	Haryana		3.15	50308		0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.58	3652		0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	28.25	225646	There	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	was no	0.76	45878	was no	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	State-wise	42.89	416243	State-wise	0.00	0
13.	Kerala	financial	71.58	944918	financial	0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation.	16.84	129672	allocation.	10.85	0
15.	Maharashtra		58.73	788973		0.00	0
16.	Manipur		11.09	32279		0.00	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	
17.	Meghalaya		2.76	19945		0.00	0	
18.	Mizoram		9.76	40615		0.00	0	
19.	Nagaland		4.00	18679		0.00	0	
20.	Odisha		3.97	34673		3.04	0	
21.	Punjab		51.92	266188		0.00	0	
22.	Rajasthan		22.56	199885		12.96	19752	
23.	Sikkim		0.73	4115		0.00	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu		36.30	340647		14.76	0	
25.	Tripura		0.42	3721		0.00	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh		204.25	1089486		71.29	0	
27.	Uttarakhand		2.95	11907		0.00	0	
28.	West bengal		111.87	1165386		52.19	0	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.05	277		0.00	0	
30.	Chandigarh		0.50	0		0.36	3318	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.05	233		0.00	0	
32.	Daman and Diu		0.15	500		0.00	0	
33.	Delhi		2.21	21759		0.00	0	
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0.00	0	
35.	Puducherry		0.00	0		0.14	2435	
Total			795.78*	786.19	6436984	950.00	171.65	25415

\*Revised Budget Allocation.

### Annexure-III

*State/UT- wise Physical and Financial Achievements under Post-matric Scholarships for Students belonging to the minority communities for the last three years and the current year*

Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		35.24	42972		17.28	20550
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Assam		5.60	4730		4.46	6119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar		15.96	24709		25.49	42765
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.03	1396		1.57	1863
6.	Goa		0.21	523		0.07	187
7.	Gujarat		4.47	12290		7.78	15559
8.	Haryana		1.48	2564		1.48	575
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.21	355		0.20	517
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	5.24	10766	There	14.15	28427
11.	Jharkhand	was no	6.15	9825	was no	10.05	14418
12.	Karnataka	State/UT	12.35	43344	State/UT	24.5	65887
13.	Kerala	wise	9.98	60782	wise	21.69	75220
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation	3.31	7795	allocation	6.17	11138
15.	Maharashtra		20.09	44579		31.06	48505
16.	Manipur		0.00	1400		0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya		0.19	256		0.19	227
18.	Mizoram		2.81	3416		3.43	3417
19.	Nagaland		0.05	68		0.04	48
20.	Odisha		1.03	1049		0.00	1114
21.	Punjab		14.83	27245		39.42	50928
22.	Rajasthan		4.66	10873		12.77	19555
23.	Sikkim		0.31	625		0.40	549
24.	Tamil Nadu		10.67	34107		17.68	35484
25.	Tripura		0.17	329		0.12	376
26.	Uttar Pradesh		46.42	90386		74.81	138138
27.	Uttarakhand		0.08	171		0.19	444
28.	West bengal		25.77	87752		46.87	118441
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.01	9		0.00	9
30.	Chandigarh		0.09	77		0.06	140
31.	Delhi		0.38	866		0.50	1061
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.02	30		0.01	30
33.	Daman and Diu		0.02	22		0.03	29
34.	Puducherry		0.13	333		0.10	230
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0.00	0
Total		265.00	228.97	525644	450.00	362.99	701950

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)		
		Financial Allocation	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	9	10	11	10	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh		16.65	26904		0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0	0
3.	Assam		12.06	19276		0	0
4.	Bihar		7.90	26911		0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh		2.30	2615		0	0
6.	Goa		0.61	211		0	0
7.	Gujarat		11.19	20612		0	0
8.	Haryana		0.00	1373		0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.31	424		0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	6.10	10491	There	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	was no	5.86	10112	was no	0	0
12.	Karnataka	State/UT	18.07	33160	State/UT	0	0
13.	Kerala	wise	27.13	95379	wise	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation	6.95	12343	allocation	0	0
15.	Maharashtra		26.20	42802		0	0
16.	Manipur		2.82	3619		0	0
17.	Meghalaya		0.19	223		0	0
18.	Mizoram		4.32	4329		0	0
19.	Nagaland		0.07	90		0	0
20.	Odisha		1.23	2143		0	0
21.	Punjab		43.55	54403		0	0
22.	Rajasthan		15.35	23167		0	0
23.	Sikkim		0.40	565		0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu		21.14	43525		0	0
25.	Tripura		0.44	445		0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh		36.72	193361		0	0
27.	Uttarakhand		1.64	540		0	0
28.	West Bengal		56.95	125909		0	0

1	2	9	10	11	10	13	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.01	21		0	0
30.	Chandigarh		0.18	267		0	0
31.	Delhi		0.17	338		0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01	33		0	0
33.	Daman and Diu		0.05	52		0	0
34.	Puducherry		0.00	0		0	0
35.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0	0
Total		340.75*	326.55	755643	549.00	0	0

\*Revised Budget Allocation

**Annexure-IV**

*State/UT-wise detail of Beneficiaries and fund released under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme during the last three years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh			69			103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			3			7
3.	Assam			67			102
4.	Bihar			108			163
5.	Chhattisgarh			11			17
6.	Goa			5			9
7.	Gujarat			27			39
8.	Haryana			13			21
9.	Himachal Pradesh			9			13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	No	62	There	No	101
11.	Jharkhand	was no	State-wise	36	was no	State-wise	57
12.	Karnataka	State-wise	fund	55	State-wise	fund	88
13.	Kerala	financial	released	116	financial	released	173
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation.		31	allocation.		45
15.	Maharashtra			138			205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur			10			15
17.	Meghalaya			12			18
18.	Mizoram			9			13
19.	Nagaland			11			17
20.	Odisha			9			14
21.	Punjab			134			196
22.	Rajasthan			42			62
23.	Sikkim			4			8
24.	Tamil Nadu			68			102
25.	Tripura			4			4
26.	Uttar Pradesh			251			381
27.	Uttarakhand			8			13
28.	West Bengal			158			220
29.	Andaman and Nicobar			2			2
30.	Chandigarh			8			13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0			0
32.	Daman and Diu			0			0
33.	Delhi			17			26
34.	Lakshadweep			6			7
35.	Puducherry			6			12
Total		30.00	29.98	1511	52.00	51.98	2266

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh						0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						0
3.	Assam						0
4.	Bihar						0
5.	Chhattisgarh						0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Goa							0
7. Gujarat							0
8. Haryana							0
9. Himachal Pradesh							0
10. Jammu and Kashmir	There	No			There	No	0
11. Jharkhand	was no	State-wise			was no	State-wise	0
12. Karnataka	State-wise	fund			State-wise	fund	0
13. Kerala	financial	released			financial	released	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	allocation.				allocation.		0
15. Maharashtra							0
16. Manipur							0
17. Meghalaya							0
18. Mizoram							0
19. Nagaland							0
20. Odisha							0
21. Punjab							0
22. Rajasthan							0
23. Sikkim							0
24. Tamil Nadu							0
25. Tripura							0
26. Uttar Pradesh							0
27. Uttarakhand							0
28. West bengal							0
29. Andaman and Nicobar							0
30. Chandigarh							0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0
32. Daman and Diu							0
33. Delhi							0
34. Lakshadweep							0
35. Puducherry							0
Total	66.00 #	66.00	3020*		90.00	0.00	0

# Revised Budget Allocation.

\* State-wise details are yet to be finalised.

**Annexure-V**

*State/UT-wise Physical & Financial achievement under Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme for the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation	Fund Released (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation	Fund Released (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3.39	1314		3.09	1126
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Assam		5.39	1908		4.94	1702
4.	Bihar		9.46	3133		9.98	3703
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.39	148		0.43	140
6.	Goa		0.20	79		0.23	84
7.	Gujarat		2.02	928		2.26	941
8.	Haryana		0.83	310		1.03	362
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.09	37		0.12	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	There	3.62	1443	There	4.75	1614
11.	Jharkhand	is no	2.54	916	is no	2.70	941
12.	Karnataka	State-wise	5.30	1986	State-wise	5.99	2217
13.	Kerala	financial	11.85	4443	financial	13.12	4661
14.	Madhya Pradesh	allocation	2.10	814	allocation	2.27	843
15.	Maharashtra	in this	5.49	2463	in this	9.27	3475
16.	Manipur	scheme	0.68	184	scheme	0.77	247
17.	Meghalaya		0.66	224		0.95	305
18.	Mizoram		0.49	188		0.39	145
19.	Nagaland		1.57	345		1.22	399
20.	Odisha		0.53	191		0.68	201
21.	Punjab		7.12	2541		8.65	2774
22.	Rajasthan		2.23	1001		3.26	1187
23.	Sikkim		0.49	145		0.24	77
24.	Tamil Nadu		5.57	2118		6.33	2390
25.	Tripura		0.21	73		0.18	65



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh		17.97	6962		16.17	6634
27.	Uttarakhand		0.35	127		0.67	214
28.	West Bengal		17.14	6599		14.84	5539
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.04	11		0.04	7
30.	Chandigarh		0.16	17		0.12	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0		0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu		0.00	1		0.01	2
33.	Delhi		0.80	385		0.99	408
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0.00	0
35.	Puducherry		0.05	22		0.05	19
Total		135.00	108.76	41056	140.00	115.72	42476

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)		
		Financial Allocation	Fund Released (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Allocation	Fund Released (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4.58	1664		0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Assam		6.52	2311		0.00	0
4.	Bihar		12.01	4354		4.63	1680
5.	Chhattisgarh	There	0.57	201	There	0.14	50
6.	Goa	is no	0.07	97	is no	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	State-wise	4.90	2016	State-wise	0.00	0
8.	Haryana	financial	2.06	770	financial	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	allocation	0.25	86	allocation	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	in this	7.94	2936	in this	0.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	scheme	3.41	1279	scheme	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka		9.43	3586		0.00	0
13.	Kerala		24.20	8627		0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh		4.60	1725		0.00	0
15.	Maharashtra		12.20	4665		0.00	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur		0.98	330		0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya		1.25	412		0.00	0
18.	Mizoram		0.23	85		0.00	0
19.	Nagaland		2.11	689		0.00	0
20.	Odisha		1.24	427		0.07	33
21.	Punjab		13.34	4859		1.97	574
22.	Rajasthan		6.73	2519		0.00	0
23.	Sikkim		0.31	111		0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu		8.05	3225		1.36	674
25.	Tripura		0.35	113		0.00	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh		29.14	11647		5.93	2244
27.	Uttarakhand		1.00	333		0.00	0
28.	West bengal		22.28	8440		0.00	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar		0.01	7		0.00	0
30.	Chandigarh		0.11	21		0.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0		0.00	0
32.	Daman and Diu		0.01	3		0.00	0
33.	Delhi		1.26	525		0.00	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0		0.00	0
35.	Puducherry		0.07	33		0.01	6
Total		184.07*	181.21	68096	270.00	14.11	5261

\* Revised Estimate

**Annexure-VI**

*State/UT- wise detail of Beneficiaries and fund released under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities during the last three years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar		0	0		0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh		3724875	50		2661000	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0		0	0
4.	Assam		9374000	500		28815250	1100
5.	Bihar		8469500	500		26990000	1000
6.	Chandigarh		0	0		0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh		0	0		0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0		0	0
9.	Daman and Diu		0	0		0	0
10.	Delhi		744750	0		1856000	0
11.	Goa		0	0		0	0
12.	Gujarat	There	630000	50	There	0	0
13.	Haryana	was no	1159000	100	was no	3493500	200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	State-wise	0	0	State-wise	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	financial	0	0	financial	4750000	500
16.	Jharkhand	allocation.	3350000	200	allocation.	12278500	500
17.	Karnataka		1447500	0		15017250	500
18.	Kerala		4844000	600		7997000	500
19.	Madhya Pradesh		1179625	0		1792500	150
20.	Maharashtra		58199500	2200		2337500	200
21.	Manipur		775750	30		1016750	0
22.	Meghalaya		0	0		0	0
23.	Mizoram		655625	0		9601500	300
24.	Nagaland		0	0		0	0
25.	Odisha		723000	70		0	0
26.	Punjab		1083250	0		0	0
27.	Rajasthan		1932625	50		3908000	350
28.	Sikkim		0	0		0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu		1495500	150		396000	50
30.	Tripura		1253900	40		1607500	100
31.	Uttar Pradesh		5309250	225		15018975	980
32.	Uttaranchal		348750	30		658775	50
33.	West Bengal		37031375	50		19604000	1200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0		0	0
35.	Pondicherry		0	0		0	0
Total		15.00	143731775	4845	16.00	159800000	7880

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar		0	0			
2.	Andhra Pradesh		7040750	300		4293750	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0			
4.	Assam		12027000	150			
5.	Bihar		11151875	400		3273750	
6.	Chandigarh		0	0			
7.	Chhattisgarh		0	0			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0			
9.	Daman and Diu		0	0			
10.	Delhi	There	5378500	356	There	1292500	
11.	Goa	was no	460500	50	was no		
12.	Gujarat	State-wise	1595250	125	State-wise		
13.	Haryana	financial	3875000	100	financial		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	allocation.	0	0	allocation.		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		2162500	150			
16.	Jharkhand		0	0			
17.	Karnataka		1237375	100		7850000	
18.	Kerala		4287500	350		9020750	100
19.	Madhya Pradesh		7387625	500		2718000	
20.	Maharashtra		5773500	320		1099250	80
21.	Manipur		9206850	700		2383850	
22.	Meghalaya		0	0			

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Mizoram		2561750	100			
24.	Nagaland		574125	50		574125	
25.	Odisha		5045500	250			
26.	Punjab		0	0			
27.	Rajasthan		6127875	250		938375	40
28.	Sikkim		0	0			
29.	Tamil Nadu		652500	150		652500	
30.	Tripura		1607500	0			
31.	Uttar Pradesh		34362375	1695		8613500	80
32.	Uttaranchal		1963725	120		476500	
33.	West Bengal		15495250	500		725000	
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0			
35.	Pondicherry		0	0			
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>139974825</b>	<b>6716</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>43911850</b>	<b>300</b>

**Annexure-VII**

*Funds released to State Wakf Boards, NIC and CWC under the Scheme of "Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards" and Status of Utilization Certificates.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Wakf Boards	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3
A.	2010-11	
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	27.1
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	27.1
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	27.1
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	27.1
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	27.1
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	27.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	27.1
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	27.1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	21.29

1	2	3
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	27.1
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	27.1
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	21.96
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	21.29
	Total	362.64
B.	2011-12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
2.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakf (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	7.13
3.	Haryana State Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	3.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	10.2
5.	Kerala State Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	4.67
6.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	10.2
	Total	62.34
C.	2012-13	
1.	UP Sunni Central Wakf Board (Handholding Charges)	10.2
2.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	27.1
3.	Assam Board of Wakfs (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	6.28
4.	Tripura Board of Wakf (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	7.2
5.	Punjab Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	8.8
6.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	10.2
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs (3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment)	4.24
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	6.25
9.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	8.8
	Total	89.07
D.	2013-14	
1.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	6.46
2.	Wakf Board Manipur (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	7.2
3.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf (3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment)	6.62
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment)	9.75
5.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal (2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment)	10.06
	Total	40.09

**Annexure-VIII**

*State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under the Scheme of "Nai Roshni",  
the Leadership Development of Minority Women*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13			2013-14		
		No. of Organizations Funded	No. of Trainees	Total funds released (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Organizations Funded	No. of Trainees	Total funds released (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	29	26025	70877415	5	3850	10332840
2.	Uttarakhand	5	1425	5474595	0	0	0
3.	Rajasthan	7	1775	5756625	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	3	675	2190615	1	300	601020
5.	Odisha	4	675	1771455	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	5	1325	2463405	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2500	5951610	3	550	1101870
8.	Kerala	1	350	2168250	1	250	500850
9.	Maharashtra	2	450	1425480	0	0	0
10.	Manipur	1	1300	5538540	1	125	250425
11.	Chhattisgarh	1	225	450765	0	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	225	450765	3	700	1402380
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	4	1025	2577435
14.	Assam	0	0	0	7	1150	2723070
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	1250	2504250
16.	Delhi	0	0	0	5	625	1252125
17.	West Bengal	0	0	0	3	1825	3656205
18.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	2	600	1202040
Total		64	36950	104519520	36	12250	28104510

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has admitted in the answer to part (c) of the question that the benefits of welfare schemes in some States, Union Territories are not officially reaching the minorities, particularly Muslims...*(Interruptions)* The States have been held responsible for that. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government have taken

or going to take for all the reasons mentioned here for delay in it? ...*(Interruptions)* Whether Government will take steps to give benefit of schemes to minorities in the States after removing reasons for delay? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Madam, both these schemes are Centrally sponsored schemes...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not shout like this.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, I have said that we can have the statement in the morning tomorrow...(Interruptions) because this is a demand raised just now...(Interruptions) Tomorrow in the morning the Prime Minister can make a statement ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA: We cannot wait till tomorrow. Let the Prime Minister make the statement today...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, what objection the Prime Minister have to give statement today?

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, we have to prepare the statement...(Interruptions) We have to prepare, he has to study it and he will make a statement tomorrow ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Now, the reply to Q. No. 262 by the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Madam, both these schemes are Centrally sponsored schemes and are to be implemented through the State Governments. So, these schemes are to be implemented by the State Governments. Some State Governments have been implementing the programmes of the minorities...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, would you sit down please?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: We have taken up this issue with the respective Chief Ministers...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please wait for a moment.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I made a special dispensation during the Question Hour seeing the request and the importance of the subject. Now, that is over. Let us proceed with the Question Hour. Also because this Question relates to the welfare of minorities, so, please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, the Prime Minister should have made a *suo motu* statement...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIA: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, what will happen to the country?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Madam, we have to implement these schemes through the State Governments and we are impressing upon the State Governments to implement. Some of the State Governments are not sending the Utilisation Certificate. Unless they send the Utilisation Certificate, we cannot release the grant. So, we are impressing upon the States to take effective steps to send the Utilisation Certificates and to implement the projects ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you are getting agitated?

...(Interruptions)



MADAM SPEAKER: You ask another question.

...(Interruptions)

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Madam, I could not hear the answer, but even then I would like to say that in the chart given by hon'ble Minister, he has allocated 52280.58 lakh rupees in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to Bihar but released 40581.56 lakh rupees only. After that, 17367.43 lakh rupees were allocated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, but 8411.32 lakh rupees have been released to Bihar. I would like to know the reasons for allocating less amount. The hon'ble Minister may please reply to it.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Madam, we allocated 522 crore rupees to Bihar in 11th Five Year Plan...(Interruptions)

[English]

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

\*263. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major activities taken under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and the names of the States where the Programme is under implementation at present;

(b) the details of the projects implemented and the areas of wasteland brought under cultivation, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and incurred under the programme during the last three years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the programme particularly in the coastal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The major activities taken up under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) inter-alia, include the following:

- i. Development of small water harvesting structures such as low-cost farm ponds, nalla bunds, check-

dams, percolation tanks and other ground water recharge measures.

- ii. Renovation and augmentation of water sources, desiltation of village tanks for drinking water/irrigation/fisheries development.
- iii. Fisheries development in village ponds/tanks, farm ponds etc.
- iv. Afforestation including block plantations, agro-forestry and horticultural development, shelterbelt plantations, sand dune stabilization, etc.
- v. Pasture development either by itself or in conjunction with plantations.
- vi. Land Development including in-situ soil and moisture conservation measures like contour and graded bunds fortified by plantation, bench terracing in hilly terrain, nursery raising for fodder, timber, fuel wood, horticulture and non-timber forest product species.
- vii. Drainage line treatment with a combination of vegetative and engineering structures.
- viii. Repair, restoration and up-gradation of existing common property assets and structures in the watershed to obtain optimum & sustained benefits from previous public investments.
- ix. Crop demonstrations for popularizing new crops/varieties or innovative management practices.
- x. Promotion and propagation of non-conventional energy saving devices, energy conservation measures, bio fuel plantations etc.

IWDP has been implemented in all the 28 States of the country. The details of the State wise projects sanctioned and area covered under IWDP given in the enclosed statement. IWDP along with two other area development programmes viz., Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), have been consolidated and integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. No new projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 2007-08. However, the funds have been

released for completion of ongoing IWDP projects sanctioned up to 2006-07.

In order to understand the dynamics of wastelands through comparison of spatial statistics a project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 had been assigned to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad by the Department of Land Resources. The findings of the project have been published as Wastelands Atlas of India 2011. As per Wastelands Atlas of India-2011, the total area of wasteland that has been reduced and put to productive use from 2005-06 to 2008-09 is 5240,78 sq. kms. The State / UT wise details are at given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(c) State-wise details of central funds released and utilized under IWDP during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement - III.

(d) The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes viz., DPAP, DDP and IWDP into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009. The main aims of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. Under IWMP, the projects are selected based upon following criteria for prioritization:

Poverty index, Percentage of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes population, Actual wages, Percentage of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rain-fed agriculture, Drinking water, Degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/ treated and Cluster approach.

Any area including coastal area, satisfying the above criteria of prioritization, qualifies for treatment under IWMP. The other steps taken by the Department inter- alia include reviewing performance of the programme through Quarterly Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings, Steering Committee Meetings and field visits by the senior officers of the Department.

### STATEMENT - I

*State wise details of the projects implemented under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of Project Sanctioned	Areas of the projects sanctioned (Lakh Ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	7.48
2.	Bihar	65	3.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	70	3.84
4.	Goa	4	0.13
5.	Gujarat	84	5.51
6.	Haryana	26	1.28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63	4.36
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	2.18
9.	Jharkhand	25	1.36
10.	Karnataka	86	5.59
11.	Kerala	29	1.49
12.	Maharashtra	84	5.32
13.	Madhya Pradesh	124	7.64
14.	Odisha	89	5.17
15.	Punjab	17	0.66
16.	Rajasthan	90	5.37
17.	Tamil Nadu	82	4.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	130	8.59
19.	Uttarakhand	51	3.04
20.	West Bengal	29	1.18
North Eastern States			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	4.29

1	2	3	4
22.	Assam	149	9.09
23.	Manipur	43	2.96
24.	Meghalaya	112	2.21
25.	Mizoram	52	4.34
26.	Nagaland	42	3.81
27.	Sikkim	25	1.48
28.	Tripura	22	1.00
Total		1877	107.22

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories

**Statement – II**

*State/UT wise area of wastelands (square km.)  
that has been reduced and put to  
productive use from 2005-06 to 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total wasteland		Change in Wasteland
		2005-06	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38788.22	37296.62	-1491.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5743.83	14895.24	9151.41
3.	Assam	8778.02	8453.86	-324.15
4.	Bihar	6841.09	9601.01	2759.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	11817.82	11482.18	-335.64
6.	Delhi	83.34	90.21	6.87
7.	Goa	496.27	489.08	-7.18
8.	Gujarat	21350.38	20108.06	-1242.32
9.	Haryana	2347.05	2145.98	-201.07

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22470.05	22347.88	-122.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	73754.38	75435.77	1681.39
12.	Jharkhand	11670.14	11017.38	-652.76
13.	Karnataka	14438.12	13030.62	-1407.50
14.	Kerala	2458.69	2445.62	-13.07
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40042.98	40113.27	70.29
16.	Maharashtra	38262.81	37830.82	-431.99
17.	Manipur	7027.47	5648.53	-1378.94
18.	Meghalaya	3865.76	4127.43	261.67
19.	Mizoram	6021.14	4958.64	-1062.50
20.	Nagaland	4815.18	5266.72	451.55
21.	Odisha	16648.27	16425.76	-222.51
22.	Punjab	1019.50	936.83	-82.67
23.	Rajasthan	93689.47	84929.10	-8760.37
24.	Sikkim	3280.88	3273.15	-7.73
25.	Tamil Nadu	9125.56	8721.79	-403.77
26.	Tripura	1315.17	964.64	-350.53
27.	Uttarakhand	12790.06	12859.53	69.47
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10988.59	9881.24	-1107.35
29.	West Bengal	1994.41	1929.20	-65.21
30.	Union Territory	337.30	315.00	-22.30
Total		472261.94	467021.16	-5240.78

Source: Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011

**Statement – III**

*State wise details of funds released and utilized during the last three years and current year under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released (Central Share)				Funds utilized (Including State)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.20	3.35	1.33	0.0	33.44	34.36	10.95	0.0
2.	Bihar	0.0	2.46	3.98	1.37	4.26	9.84	NR	NR
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.42	12.02	4.56	1.05	12.25	8.67	11.39	0.49
4.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Gujarat	15.74	6.47	6.7	0.0	26.73	13.41	7.90	2.22
6.	Haryana	5.58	2.53	0.56	0.0	2.75	5.87	2.64	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.95	13.23	3.85	1.45	18.79	20.21	13.92	1.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.28	4.31	2.57	0.0	4.26	1.43	2.37	0.08
9.	Jharkhand	1.30	0.86	0.75	0.0	0.46	4.44	NR	NR
10.	Karnataka	17.42	7.26	1.48	0.0	30.18	15.07	6.54	0.78
11.	Kerala	6.98	0.0	2.03	0.0	5.60	0.46	0.97	0
12.	Maharashtra	38.27	10.66	6.00	1.53	34.95	16.27	16.01	1.17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12.40	5.09	1.24	0.48	22.19	9.71	3.40	2.21
14.	Odisha	25.29	26.03	5.92	8.78	28.64	34.68	28.40	1.04
15.	Punjab	2.09	2.77	0.0	0.0	1.65	2.00	0.39	0.18
16.	Rajasthan	7.92	1.38	0.23	0.0	15.67	8.13	3.01	0.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	13.61	6.15	5.23	2.02	13.93	11.91	13.13	0.31
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8.45	2.63	0.27	0.0	17.42	3.17	0.30	0.0
19.	Uttarakhand	15.64	11.05	4.39	3.17	16.03	15.28	12.82	0.67
20.	West Bengal	3.52	0.38	0.25	0.0	8.28	3.17	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>North Eastern States</b>									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.80	15.71	3.98	0.81	13.85	13.71	3.70	0.0
2.	Assam	13.36	8.30	8.6	0.0	0.55	0.0	NR	NR
3.	Manipur	15.43	9.70	0.71	0.0	7.75	9.35	0.62	0.0
4.	Meghalaya	25.80	13.16	4.95	2.46	24.06	17.16	5.92	0.0
5.	Mizoram	28.01	6.35	8.39	4.32	19.02	6.35	8.39	0.0
6.	Nagaland	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.99	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Sikkim	1.84	1.54	1.62	1.10	4.84	1.09	0.0	0.0
8.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.28	0.01	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>325.74</b>	<b>173.39</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>28.54</b>	<b>368.82</b>	<b>265.75</b>	<b>152.77</b>	<b>10.94</b>

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories; NR: Note Reported

### **Expansion of Dreamliner Aircraft**

\*264. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the performance/business of the ongoing/existing Dreamliners' service is satisfactory and commercially viable, if so, the details thereof including profits earned since the operation of the Dreamliner Aircraft;

(b) whether the Government plans to expand the operation of Dreamliner aircraft of Air India in the domestic as well as in the international sectors in the near future and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;

(c) the number of Dreamliner Aircraft for which order has been placed by Air India with Boeing and the number of aircraft delivered so far and the time by which the remaining aircraft are expected to be delivered;

(d) whether the issue of compensation which would be paid by the Boeing to the national carrier in case of grounding has been settled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The performance of the

Dreamliners is satisfactory and they are commercially viable. The profitability of the Dreamliner Aircraft for the period 19 May to 30 June 2013 is as under:

Total Revenue	:	Rs.11,862.27 lakhs
Surplus/(Deficit) over Variable Cost	:	Rs. 1808.44 lakhs
Average PLF(%)	:	70%

(b) Air India presently operates Dreamliners on the following sectors:

DOMESTIC: Delhi-Bangalore, Delhi-Kolkata and Delhi-Chennai.

INTERNATIONAL: Delhi- London, Delhi-Frankfurt, Delhi-Paris and Amritsar-Birmingham.

Air India currently does not have plans to expand operation of the Dreamliners on any other domestic route. However, flight operations by B787 between India and Australia are scheduled to commence w.e.f. 29th August, 2013. Air India is also planning flights to Rome, Milan and Moscow by the B787 in the near future.

(c) Air India has ordered for fleet of 27 B-787 aircraft, out of which 7 B-787 aircraft have been delivered till now. The delivery schedule of the balance B-787 aircraft is given below:

Year	No. of aircraft
2013	7
2014	5
2015	6
2016	2

(d) and (e) Air India has already taken up the issue of compensation with Boeing for the losses being suffered on account of grounding of B-787 aircraft and is awaiting their response to compensate Air India for the same.

### Water Quality Fund

\*265. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects implemented to provide sanitation and drinking water facilities in the country including Assam, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to various States including Assam for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of specific projects for the purpose which have been received from the States and the action taken by the Government thereon including the funds released during 2012-13 and 2013-14 to the States for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the guidelines for utilisation of the Water Quality Fund under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for habitations affected by chemical contamination under Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of the projects implemented to provide drinking water facilities in the country including in Assam, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Government of India presently administers Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas. Under NBA/TSC, projects are sanctioned taking district as a unit. Till date 607 district projects have been sanctioned and under implementation. State/UT-wise details of district projects sanctioned including Assam is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The details of the funds allocated to various States/UTs, including Assam, for rural drinking water supply, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Since NBA is demand driven scheme, no State/UT-wise allocation is made. However State/UT-wise central share released during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplementing their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve, implement and operate drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare an Annual Action Plan (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities. Drinking water supply projects prepared thereafter, as per AAP, by the States are examined and approved at the state level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The drinking water projects prepared by the States are not submitted to the Central Government and therefore no funds are released against specific projects to the State/UTs. Under NBA, during 2012-13 and 2013-14, no new district project have been received and sanctioned by Government of India. The fund released to the States during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) Under the NRDWP, 5% of the national allocation is earmarked for allocation to States which have rural habitations with drinking water sources affected by chemical contamination and to States which have the 60 high priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with respect to incidences of Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES).

The details of the guidelines for the utilization of this fund include the following:-

- (i) In Water Quality (chemically contaminated) affected habitations, for which 75% of the 5% earmarked NRDWP fund is allocated, the following activities can be taken up.
  - (i) Installing drinking water treatment units in water quality affected (chemical contamination) habitations.

- (ii) Schemes for supply of safe drinking water from safe sources to such habitations.
- (iii) Expenditure on any additionality or improvement in existing drinking water supply schemes in chemical contaminated affected habitations for provision of safe water. Arsenic affected habitations should be covered with highest priority followed by fluoride affected habitations. States without arsenic or fluoride affected habitations can utilize these funds for covering other contaminations.
- (II) In 60 JE/AES affected high priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for which 25% of the 5% earmarked NRDWP funds is allocated, the following activities can be taken up.
- (i) States should prepare an Action Plan at the beginning of the year incorporating the activities, timelines, estimated costs and names of the habitations to be covered with new water supply schemes using these funds.
- (ii) Repair existing hand pumps to prevent further contamination of water-repair of platform, soak pit, raising of hand pumps in flood prone areas, chlorination of handpumps.
- (iii) Replace public shallow hand pumps in respective habitations by India Mark-II hand pumps.
- (iv) Implement mini water supply schemes in feasible habitations where JE/AES cases have been reported with energized deep borewell and stand posts with adequate number of taps and provision for chlorination.
- (v) Routine regular chlorination of drinking water supply.
- (vi) Activities targeted towards Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and activities under Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

**Statement – I***Number of completed rural drinking water supply schemes (as reported on 23/08/2013)*

Sl.No.	State	PWS	Handpumps	Other Schemes	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72195	353604	27845	453644
2.	Bihar	2067	97216	22461	121744
3.	Chattisgarh	6155	178907	24016	209078
4.	Goa	124	0	125	249
5.	Gujarat	62318	4019	8500	74837
6.	Haryana	8521	65	214	8800
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12721	14366	1257	28344
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1986	754	913	3653
9.	Jharkhand	9001	227143	43603	279747
10.	Karnataka	116446	36087	46549	199082
11.	Kerala	2963	12	482	3457
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7589	523932	17774	549295
13.	Maharashtra	51152	33488	37020	121660

Sl.No.	State	PWS	Handpumps	Other Schemes	Total
14.	Odisha	9876	344431	15250	369557
15.	Punjab	8935	1543	1148	11626
16.	Rajasthan	16471	45743	30958	93172
17.	Tamil Nadu	148676	136230	58324	343230
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3456	2008902	1239	2013597
19.	Uttarakhand	12488	906	285	13679
20.	West Bengal	1579	141935	109	143623
21.	Arunachal	7536	71	1047	8654
22.	Assam	6338	11936	75777	94051
23.	Manipur	3009	88	146	3243
24.	Meghalaya	3842	272	3801	7915
25.	Mizoram	680	5	175	860
26.	Nagaland	2958	8	244	3210
27.	Sikkim	2558	0	596	3154
28.	Tripura	2474	6500	4206	13180
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	266	0	45	311
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar	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	197	0	57	254
Total		584577	4168163	424166	5176906

*Statement – II*

*State/UT-wise details of district projects sanctioned under NBA*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of Project Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16

1	2	3
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2



1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	25	20.	Nagaland	11
9.	Haryana	20	21.	Odisha	30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	22.	Puducherry	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	23.	Punjab	20
12.	Jharkhand	24	24.	Rajasthan	32
13.	Karnataka	29	25.	Sikkim	4
14.	Kerala	14	26.	Tamil Nadu	29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	27.	Tripura	4
16.	Maharashtra	33	28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
17.	Manipur	9	29.	Uttarakhand	13
18.	Meghalaya	7	30.	West Bengal	19
19.	Mizoram	8	Total		607

**Statement – III***Allocation, and Release Under Nrdwp During Last Three Years and Current Year (Rs in Crore)*

Sl. No	State/UT	2010-11		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014*	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.	Alloc	Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491.02	558.74	546.32	462.47	563.39	485.14	551.19	237.45
2.	Bihar	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	484.24	224.3	440.01	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	130.27	122.01	143.57	139.06	168.89	148.64	141.75	17.13
4.	Goa	5.34	0.00	5.20	5.01	6.07	0.03	5.94	0.00
5.	Gujarat	542.67	609.10	478.89	571.05	578.29	717.47	526.96	84.93
6.	Haryana	233.69	276.90	210.51	237.74	250.24	313.41	241.80	63.68
7.	Himachal Pradesh	133.71	194.37	131.47	146.03	153.59	129.9	148.69	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	449.22	468.91	436.21	420.42	510.76	474.5	499.44	149.26
9.	Jharkhand	165.93	129.95	162.52	148.17	191.86	243.43	185.23	45.02
10.	Karnataka	644.92	703.80	687.11	667.78	922.67	869.24	668.60	173.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kerala	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	193.59	249.04	165.13	19.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	447.33	539.56	428.70	102.76
13.	Maharashtra	733.27	718.42	728.35	718.35	897.96	846.48	766.32	0.00
14.	Odisha	204.88	294.76	206.55	171.05	243.91	210.58	233.25	69.23
15.	Punjab	82.21	106.59	88.02	123.44	101.9	144.27	88.29	30.93
16.	Rajasthan	1165.44	1099.48	1083.57	1153.76	1352.54	1411.36	1317.56	352.36
17.	Tamil Nadu	316.91	393.53	330.04	429.55	394.82	570.17	287.80	77.35
18.	Uttar Pradesh	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	1060.87	980.06	860.55	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	139.39	136.41	136.54	75.57	159.74	74.28	154.82	68.79
20.	West Bengal	418.03	499.19	343.60	342.51	523.53	502.36	453.29	166.10
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	123.35	199.99	120.56	184.83	145.32	223.22	142.18	82.52
22.	Assam	449.64	487.48	435.58	522.44	525.71	659.21	506.21	231.07
23.	Manipur	54.61	52.77	53.39	47.60	69.99	66.21	63.12	15.11
24.	Meghalaya	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	73.96	97.61	72.67	9.20
25.	Mizoram	46.00	61.58	39.67	38.83	48.35	47.92	41.27	0.00
26.	Nagaland	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	110.25	110.2	59.86	31.87
27.	Sikkim	26.24	23.20	28.10	69.19	36.69	32.36	17.86	0.70
28.	Tripura	57.17	74.66	56.20	83.86	70.66	100.59	63.68	30.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78	1.12	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.40		0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	1.71	0.06
Total		8550.00	8941.81	8330.00	8474.02	10290.02	10473.2	9135.00	2058.31

**Statement – IV***State/UT wise fund released under NBA during last 3 years and current year*

Rs. in lakh

SI. No.	State/UT Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 (Upto July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	9657.28	15022.69	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	204.88	986.92	0.00
3.	Assam	9437.36	12251.18	11943.31	0.00
4.	Bihar	11259.76	17219.09	47814.55	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2702.42	5731.57	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	4692.36	4308.28	3949.42	1451.81
9.	Haryana	2361.49	335.27	0.00	11781.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	469.57	1666.96	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	967.95	3511.01	3085.11
12.	Jharkhand	5466.98	7264.92	4193.31	0.00
13.	Karnataka	4458.66	8709.28	15950.81	0.00
14.	Kerala	2286.34	158.89	0.00	1132.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	15076.00	25779.96	24130.00
16.	Maharashtra	12911.70	5799.94	12409.22	0.00
17.	Manipur	80.30	1087.87	3509.18	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	3105.23	1115.72	2540.01	3349.65
19.	Mizoram	653.40	31.38	497.48	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1229.45	174.06	2302.68	0.00
21.	Odisha	6836.73	11171.70	0.00	0.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1116.39	283.18	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	5670.74	5424.41	13770.97	0.00
25.	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	159.47	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	7662.06	12811.68	8710.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Tripura	925.14	133.92	430.47	941.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	16920.72	25684.74	20055.54
29.	Uttarakhand	1707.61	804.76	2541.96	0.00
30.	West Bengal	8327.50	14124.34	30638.14	0.00
Total		152642.08	144059.07	243846.51	74637.50

### Consultancy Services in Water Sector

\*266. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Water and Power Consultancy Service (WAPCOS) Ltd. Has been operating in various countries and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(b) the names of the ongoing projects of WAPCOS in the country, State-wise and the details of the revenue earned by the company from these projects during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether WAPCOS has undertaken the Rengali Irrigation Phase-II project in Odisha and if so, the details thereof along with the status of the said project;

(d) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of WAPCOS and if so, the outcome thereof including the deficiencies pointed out during the review; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Madam, WAPCOS Ltd. has been operating in various Countries. Country-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement – I

(b) State-wise details of major/key ongoing projects of WAPCOS in the country during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement – II, III, IV, V, respectively. State-wise summary of revenue earned from projects is given in in the enclosed Statement – VI

(c) WAPCOS has not undertaken Phase-II of the Rengali Irrigation Project.

(d) and (e) Performance of WAPCOS is reviewed half yearly at the level of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources on the basis of various performance parameters indicated in the MoU signed between the Company and the Ministry of Water Resources. At the performance review meeting held on 15.1.2013 for the period ending 31.12.2012, the performance of WAPCOS was found to be as per targets/plan. The Department of Public Enterprises has rated the performance of WAPCOS as excellent as the Company had earned the highest achievable score of 1.0. Besides, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources reviewed the performance of WAPCOS in July 2013 and expressed its appreciation of its performance in India and abroad.

### Statement – I

#### Countrieswise details of the Projects (Being Operated) by WAPCOS Ltd.

Name of Country	Name of Project
1	2
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction/Rehabilitation and Completion of Salma Dam project (3X14 MW)</li> <li>Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation Project - Prefeasibility Studies and Priority Ranking of 22 Sub Projects 9 Small/Medium Dams and Related Structures and Feasibility Studies of 10 Sub Projects in Faeyab, Jawzjan, Sariual, Balkh and Samangan Provinces</li> <li>Design Drawing of Retaining wall and flood protection work at Aybak Sub Station</li> </ul>

1	2	1	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of Design and Drawings of Gereshk Hydro Power Project</li> </ul>	Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy Paper on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management of Lake Chad Basin</li> </ul>
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed Project Report for Establishment of Inland River Port at Ashuganj</li> </ul>	DR Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Consultant for Grand Katende Hydro Electric Project (64 MW)</li> </ul>
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed Design Engineering Services for Punatsangchhu-I Hydro Electric Project (1200 MW)</li> <li>Detailed Design Engineering Services for Punatsangchhu-II Hydro Electric Project (1020 MW)</li> <li>Construction Supervision of Transmission Lines Mangdechhu Hydro Electric Project (720 MW)</li> <li>400 kV, 2 Nos. Double Circuit Transmission line, 80 KM from Mangdechhu to Jigmeling</li> <li>Detailed Design Engineering of Sankosh Hydro Electric Project</li> </ul>	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gerbi Dam Reservoir, Transmission and Treatment Plant Study including preparation of Designs &amp; Tender Documents</li> </ul>
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility Report, Design Engineering Report and Construction Supervision/Quality Control for Construction of 110 kV Single Circuit Transmission Line from Bubanza to Bujumbura</li> <li>Project Management Consultant for Kabu-16 Hydro Electric Project (20MW)</li> </ul>	Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and Rehabilitation of the Kpong and Akosomba Dam Safety Monitoring System/Instrumentation</li> <li>Supervision Consultancy for Fish Processing and Fish Harvesting Plant</li> <li>Engineering Design and Construction Supervision of Irrigation Schemes (Central and Western Schemes)</li> </ul>
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stung Tasal Dam Project</li> <li>Ground Water Exploration for Augmentation of Rural Water Supply in 2 Provinces</li> <li>Storm Water Drainage System for Ta-Prohm Temple Complex based on Trenchless Technology, Siem Reap</li> <li>Double Circuit Transmission Line and 230/22 kV D/C substation from Strung Trung to Kratie</li> </ul>	Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility Study, Preliminary and Final Designs and Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment for the Proposed Rare Dam Water Project in Kilifi County</li> <li>Feasibility Study for Development of Arror Multipurpose &amp; Turkwell Irrigation Projects</li> </ul>
Central African Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Consultant for Boali-3 and Expansion of Boali-2 Hydro Electric Projects (2X5 MW)</li> </ul>	Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Irrigation Schemes in the Champassak Province</li> <li>Project Management Consultancy Services for 230 kV &amp; 115 kV Transmission. Line and 115/22 kV associated substations</li> <li>Feasibility Report for Strengthening/Setting-up of Agriculture/Irrigation College, Research, Training and Extension Centre at Pakse, Champassak Province</li> <li>Feasibility Report for establishment of Savanakhet University</li> </ul>

1	2
Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction Supervision of Supply, Installation and Construction of Integration and Expansion Works for Salima Lakeshore Water Supply Schemes</li> </ul>
Maldives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility studies, Detailed Scheme Report, Bidding Document and Supervision of Construction for Roof Water Harvesting based Water Supply Scheme in AA UKULHAS Island</li> </ul>
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed Design Review, Pre Contract Services and Supervision of Civil Works Contract for MultiNational Nacala Road, Corridor Project- Phase 1, Nampulla -Cuamba Road Project, Lot-B: Ribaue-Malema (Km 131-Km 234)</li> <li>Design Check and Supervision of Network Expansion for Water Supply System, Nacala</li> <li>Irrigation Service Provider for Horticulture under PROIRRI - Sustainable Irrigation Development Project</li> </ul>
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of On-going and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Consultant for Rahughat H.E. Project (32 MW)</li> <li>Project Management Consultant for India-Nepal Power Transmission Interconnection Project</li> <li>Construction Management and Supervision of Kulekhani - III Hydro Electric Project</li> </ul>
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility Studies, Detailed Engineering Design and Preparation of Contract Documents for the Development and construction of coal fired power plant in Benue/Kogi/Gombe Axis</li> </ul>

1	2
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-Feasibility Study and Supervision for implementation of 15MW and 100 MW Peat-to-Power Projects</li> <li>Detailed Design Study for Lake Kivu Water Transport Project</li> </ul>
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export Targeting Modern Irrigated Agricultural Project</li> <li>Project Management Consultant for Construction of 4,000 housing units in Central &amp; Uva Provinces</li> </ul>
Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Consultant for Turnkey Project for Ensuring Food Security through Increased Maize Production by Soil Conditioning, Farm Mechanization and Granular Fertilizer Application</li> </ul>
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility Report for 161 kV Transmission Line for Bumbuna Hydro Electric Project and Reconstruction of Transmission &amp; Distribution network in Free Town and surrounding communities</li> <li>Rehabilitation of Existing Potable Water Facilities in Lugi, Kaiahun, White Water Community, Allen Town, Wellington and Tender Hill Communities</li> <li>Supervision of Supply and Installation of Solar Street lights in freetown, Lungi and 12 District Head Quarter Towns</li> </ul>
South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility Report for Integrated Rice Irrigation Scheme in Aweil</li> <li>Feasibility Report for Tractor &amp; Farm Implements Plant at Juba</li> </ul>
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Consultant for Improvement and Augmentation of Water Supply Schemes for Dar es Salaam and Chalinze Regions</li> </ul>
Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction Supervision for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Regional Roads in Hadramout Governorate</li> </ul>

1	2
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction Supervision of Abyan Irrigation Project under National Irrigation Programme</li> <li>• Construction Supervision of Power Project</li> <li>• Skill Support for Operations &amp; Maintenance of Hwange Thermal Power Project (920 MW)</li> <li>• Feasibility Studies on use of Fluidized Bed Technology for Small Thermal Power Station at Harare, Bulawayo and Munyati</li> <li>• Project Management Consultancy Services for Cairezi Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>• Strategy Paper on Integrated Water Resource Development and Management for Save River Basin</li> <li>• Life Assessment Studies for upgradation of Hwange Thermal Power Station (920 MW)</li> </ul>

**Statement – II***State-Wise List of Ongoing Projects (2010-2011)*

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Estimation of Design Basis Flood and safe Grade Elevation for the Proposed site of Nuclear Power Stations at Kovvada, Srikakulam District</li> <li>&gt; Baseline Survey of Nagarjunasagar Project</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Quality Assurance and Quality Control Services for the Water Supply and Sewerage Projects of Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply &amp; Sewerage Board under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The Third Party Quality</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assurance and Quality Control Services for Maulana Abdul Kalam Hyderabad Sujala Sharavathi Scheme. (Godavari Drinking water supply Project Phase -I, Phase II &amp; Phase III)</li> <li>&gt; Mathematical Model Studies For Sea Water Intake and Outfall System for Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Limited (2x800 MW Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Station)</li> <li>&gt; Area Drainage Study and Determination of Safe Grade Elevation for M/s Nelcast Energy Corporation Ltd. -2x660 MW Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant, Nellore District</li> <li>&gt; Sea Water Intake And Outfall Studies along with associated Marine Studies and Techno-Commercial evaluation of separate pump house being set up at Komaragiri, near Kakinada town, at Godavari District</li> <li>&gt; Sea Water Intake And Outfall Studies For 9x700 MW Coastal Thermal Power Project At Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh For GMR Energy Ltd.</li> <li>&gt; Area Drainage study for coal based thermal power plant being developed by Thermal Powertech Corporation India Ltd. at Nelaturupalem/Pynapuram villages in MuthukurMandal of Nellore district</li> <li>&gt; Prefeasibility study for Prospective Liquefied natural gas terminal at East Coast</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Downstream Impact Assessment Study for Dibang multipurpose project</li> <li>&gt; Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Dibbin Hydro Electric Project Arunachal Pradesh</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Water Study and Geotechnical Investigation for Mega Power Project at Premnagar</li> </ul>
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; National Quality Monitors for Quality Inspection of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti Karan Yojana XI-Plan Projects under Tier-III Quality Control Mechanism</li> </ul>	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Master Plan for Sewerage System of Delhi for the year 2031 for Delhi Jal Board</li> <li>&gt; Remodelling and Covering of Ramesh Nagar Drain from Kirti Nagar Furniture Block/Railway Line to Najafgarh Drain for Municipal Corporation of Delhi</li> </ul>
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for works under Basic Services for Urban Poor Schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Projects in Patna and Bodhgaya cities</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Technical Supervision, Monitoring and Quality Assurance etc. of Civil Works in the four districts of Madhubani, Vaishali, West Champaran, and Madhepura under SarvaShikshaAbhiyan</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report and Basic Engineering document and Cost Estimate for supply of Ganga Water to Barauni Thermal Power Station.</li> <li>&gt; Irrigation &amp; Command Area Studies under Irrigation through SaptaKosi and Sun Kosi dam</li> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> </ul>	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Estimation of Design Basis Flood and safe Grade Elevation and Preparation of Area Drainage Plan for Mithivirdi Nuclear Power Plant, Bhavnagar</li> <li>&gt; Mathematical Model Studies For Tidal Hydrodynamics And Sedimentation For The Phase II Development of Port at Tapi estuary, Hazira</li> <li>&gt; Block contouring, planning, design, preparation of plans and estimates of distribution network &amp; drainage downstream of chak for the command area under various canals.</li> <li>&gt; Design drawing and Estimate for structures of Disty, Minor, Sub-Minors and Drain of Limbdi, Dhrangdhra, Botad, Morbi Branch canals of Saurashtra Branch Canal</li> <li>&gt; Work for survey block contouring, planning, design and preparation of estimates and plans of distributary system of Kachahh Branch Canal between Ch.30 to 112km. Sardar Sarovar Project (Phase-VII).</li> </ul>
Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Quality Monitoring for Rural Electrification works in Chhattisgarh State under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme</li> </ul>		



State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Development / Up-gradation, Dredging, of fisheries harbours in the State of Gujarat including Project Management</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection services for flooring &amp; electrical works in various bus stations</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection for various infrastructure works in Jasdan, Sanand&amp;Okha</li> <li>&gt; Feasibility study for cooling Tower at Ukai Thermal Power station</li> <li>&gt; Area Flood Drainage Study for 40 MW Solar Power Project, Nr. Bitta village, District Kutch</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection for Solid Waste Management, Slum area Development. &amp; Storm drain work at Jamnagar Municipal Corporation</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection agencies for construction, supervision and inspection of materials, machinery and equipments for Narmada water pipeline project</li> <li>&gt; Perspective plan &amp; Action Plan for Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme in Banaskantha &amp; Sabarkantha District</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection for Sewage Pumping Station &amp; RCC Elevated Reservoir of 18 &amp; 21 lakhs capacity TP-38 at Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat</li> <li>&gt; Addition Alternation / Renovation/ Retrofitting/ Strengthening / Development of Residential &amp; non residential. Building Under Sub Div. Palanpur, Ambaji, Tharat&amp; Deodar</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for Supervision of Construction &amp; Inspection of underground drainage Scheme at Ambaji Gujarat Rural Housing Board</li> <li>&gt; Fisheries Port Development work at Navabandar, Sutrapada &amp; Madhvada</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for 6 Districts of Gujarat State under Gujarat Rural Housing Board</li> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> </ul>
		Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for works being implemented by Dakshin Haryana BijliVitrans Nigam</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection of Water Supply &amp; Sanitation Projects for Water Supply &amp; Sanitation Department</li> <li>&gt; Study on Water Management on Food Security</li> <li>&gt; Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Mission cities</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency- Energy Accounting</li> <li>&gt; Project Appraisal Works for National Capital Region Planning Board, Government of India</li> </ul>
		Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection Works for Quality Monitoring and Inspection</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana works for Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board		> Hydraulic Survey and Wind Measurement for Development of all weather deep drafted greenfield seaport at Haldipur
	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for DhaulaSidh Hydro Electric Project		> 8Urban Local Bodies project under Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
Jammu and Kashmir	> Formulation of Detailed Project Report for extension of Main Ravi Canal from Basantpur to Upstream of Ranjit Sagar Dam including Power Generation Units Enroute		> 5Urban Local Bodies project under Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
Jharkhand	> Design and Engineering of Water system for Essar Power (Jharkhand) Limited, for Tori Super Thermal Power Project		> Hassan Urban Local Bodies project under Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
	> Area Drainage Study for Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project		> Infrastructure Development and Investment Plan for 20 towns in Belgaum and Bagalkot
	> Study relating to safety review of existing structure & providing proposal for taking up strengthening measures ( structural & non-structural) to be implemented prior to raising the conservation storage of Tilaiya dam for making water quantum (150 cusecs) available for Tilaiya		> Second rural water supply and sanitation project - JalNirmal -Multi Village Water supply Scheme for Hallikhed and other 12 Villages
	> Project Management & Construction Supervision of Water Supply Scheme for Barhi Township in Hazaribagh district		> Project Management Consultancy for construction of Morarji Desai Residential School/Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential School building at Baidoor and Siddapura respectively.
Karnataka	> Detailed Project Report for Agriculture Demand Side Management Pilot Project		> Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India
	> Mathematical Model Studies For Wave tranquillity For the Alternate Offshore Layout adjacent to BasvarajDurg For Proposed Development of Port at Haldipur, Karnataka For M/s Mineral Enterprises Limited, Bangalore	Kerala	> Design and Supervision Consultancy for Package 2 (Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode) (Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment, setting up of jetty, Intake and Outfall for the desalination plant, approaches to jetty with allied material handling equipment and for carrying out any works in river/creek or sea for the proposed 240 MW coal based thermal power plant, 1.5 MTPA cement grinding unit alongwith desalination plant at villages Pappiniassery and Kalliassery, District Kannur</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Engineering for development of Kaveri Port</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency- Energy Accounting</li> </ul>
Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Monitoring and Supervision of Quality of works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana schemes of Morena and Sheopur District for Madhya Pradesh Poorv Shetra Vitran Co. Ltd., Jabalpur</li> <li>&gt; Project Management for Construction of Low Cost Housing under Basic Services for Urban Poor, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in Naya Raipur</li> <li>&gt; Project Monitoring, Construction Supervision &amp; Quality Control for Sewerage Project of Jabalpur city under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission</li> <li>&gt; Withdrawal of 20MGD water from Betwa River at MahutaGhat for Bharat Oman Refinery Limited Bina Refinery</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Nyabarongo Hydro Electric Project (2x 14 MW) - EM Package, Rwanda, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal</li> <li>&gt; Shahpura Thermal Power Project, Jabalpur</li> <li>&gt; Hydrological Studies and Design of suitable structure i.e. Anicut / Barrage and Raw Water Pump House for 2640 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant"</li> <li>&gt; Basic Study &amp; Detailed Project Report for Water Intake System for 6 x 600 MW Chitrangi Thermal Power Project</li> <li>&gt; Perspective plan &amp; Action Plan for Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme in Khandwa, Burhanpur &amp; Khargone, Bhopal Districts</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Mission cities</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency- Energy Accounting</li> </ul>
Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Programme in rainfed region</li> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> <li>&gt; Feasibility study for intake and outfall including model studies and survey for proposed steel plant at Salav, in Raigad district</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Manipur	> Third Party Implementing Agency for project monitoring and supervision of quality of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana works of XI Plan Schemes in Manipur State (For 5 Districts)		> Studies to Review Technical Feasibility of Por Development of Bichitrapur
	> Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India		> Development of Stilling Basin and Desilting of Lagoon
Meghalaya	> Master Plan for Development of Irrigation		> Survey & Investigation of Middle Kolab Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment & Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan
	> Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India		> Survey & Investigation of Tel Integrated Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment & Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan
Nagaland	> Third Party Inspecting Agency in the State of Nagaland (For 2 Districts)	Punjab	> Third Party Inspection Agencies for Quality Monitoring & Inspection of works covered in 17 Nos project sanctioned in the State of Punjab under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Schemes
Odisha	> Rengali Irrigation Project, Left bank Canal -II (14,846 Ha), Reach II		> Area Drainage and Safe Grade Elevation Study for 1400 MW Rajpura Super-Critical Thermal Power Project in Patiala District
	> Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project, Phase-I	> Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency- Energy Accounting	
	> Detailed Project report of Upper Vansadhara Irrigation project with Environment Impact Assessment & Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan	Rajasthan	> Independent Agency for Monitoring and Supervision works for Turnkey contracts, Jodhpur Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
> Survey and Investigation for preparation of feasibility report, Detailed Project report with Environment Impact Assessment & Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan for Lower Vansadhara project	> Third Party Evaluation & Quality Assurance of Civil works in Jodhpur and Ajmer Cities for Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Impact Monitoring Study of the Project Activities on Profitability of Farm Operation and Income of Farmers under Agriculture Support Services</li> <li>&gt; Environmental Impact Assessment study for various Gypsum Mines in Rajasthan</li> <li>&gt; Conservation of khasara map to Mjurabba system under command of Sidhmukh Noharlrr. Project in Nohar and BhadraTahsils of Hanumangarh District</li> <li>&gt; Command area survey and micro canalization studies in lift schemes Indira Gandhi Nahar Project stage-II, Bikaner</li> <li>&gt; Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Mission cities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for Trichi Water Supply improvement Scheme Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project</li> <li>&gt; Pre-feasibility study for Prospective Liquefied natural gas terminal at East Coast</li> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> <li>&gt; Cheyyur Ultra mega Power Project (4000MW), Kanchipuram.</li> </ul>
		Uttrakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report of 146 MW Bogudiyar Sirkari Bhyol Hydro Electric Project, Pithoragarh</li> </ul>
		Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Techno Economic Feasibility Study for Development of Inland Water Transport on National Waterway No.-I (River Ganga) between Haldia and Allahabad</li> </ul>
Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Technical Consultancy Assignment for Cheyyur Ultra Mega, Thermal Power Project (6 X 660 MW)</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for 'Development of Rajiv Gandhi Dry Port and Multi Modal Logistic Hub of Chennai Port</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Development of Barge handling facility at Chennai Port</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Development of Ro-Ro cum multipurpose berth and multilevel car park in Bharathi Dock at Chennai Port</li> <li>&gt; Environmental Impact Assessment study for Uppanar Bar Mouth Project, Dept of Fisheries</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Drawl of water through Intake System from River Yamuna and supply to respective reservoir of Prayagraj and Sangam Thermal Power Plants near Allahabad.</li> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> <li>&gt; Project Appraisal Works for National Capital Region Planning Board, Government of India</li> </ul>
		West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Feasibility Study for Port Facility at Sagar Island with Rail Connectivity</li> <li>&gt; Prefeasibility study for Prospective Liquefied natural gas terminal at East Coast</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports related to Water Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for improvement of embankments &amp; ancillary work in Kandi &amp; adjoining area in the district of Murshidabad</li> <li>&gt; Preliminary Survey &amp; Soil Investigation for Surface Water Based Piped Water Supply Scheme in Arsenic Areas of Chakdah Block including Bulk Supply to Chakdah Municipality of Nadia District</li> <li>&gt; Preliminary Survey &amp; Soil Investigation for Surface Water Based Piped Water Supply Scheme in Arsenic Areas of Haringhata Block of Nadia District</li> <li>&gt; Engineering supervision of Turnkey work including project monitoring in connection with surface water based piped water supply schemes for arsenic affected areas of Nadia District.</li> <li>&gt; Survey, Planning and Design of Micro - Canalisation under Damodar Valley Corporation in Burdwan District of area 26702 Ha.</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for 2nd Sub Stage of Stage-I of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage Project</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for water supply scheme for IIT Kharagpur</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report including Survey, Feasibility Study and</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design of a Causeway Two Lane Bridge on River Ajoy suitable for loaded Dumpers for Transporting Coal from Khagra - Joydev Coal Block in the District of Birbhum to the Railway Siding in the District of Bardhaman" to Consultant</li> </ul>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		>	Watershed Development Project in Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh		>	Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency- Energy Accounting
Puducherry		>	Environmental Impact Assessment study for Karaikal fishing harbor, Dept of Fisheries
<b>Statement - III</b>			
<i>State-Wise List of Ongoing Projects (2011-2012)</i>			
State	Name of Major/Key Projects		
Andhra Pradesh	>	"Estimation of Design Basis Flood and safe Grade Elevation" for the Proposed site of Nuclear Power Stations at Kovvada, Srikakulam District	
	>	Sea Water Intake and Outfall System-Hydrodynamic and Siltation Studies	
	>	Tranquillity analysis for the proposed Kakinada Special Economic Zone Port	
	>	Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of groundwater programme/schemes/projects in the rainfed regions	
	>	Pranhita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Arunachal Pradesh	> Detailed Engineering and Project Management Consultancy Services for Provision of Buildings and Services Works at Various Locations	Gujarat	> Estimation of Design Basis Flood and safe Grade Elevation and Preparation of Area Drainage Plan for Mithivirdi Nuclear Power Plant, Bhavnagar Detailed Project Report for upgradation of existing ship recycling yards at AlangSosia for undertaking safe and environmentally sound ship recycling operations
	> Hydraulic Model Studies for Siang Lower Hydro ElectricProject		> Detailed Project Report and Detailed Engineering of loading and unloading jetty at Mora Village on the banks of Tapti River, Surat
	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Jarong Hydro-Electric Project		> Prefeasibility Study for development of VansiBorsi Port
Assam	> Detailed Engineering and Project Management Consultancy Services for Provision of Buildings and Services Works at Missamari	> Block Contouring, Planning, Design, Preparation of Plans and Estimates of Distribution Network and Drainages downstream of chak for the command area of Kachchh Branch Canal from 273 to 357km.	
Bihar	> Irrigation Studies of Command Area lying in Indian Territory under SaptaKosi High Dam Multipurpose Project	> Design, Drawing and estimate for structures of Disty, Minors, Sub minors and Drains of Kachchh Branch canal, Gagodhar and Wandhiya sub branch canal system.	
	> Detailed Project Report& Basic engineering documents and cost estimates for supply of Ganga River Water to BarauniThermal Power Station(2x50 MW + 2x 110 MW) existing units and 2x 250 MW Extension Project	> Planning of Kachchh Branch Canal from 273 to 357km.	
Chhattisgarh	> Studies for ascertaining the maneuveringbehavior of the ships in the approach channel in the Mahanadi River	> Land resurvey as per the standards and specification of the National Land Record Modernization Programme guideline and update the land records based on new survey in Vadodara and Tapi districts of Gujarat.	
	> Cargo Jetty Terminal Facilities on Mahanadi River		
	> Tandula Reservoir Augmentation Scheme Project		
Goa	> Impact Evaluation Studies for assessing the impact of Sarwana Watershed Programme		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection of works of construction of Botad, Dhrangadhara and Morbi Branch Canal (Package No. 8 &amp; 9) of SardarSarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.</li> <li>&gt; Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of groundwater programme/schemes/projects in the rainfed regions</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Mindholakhadi development project in Surat</li> <li>&gt; Development /Upgradation, Dredging of fisheries harbours in the State of Gujarat including Project Management</li> <li>&gt; Repair, Renovation and restoration of existing minor irrigation schemes</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for 6 Districts of Gujarat State under Gujarat Rural Housing Board</li> <li>&gt; City survey records of town planning schemes</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for various Infrastructure works in Jasdan Municipality</li> <li>&gt; Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Barge Jetty for Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative LimitedKandla</li> <li>&gt; Expansion of Port Facility at Hazira</li> </ul>	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for DhaulaSidh Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Clay Mine for Kol Dam Project</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for ReoliDugli Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Shangling Hydro Electric Project</li> </ul>
		Jammu and Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for extension of Main Ravi Canal from Basantpur to Upstream of RanjitSagar Dam including Power Generation Units Enroute</li> </ul>
		Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Feasibility Report and Detailed Project Report for Sewerage System and other related schemes for Sahibganj Nagar Parshad and Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat for Sahibganj</li> </ul>
		Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Study under Action Plan for the Implementation of National Water Policy 2002 and Technical Preparedness for DDSA-2000</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Agriculture Demand Side Management Pilot Project</li> <li>&gt; Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of ground water programme/schemes/projects in the rainfed regions</li> </ul>
Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Study on Water Management for Food Security</li> </ul>		



State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Construction of tailing Reservoir of minimum capacity 6.2 million tones with retaining structure across the ridge and arrangement for discharge of clear water and flood water to downstream water course for the proposed plant at Donimalai, Bellary district</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Studies for Malpe Fisheries</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of groundwater programme/schemes/ projects in the rainfed regions</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report and supervision for rural roads in Dhar (Phase-III) and other 4 districts</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Reports and construction supervision for Rural roads in 4 districts</li> </ul>
Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Construction for demolition and re-construction of North Jetty - Phase I Studies</li> <li>&gt; Design and Supervision Consultancy for Package 2 (Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode) (Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme</li> </ul>	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pre-qualification of Promoters for Development of Kodali Pumped Storage Scheme</li> <li>&gt; Contract for carrying out basic detailing to obtain statutory clearance, detailed engineering and supervision services for shallow water berthing facility for proposed steel plant at Salav, in Raigad District</li> <li>&gt; Mathematical Model Studies for proposed development of multipurpose terminal at Karanja Creek, Navi Mumbai</li> <li>&gt; Beach Profiling Survey including submission of report and drawings</li> <li>&gt; Feasibility Study to set up ship/submarine Launching System at Alcock Yard, Dock Yard Road, Mumbai</li> <li>&gt; Various Oceanographic Studies to be carried out at Jawaharlal Nehru Port</li> <li>&gt; Work Order for Orbit, Mandwa Area Drainage Studies</li> </ul>
Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Consultancy Services for withdrawal of 20MGD water from Betwa River at Mahuta Ghat</li> <li>&gt; Hydrological Study of River Water Intake System and Area Drainage System for 2 x 660 MW Super Critical Thermal Power Project at Narsinghpur</li> <li>&gt; Project Monitoring and Construction Supervision along with Quality Control for Sewerage Project of Jabalpur City under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission</li> </ul>		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Programme / Schemes / Projects in the Rainfed Regions of Maharashtra</li> <li>&gt; Preparation of slum free city plan and Detailed Project Report for Rajiv AwasYojna Projects for Mira Bhayander in Mumbai</li> <li>&gt; Development of Captive Port Facilities, Nandgaon</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Jaigarh port</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan for Lower Vansadhara project</li> <li>&gt; Studies to Review Technical Feasibility of Port Development of Bichitrapur</li> <li>&gt; Development of Stilling Basin and Desilting of Lagoon</li> <li>&gt; Survey &amp; Investigation of Middle Kolab Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan</li> </ul>
Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Dibbin Hydro Electric Project, Shillong</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Kynshi-II Hydro Electric Project</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Rengali Irrigation Project, Right bank Canal (18,400Ha)</li> <li>&gt; Pre feasibility report for Bhimkund (13 X 3 MW) &amp; Baigundi (9X3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects</li> </ul>
Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Rengali Irrigation Project, Left bank Canal -II (14,846 Ha), Reach II</li> <li>&gt; Rengali Irrigation Sub-project, Phase-I</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project report of Upper Vansadhara Irrigation project with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan</li> <li>&gt; Survey and Investigation for preparation of feasibility report, Detailed Project report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environment Management Plan ar.d</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Bhimkund (13 X 3 MW) &amp; Baigundi (9X3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects</li> <li>&gt; Development of a Container Cargo Port and Cruise Terminal at Baliharachandhi in Puri District - Detailed Pre-Techno Economic Feasibility Study</li> <li>&gt; Detail Survey for Development of Inland Waterways</li> <li>&gt; Development of Port at BahudaMuhan in Ganjam District - Preparation of Pre-Techno-Economic Feasibility Report</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Development of Port at Bahabalpur District - Preparation of Pre-Techno-Economic Feasibility Report</li> <li>&gt; Survey &amp; Investigation of Tel Integrated Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Conversion of Khasras in to Murabbas and Bighas in Sidhmukh-Nohar Irrigation Project, Hanumangarh</li> <li>&gt; Bench Marking and Water Audit of 20 Major/Medium projects</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation Group Housing II, Jagatpura</li> </ul>
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Study on Water Management for Food Security</li> </ul>	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited Desalination Plant - Relocation of Intake/Outfall - Mechanical, Electrical and Instrumentation Systems at Kattupalli</li> <li>&gt; Rainwater harvesting works for NTPC Tamil Nadu Energy Company Limited including preparation of documents like technical specifications, construction drawings, estimate/Bill of Quantities etc. for compilation of tender documents</li> <li>&gt; Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-bodies Restoration and Management Project Consultancy Services for Construction Quality Management and Technical Supervision</li> <li>&gt; Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of groundwater Programme/ schemes/ projects in the rainfed region</li> </ul>
Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Study on Planning of Water Resources</li> <li>&gt; Survey for 2x660 MW Chhabra Super Critical Thermal Power Project, Chhabra, Distt. Baran</li> <li>&gt; Determination of Dynamic Properties of Rock Cores (Resonant Column Tests and Sonic Velocity Tests) for Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited-RawatBhata Project</li> <li>&gt; Area Drainage Study (Preliminary) for Concentrated Solar Power Project at Banner</li> <li>&gt; Monitoring and Evaluation Study on Effectiveness of artificial recharge of ground water programme/ schemes/ projects in the rainfed regions</li> <li>&gt; Command Area Survey and Micro-Canalisation Studies in Lift Schemes of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II, Bikaner</li> </ul>		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	> Project Management Consultancy for water supply project, Trichy	West Bengal	> Mathematical Model Studies for various flow training measures to improve the navigation channel leading to Haldia Dock in Hugli Estuary
Uttrakhand	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Devsari Hydro Electric Project		> Procurement/Development and Customization of Software
	> Dam break Study for Devasari Hydro Electric Project		> Close Grid Survey of Auckland Closure Spur No. 26 with Multibeam and sub-bottom Profiler
Uttar Pradesh	> Monitoring & Evaluation Study for Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation Project -III		> Surface Water Based Piped Water Supply Scheme in arsenic affected areas of Nadia District (Northern Sector)
	> Preliminary Water intake study- 2x660 MW Thermal Power Project at Mirzapur, 6x660 MW Lanco Himavat Thermal Power Project, Bhognipur, Ramabai District, UP-Raw Water Intake System Study		> Feasibility study for Port Facility at Sagar Island with rail connectivity
	> Area Drainage Study for Mirzapur Project	Puducherry	> Additional Components Viz., Package - 11 (Dredging), Package - 13 (Bet Mending Shed), Package - 15 (Administrative Block) and Package - 16 (Slipway)
	> Adequacy of Water Availability/Study for Drawl of 2x80 Cusec from Yamuna River for Thermal Power Project being developed by Lanco at Tehsil Bhognipur, Distt. Ramabai Nagar	ALL OVER INDIA BASIS	> Information, Education and Communication activities for Ministry of Water Resources for promoting objectives of conservation of water and preservation of its quality, minimizing wastage and ensuring in equitable distribution both across and within the State through integrated Water Resources Management and awareness creation through effective communication with People
	> Study on Water Management for Food Security		
	> Study to "Identify gaps in input supply, credit availability, dissemination of appropriate technology and other requirements relevant for improvement of productivity of field and horticultural crops in rain fed areas of Bundelkhand region		
	> Development of Captive Port Facilities, Nandgaon		

**Statement – IV****State-Wise List of On-going Projects (2012-13)**

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Site Survey/Data Collection for River Studies for the Naval Harbour-Project Varsha</li> <li>&gt; Estimation of Safe Grade Elevation and Area Drainage Studies for Proposed Nuclear Power Stations at Kovvada Site in Srikakulam</li> </ul>
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Feasibility Studies and Preparation of Detailed Project Reports for Water Supply, Waste Water Management and other works in Gaya</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for works under Basic Services for Urban Poor Schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission projects in Patna and Bodhgaya cities</li> <li>&gt; Geological Investigations at the project site of Dagmara Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>&gt; Liquefaction study for Dagmara Hydro Electric Project in Distt. Supaul,</li> <li>&gt; Design of Barrage, Power House and other civil structures in coordination with Electro-Mechanical works of Ararghat Hydro Electric Project including planning for execution</li> <li>&gt; Physical Model for Dagmara Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>&gt; Detailed design and drawings of civil structures in coordination with Electro-</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanical works of Bathnaha Small Hydro Project including balance drawings and planning for execution</li> <li>&gt; Detailed design and drawings of civil structures in coordination with Electro-Mechanical works of Nirmali Small Hydro Project including balance drawings and planning for execution</li> </ul>
Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultant for Development of Ring Road No. 4, Road Network System, Water Supply System, Sewerage, Electrical Networks, Storm Water Drains and Reuse System including Defect Liability for Kamal Vihar, Raipur</li> <li>&gt; Project Management for Construction of Low Cost Housing under Basic Services for Urban Poor, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in Naya Raipur</li> <li>&gt; Quality Monitoring for Rural Electrification works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme</li> </ul>
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Remodelling and Covering of Ramesh Nagar Drain from Kirti Nagar Furniture Block/ Railway Line to Najafgarh Drain</li> <li>&gt; Master Plan for Sewerage System of Delhi for the year 2031</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection of works of Delhi Jal Board</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects	
Gujarat	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Upgradation of National Center for Diseases Control, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	>	Third Party Inspection for construction of various Branch Canals of SardarSarovar Narmada Nigam Limited	
	> Comprehensive integrated Scheme of Water Supply arrangement for Underground portion of Line 7 and Line 8	>	Geotechnical investigation for Kachchh branch canal- from ch 189.977 to 357.185 km	
	> Estimation of design flood and safe grade estimation for the proposed site of Nuclear Power Plant at ChhayaMirthiVirdhi	>	Geotechnical investigation for Wandhia and Gagodhar Sub Branch Canal	
	> Implementing Agency for Execution of Projects for Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad Company Ltd.	>	Geological / Geotechnical investigation for construction of Statue of Unity at Sadhu Hills	
	> Estimation of Safe Grade Elevation and Area Drainage Studies for Proposed Nuclear Power Stations at Kovvada Site in MithiVirdisite in Bhavnagar District	>	Planning, Designing and Estimate for Underground Pipeline system of Minors and Sub Minors in SardarSarovar Project command - Dhimaand Radhanpur Branch Canal as Underground Pipeline	
	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for Barge Jetty for Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited Kandla	>	Strip Topography Surveys and Canal Alignment Planning of Gagodhar, Wandhia and Dudhai Sub Branch Canal off-taking from Kachahh Branch Canal	
	> Proposed Expansion of port facilities of Essar Bulk terminal Ltd. at Hazira	>	Development /Upgradation, Dredging, Maintenance Repair of fisheries harbours in the State of Gujarat including Project Management	
	> Block contouring, planning, design and preparation of plans, estimates of distribution network and drainage downstream of chak for the command area under Various Canals	>	Land Re-Survey of Vadodara	
			>	Land Re-Survey of Tapi
			>	Master Plan for Water Resources Structures in 43 Tribal Talukas
		>	City survey records of town planning schemes	

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Haryana	> Project Management Consultancy for various Infrastructure works under Jasdan Municipality	Madhya Pradesh	> Design and Supervision Consultancy for Package 2 (Kochi, Thrissur and Kozhikode) (Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
	> Third Party Inspection of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects for Water Supply and Sanitation Department		> Detailed Engineering, preparation of Bill of Quantities and Specifications and Construction Supervision for raising the height of existing Weir Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd.
	> Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Mission cities		> Detailed Project Report for Extension, Renovation and Modernization of Tawa Project
Himachal Pradesh	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructure Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme	> Slum Free City Plan for Upgradation/ Rehabilitation of Slums under Rajiv AwasYojana Scheme for Bilaspur Municipal Corporation	
	> Environmental Impact Assessment Study for DhaulaSidh Hydro Electric Project	> Project Monitoring, Construction Supervision and Quality Control for Sewerage Project of Jabalpur city under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	
Jammu and Kashmir	> Flood Protection and Training of River Chenab from D/S of Akhnoor Bridge to the exit-entry of Indo-Pak Border	> Project Monitoring and Supervision of Quality of Works under Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyuti Karan Yojana schemes of Morena and Sheopur District for Madhya Pradesh PoorvShetraVitran Co. Ltd. Jabalpur	
	> Detailed Project Report for Flood Management of Chenab River D/S of Akhnoor Bridge to the exit entry of Indo-Pak Border	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit	
	> Comprehensive contract management services for Implementation of Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contracts for Construction of 9 MW Dah and 9 MW HanuHydro Electric Projects	> Feasibility and Water availability study from river Ken for Barethi Thermal Power Station	
Kerala	> Project Management and Consultancy for Demolition and Reconstruction of North Jetty, Naval Base, Kochi		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Reports and construction supervision for Rural roads in 4 districts</li> <li>&gt; Master Planning, Architectural Engineering Services and Project Management for Construction of Infrastructure for setting up Indian Institute of Mass Communication Regional Centre in the University Campus</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Bhimkund (13X3 MW) &amp; Baigundi (9 X 3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects</li> <li>&gt; Detail Survey for Development of Inland Waterways</li> <li>&gt; Pre-Techno-Economic Feasibility Report - Development of Port at BahudaMuhan in Ganjam District</li> </ul>
Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project report of Upper Vansadhara Irrigation project with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan</li> <li>&gt; Survey and Investigation for preparation of feasibility report, Detailed Project report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan for Lower Vansadhara project</li> <li>&gt; Development of Stilling Basin and Desilting of Lagoon</li> <li>&gt; Survey &amp; Investigation of Middle Kolab Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan</li> <li>&gt; Rengali Irrigation Project, Right bank Canal (18,400Ha)</li> <li>&gt; Pre feasibility report for Bhimkund (13X3 MW) &amp; Baigundi (9 X 3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pre-Techno Economic Feasibility Report - Development of Port at Bahabalpur District</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Engineering for Remodelling of Satapada Jetty at Chilika lake in Puri</li> <li>&gt; Preparation of Detailed Project Report for sewerage system of areas of Cuttack under Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project</li> <li>&gt; Survey &amp; Investigation of Tel Integrated Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan</li> </ul>
		Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Ayad River Front Development Project through Abatement of Pollution, River Flow Channelization and River Front Beautification in Udaipur</li> <li>&gt; AmanishahkaNallah Front Development Project through Abatement of Pollution, River Flow Channelization and River Front Beautification in Jaipur</li> </ul>



State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	> Jojari River Front Development Project through Abatement of Pollution, River Flow Channelization and River Front Beautification in Jodhpur
	> Detailed Project Reports for the River Front Development Project for River Jojari in Jodhpur, River Ayad in Udaipur and Amanishah Ka Nallah in Jaipur
	> Topographical, Cadastral survey, Detailed study of Project area, Re-designing of Irrigation and Drainage System and Detailed Project Report for revamping of Chambal Canal Distribution system in Right and Left Main Canal
	> Project Management Consultancy for Department of Science and Technology project Phase 2
	> Command Area Survey and Micro-canalisation Studies in lift Schemes of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II, Bikaner
	> Conversion of Khasras into Murabbas and Bighas in Sidh-Mukh-Nohar Irrigation Project, Hanumangarh
	> Study of Benchmarking and Water Auditing of Gang Canal System, Sri Ganga Nagar
	> Study of Bench Marking and Water Auditing of Bhakra Canal System, Hanumangarh
	> Detailed Project Report of Eta-Singrasar lift Minor Irrigation Scheme, Suratgarh

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	> Project Management Consultancy for Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation Group Housing II, Jagatpura
Tamil Nadu	> Project Management Consultancy for Water Supply Improvement Scheme for Trichy
	> Project Management Consultancy for mining, augmentation and renovation for Water Project of Department of Science and Technology - Phase 2
Uttarakhand	> Design Supervision Consultancy Bhimtal Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism
Uttar Pradesh	> Monitoring and Evaluation Study for Sodic Land Reclamation Project, Phase - III
	> Pre-feasibility Report for inclusion of Lower Ganga Canal system in Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project- Phase-II.
	> Common Guideline for Scheme on Management of Declining Groundwater Table for Sustaining Food Production in States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh
	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
	> Field Quality Assurance for Greater Noida Authority

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
West Bengal	> Review and prioritization of River Regulatory Measure of Kolkata Port Trust		> Estimation of Safe Grade Elevation and Area Drainage Studies for Proposed Nuclear Power Stations at Kovvada Site in Srikakulam
	> Detailed Project Report of Teesta Low Dam I and II (Combined) HydroElectric Project ( 3 X 27 MW)	Bihar	> Project Management Consultancy for works under Basic Services for Urban Poor Schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission projects in Patna and Bodhgaya cities
	> Detailed Project Report of Teesta Intermediate Hydro Electric Project (4X21 MW)		> Liquefaction study for Dagmara Hydro Electric Project in Distt. Supaul,
STATE	Name of Major/Key Projects		> Design of Barrage, Power House and other civil structures in coordination with Electro-Mechanical works of Ararghat Hydro Electric Project including planning for execution
	> Detailed Project Report of Turga Pumped Storage Project (4 X 250 MW)		> Detailed design and drawings of civil structures in coordination with Electro-Mechanical works of Bathnaha Small Hydro Project including balance drawings and planning for execution
	> Pre-feasibility Report of Teesta Low Dam- V Hydro Electric Project (4 X 20 MW)		> Detailed design and drawings of civil structures in coordination with Electro-Mechanical works of Nirmali Small Hydro Project including balance drawings and planning for execution
	> Tranquillity Study near Kanika Sand at Four Locations		
NORTH EASTERN STATES	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme		
ALL OVER INDIA	> Third Party Inspection and Monitoring for Basic Services for Urban Poor and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission		

**STATEMENT – V**

*State-Wise List of On-going Projects  
(2013-2014) (April-July 2013)*

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Andhra Pradesh	> Third party Quality Control of Civil works of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	Chhattisgarh	> Micro planning - Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme for Bilaspur Municipal Corporation
			> Project Management for Construction of Low Cost Housing under Basic Services

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	for Urban Poor, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in Naya Raipur
	> Quality Monitoring for Rural Electrification works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana Scheme
Delhi	> Comprehensive Socio-economic Survey of Households in JJ cluster in Sangam Vihar
	> Third Party supervision and Quality control for works pertaining to Rural and Urban Roads and building works
	> Remodelling and Covering of Ramesh Nagar Drain from Kirti Nagar Furniture Block/ Railway Line to Najafgarh Drain
	> Master Plan for Sewerage System of Delhi for the year 2031
	> Third Party Inspection of works of Delhi Jal Board
State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Gujarat	> Impact Evaluation Study of works under State Forest Development Agency
	> Feasibility Study of Jack Well/ Radial Well in Narmada
	> Third Party Inspection for construction of various Lift Irrigation Scheme- Vadodara, Narmada, Anand, Khera, PallageBhatti
	> Flood Mitigation measures for Dholera Special Investment Region (Short Term Measures)

State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	> Estimation of design flood and safe grade estimation for the proposed site of Nuclear Power Plant at ChhayaMirthiVirdhi
	> Construction of Diaphragm Wall & Anchor Slab along Sabarmati River bed for Metro Link Express between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad
	> Estimation of Safe Grade Elevation and Area Drainage Studies for Proposed Nuclear Power Stations' at Kovvada Site in MithiVirdiStie in Bhavnagar District
	> Block contouring, planning, design and preparation of plans, estimates of distribution network and drainage downstream of chak for the command area under Various Canals
	> Third Party Inspection for construction of various Branch Canals of SardarSarovar Narmada Nigam Limited
	> Planning, Designing and Estimate for Underground Pipeline system of Minors and Sub Minors in SardarSarovar Project command - Dhimaand Radhanpur Branch Canal as Underground Pipeline
	> Strip Topography Surveys and Canal Alignment Planning of Gagodhar, Wandhia and Dudhai Sub Branch Canal off-taking from Kachahh Branch Canal

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Development /Upgradation, Dredging, Maintenance Repair etc., of fisheries harbours in the State of Gujarat including Project Management</li> <li>&gt; Master Plan for Water Resources Structures in 43 Tribal Talukas</li> <li>&gt; City survey records of town planning schemes</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for various Infrastructure works under Jasdan Municipality</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Flood Protection and Training of River Chenab from D/s of Akhnoor Bridge to the exit-entry of Indo-Pak Border</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Flood Management of Chenab River D/S of Akhnoor Bridge to the exit entry of Indo-Pak Border</li> </ul>
		Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Correction of System Deficiency Discharge of Canal of 50 Cusecs and below under Command Area Development, Ranchi</li> </ul>
Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection of works under Haryana Tourism Department</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects</li> <li>&gt; Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission for Mission cities</li> <li>&gt; Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructure Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme</li> </ul>	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Ship Mooring Analysis for proposed Multi-Jetty in Cochin Port</li> <li>&gt; Environment Impact Assessment Study for Construction of dedicated berth at Beypore, Calicut</li> <li>&gt; Project Management and Consultancy for Demolition and Reconstruction of North Jetty, Naval Base, Kochi</li> </ul>
		Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pre Dispatch Inspection and Quality Assurance of Materials and equipments for Madhya Pradesh Vidhyut Vitran Corporation Limited</li> </ul>
Jammu and Kashmir*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pre-feasibility Report for 330MW Wardwan Hydro Electric Project</li> <li>&gt; Comprehensive contract management services for Implementation of Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contracts for Construction of 9 MW Dah and 9 MW HanuHydro Electric Projects</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Supervision and Quality Control of Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana for Ratlam</li> <li>&gt; Extension, Renovation and Modernization of Tawa Irrigation Project</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Engineering, preparation of Bill of Quantities and Specifications</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	and Construction Supervision for raising the height of existing Weir Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd.		Electric Project (2 X 1.5 MW) at Kanupur in the district of Keonjhar
	> Slum Free City Plan for Upgradation/ Rehabilitation of Slums under Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme for Bilaspur Municipal Corporation	>	Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Jambhira Small Hydro Electric Project (2 X 1.2 MW) at Jambhira in the district of Mayurbhanj
	> Project Monitoring, Construction Supervision and Quality Control for Sewerage Project of Jabalpur city under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	>	Preparation of Detailed Project Report of Upper Vansadhara Irrigation project with Environment Impact Assessment & Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan
	> Project Monitoring and Supervision of Quality of Works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti Karan Yojana schemes of Morena and Sheopur District for Madhya Pradesh Poorv Shetra Vitran Co. Ltd. Jabalpur	>	Survey and Investigation for preparation of feasibility report, Detailed Project report with Environment Impact Assessment & Environment Management Plan and Rehabilitation And Resettlement Plan for Lower Vansadhara project
	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit	>	Development of Stilling Basin and Desilting of Lagoon
	> Feasibility and Water availability study from river Ken for Barethi Thermal Power Station	>	Survey & Investigation of Middle Kolab Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment & Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan
	> Detailed Project Reports and construction supervision for Rural roads in 4 districts	>	Rengali Irrigation Project, Right bank Canal (18,400Ha)
Manipur	> Detailed Project Report and revised Cost Estimate including design of a Tunnel for Extension of raw water pipeline for Thoubal Multipurpose Project	>	Pre feasibility report for Bhimkund (13X3 MW) & Baigundi (9 X 3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects
Odisha	> Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Small Hydro		

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report for Bhimkund (13X3 MW) &amp; Baigundi (9 X 3 MW) Hydro Electric Projects</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Engineering for Re-modelling of Satapada Jetty at Chilika lake in Puri</li> <li>&gt; Preparation of Detailed Project Report for sewerage system of areas of Cuttack under Odisha Integrated SanitationImprovement Project</li> <li>&gt; Water availability studies for 800 MW Thermal Power Project of Odisha Thermal Power Corporation</li> <li>&gt; Survey &amp; Investigation of Tel Integrated Project including preparation of Detailed Project Report with Environment Impact Assessment &amp; Environmental Management Plan and Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Plan</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report of Eta-Singrasar lift Minor Irrigation Scheme, Suratgarh</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Reports for the River Front Development Project for River Jojari in Jodhpur, River Ayad in Udaipur and Amanishah Ka Nallah in Jaipur</li> <li>&gt; Detailed Project Report and Project Management Services for revamping of distribution system in right and left main of Chambal Canal</li> <li>&gt; Command Area Survey and Micro-canalisation Studies in lift Schemes of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II, Bikaner</li> <li>&gt; Conversion of Khasras into Murabbas and Bighas in Sidh-Mukh-Nohar Irrigation Project, Hanumangarh</li> </ul>
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Review and update of the City Development Plan for Ludhiana</li> <li>&gt; Complete technical and commercial evaluation of Bids received and Post Award Engineering for Punjab State Power Corporation Limited</li> </ul>	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Executing Kundah Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Projects (4 X 125 MW) in the Nilgiris District</li> <li>&gt; Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project</li> <li>&gt; Project Management Consultancy for Water Supply Improvement Scheme for Trichy</li> </ul>
Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Planning of Drainage System for Domestic waste in Bhiwadi</li> <li>&gt; Study of Benchmarking and Water Auditing of Gang Canal System, Sri Ganga Nagar</li> <li>&gt; Study of Bench Marking and Water Auditing of Bhakra Canal System, Hanumangarh</li> </ul>	Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of RudraSagar Lake</li> </ul>
		Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Design Supervision Consultancy Bhimtal Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism</li> </ul>

State	Name of Major/Key Projects	State	Name of Major/Key Projects
Uttar Pradesh	> Integrated Watershed Management Program		> Review and prioritization of River Regulatory Measure of Kolkata Port Trust
	> Project Management Consultancy for Implementation of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme Schemes		> Detailed Project Report of Teesta Low Dam I and II (Combined) Hydro Electric Project (3 X 27 MW)
	> Monitoring and Evaluation Study for Sodic Land Reclamation Project, Phase - III		> Detailed Project Report of Teesta Intermediate Hydro Electric Project (4X21 MW)
	> Field Quality Assurance for Greater Noida Authority		> Detailed Project Report of Turga Pumped Storage Project (4 X 250 MW)
	> Pre-feasibility Report for inclusion of Lower Ganga Canal system in Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project- Phase-II.		> Pre-feasibility Report of Teesta Low Dam- V Hydro Electric Project ( 4 X 20 MW)
	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme		
West Bengal	> Prefeasibility Report of Farrakha Hydro Electric Project (125 MW)	NORTH EASTERN STATES	> Third Party Inspection Energy Audit under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
		ALL OVER INDIA	> Third Party Inspection and Monitoring for Basic Services for Urban Poor and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

**Statement – VI***Summary of State Wise Detail of Projects*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Summary of State Wise Revenue			
		FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY1314 (up to July'2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	596.85	172.10	346.23	103.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	11.94	6.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	261.64	2.05	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	54.92	15.31	0.00
5.	Bihar	299.77	900.93	593.72	138.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	269.70	24.02	226.80	61.64
7.	Daman and Diu	7.80	29.54	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	1733.38	4757.33	3353.67	197.40
9.	Goa	6.44	18.82	0.00	12.56
10.	Gujarat	4009.55	2638.58	2182.67	2778.10
11.	Haryana	696.09	726.71	723.73	679.66
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54.50	43.06	46.01	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.03	169.43	59.20	78.96
14.	Jharkhand	41.31	162.00	286.71	5.50
15.	Karnataka	335.77	222.39	1259.28	95.78
16.	Kerala	426.62	261.32	678.21	16.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	336.67	1039.50	1452.91	166.68
18.	Maharashtra	550.92	452.26	504.19	27.87
19.	Manipur	123.00	123.00	123.00	17.50
20.	Meghalaya	31.80	21.28	7.43	0.00
21.	Mizoram	0.00	1.19	0.66	0.00
22.	Nagaland	30.86	6.54	0.00	0.00
23.	Odisha	195.41	372.94	323.64	8.55
24.	Punjab	33.46	30.23	39.80	11.78
25.	Puducherry	0.00	3.81	37.50	0.00
26.	Rajasthan	685.60	814.61	1077.80	554.09
27.	Sikkim	0.00	59.21	74.02	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	293.16	454.01	170.53	40.84
29.	Tripura	0.00	3.72	0.00	14.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	75.44	1142.14	3230.65	644.02
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	17.68	0.60	0.00
32.	West Bengal	250.70	284.70	786.18	17.29



1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	National Rainfed Development Authority	25.62	14.26	11.61	0.00
34.	Kolkata Port Trust	0.00	0.00	18.00	0.00
35.	National Capital Region Planning Board	1.60	0.00	2.40	0.00
36.	C G E W H O New Delhi	0.00	35.41	2.39	0.00
37.	Khadi and Village Industries Corp	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.00

### Total Sanitation Campaign

\*267. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) launched by the Government and the strategy worked out for the purpose;

(b) the funding pattern under TSC and the funds allocated to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the implementation of the TSC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereunder; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the campaign?

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

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.

- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

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

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

households with fund availability for creating their own sanitation facilities.

Availability of water in the Gram Panchayat shall be an important factor for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Rural School Sanitation remains a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural

(b) The funding pattern under NBA is as under:-

people. Wider technology options are being provided to meet the customer preferences and location-specific needs. Intensive IEC Campaign is the corner stone of the programme involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs etc.

Sl. No.	Component	Amount earmarked as percent of the NBA project outlay	Contribution Share		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary Household/Community
a.	IEC, Start Up Activity and Capacity Building	Up to 15%	80%	20%	0%
b.	Revolving Fund	Up to 5%	80%	20%	0%
c.	(i) Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage	Rs.3200 (3700 in case of Hilly and difficult areas)	Rs.1400	Rs.900
	(ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60%	30%	10%
d.	Institutional Toilets including School and Anganwadi Sanitation	Actual amount required for full coverage	70%	30%	0%
f.	Administrative charges	Up to 4%	80%	20%	0%
g.	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Actual amount as per SLWM project cost within limits permitted	70%	30%	0%

Since TSC/NBA is demand driven scheme no state/UT-wise allocation is made. However State/UT-wise central share released during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry and Program Evaluation Office(PEO) of Planning Commission has done Evaluation Study of the TSC. The main findings of the evaluation study are as under :-

1. 88% of the selected households who are having toilets feel that their "general well being" have been improved and 96% of the households in this category feel that with the availability of the toilet, women feel more secured.

2. After having toilets, the medical expenses have been reduced and more time is available for income generating activities.
3. 83% Gram Panchayats who have been awarded with NGP have said that there has been remarkable decrease in open defecation.
4. It was also found that more people in NGP villages are adopting better hygienic practices and hence less affected by the water borne diseases.
5. 13.8% households of the Gram Panchayats awarded with Nirmal Gram Puraskar have reported that some of their family members still resort to open defecation.

6. The reasons for Open Defecation (OD) are lack of awareness/old practice, non existence of community latrines and in sufficient number of latrines.
7. Maintenance of Community Sanitary Complexes appeared to be the biggest problem. The idea of using community toilets as an effective alternative for the poorest section has not really caught up in most of the states.

(e) Under NBA, following steps have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of the campaign:

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is an extremely important component for rural sanitation programme that lays the basis for successful implementation of the programme. 15% of project outlays are earmarked for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-17).
- The actual implementation of the programme is done by the State Government. They have been urged to step up their IEC activities to generate demand for toilets.
- Government of India has also stepped up its efforts by increased allocation and increased spending on IEC activities to bring awareness amongst the rural households about the need to build toilets.
- Government of India is reviewing the implementation of the NBA in different States on a regular basis to identify the bottlenecks and remove the same so that the programme can be implemented more speedily to provide the benefits to the people.
- The guidelines and other administrative instructions for implementation of NBA are being modified wherever required to speed up the implementation of the programme.
- Government of India has a robust on-line monitoring system for the implementation of the programme.
- In addition to the field visits by the Officers of Government of India to the extent possible, the states are also being urged to step up their own review and monitoring through State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at the State level and District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at the district level.

#### *Statement*

*State/UT wise fund released under NBA during last 3 years and current year*

Rs. in lakh

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 (Upto July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	9657.28	15022.69	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	204.88	986.92	0.00
3.	Assam	9437.36	12251.18	11943.31	0.00
4.	Bihar	11259.76	17219.09	47814.55	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2702.42	5731.57	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	4692.36	4308.28	3949.42	1451.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Haryana	2361.49	335.27	0.00	11781.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	469.57	1666.96	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	967.95	3511.01	3085.11
12.	Jharkhand	5466.98	7264.92	4193.31	0.00
13.	Karnataka	4458.66	8709.28	15950.81	0.00
14.	Kerala	2286.34	158.89	0.00	1132.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	15076.00	25779.96	24130.00
16.	Maharashtra	12911.70	5799.94	12409.22	0.00
17.	Manipur	80.30	1087.87	3509.18	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	3105.23	1115.72	2540.01	3349.65
19.	Mizoram	653.40	31.38	497.48	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1229.45	174.06	2302.68	0.00
21.	Odisha	6836.73	11171.70	0.00	0.00
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1116.39	283.18	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	5670.74	5424.41	13770.97	0.00
25.	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	159.47	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	7662.06	12811.68	8710.01
27.	Tripura	925.14	133.92	430.47	941.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	16920.72	25684.74	20055.54
29.	Uttarakhand	1707.61	804.76	2541.96	0.00
30.	West Bengal	8327.50	14124.34	30638.14	0.00
Total		152642.08	144059.07	243846.51	74637.50

**Capital Goods Sector**

\*268. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to strengthen the public sector industries in the capital goods sector and to reduce its import;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide technical support and modern industrial parks to the capital goods industry in the current Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any feasibility study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The proposed Scheme consists of creation of Centre of Excellence for Technology and Product Development to be located at various reputed academic institutions, Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Park (Machine Tool Park), Common Engineering Facility Centres, dedicated Testing Centre for Earthmoving Machinery and Technology Acquisition Fund Programme.

(e) Department had undertaken feasibility study by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) during 2005-06 and a Scheme had been formulated by Industrial Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) during the 11th Five Year Plan. In the 12th Five Year Plan the Scheme is being proposed on the basis of the study undertaken by the Working Group on Capital Goods and Engineering Sector constituted by the Planning Commission specifically for the 12th Five year Plan.

### Emergency Landing

\*269. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incidents of emergency landing of aircraft have been reported during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents and the reasons therefor, incident-wise; and

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

The Minister of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):

(a) and (b) During the last one year since 01.08.2012 a total of 46 incidents of emergency landings (38 Medical and 8 Technical) have been reported, the details of which are enclosed as Statement

(c) Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports related to technical emergency landings are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future.

### Statement

#### *Details of Eemergency Landings (01.08.2012 to Till Date)*

SI.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
1.	26.08.2012	Mumbai	Air India	Aircraft diverted to Mumbai due medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
2.	11.09.2012	Nagpur	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Nagpur owing to Medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
3.	05.10.2012	Bombay	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Bombay owing to medical emergency on board.	Medical Emergency
4.	01.11.2012	Abu Dhabi	Spice Jet	Aircraft diverted to Abu Dhabi owing to death on board.	Medical Emergency
5.	10.11.2012	Shamshabad	Jet Airways	Aircraft went around at 2013 IST due bounced landing and landed safely at 2025 IST.	Bounced landing
6.	13.11.2012	Bagdogra - Delhi	Spice Jet	One Passenger had sudden cardiac arrest and later she was declared dead by the doctor.	Medical Emergency

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
7.	19.11.2012	Hyderabad	Indigo	Aircraft diverted to Hyderabad due to medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
8.	24.11.2012	Muscat	Jet Airways	Flight was diverted to Muscat due to medical emergency & emergency landing was made.	Medical Emergency
9.	28.11.2012	Ahmedabad	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.	Medical Emergency
10.	29.11.2012	Lucknow	Indigo	Aircraft diverted to Lucknow on priority due sick person on board having heart problem.	Medical Emergency
11.	15.12.2012	Lucknow	indigo	Aircraft Diverted due to medical emergency	Medical Emergency
12.	18.12.2012	Ahmedabad	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.	Medical Emergency
13.	25.12.2012	Cochin	Spice Jet	Aircraft made a priority landing due sick person on board.	Medical Emergency
14.	12.01.2013	Hyderabad	Spice Jet	Aircraft Diverted to Hyderabad due to Medical Emergency.	Medical Emergency
15.	16.01.2013	Mumbai	Spice Jet	Priority landing at Mumbai due to Medical Emergency.	Medical Emergency
16.	26.01.2013	Kolkata	Jet Airways	Air turn back and emergency landing was made due medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
17.	02.02.2013	Kolkata	Air India	Priority landing due to medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
18.	06.02.2013	Mangalore	AICL	An overweight landing was carried out due to medical emergency at Mangalore.	Medical Emergency
19.	13.02.2013	Dubai	Jet Airways	Aircraft demanded priority landing and had an Air Turn Back due to medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
20.	15.02.2013	Hyderabad	Jet Airways	Scheduled flight from Shamshabad to Chennai. Returned to shamshabad due sick infant on board. Landed safely at 2218 IST.	Medical Emergency

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
21.	21.02.2013	Bangalore	Spicejet	Priority landing at BLR owing to medical emergency on board.	Medical Emergency
22.	22.02.2013	Cochin	Jet Airways	Reported medical emergency for runway 09 and carried out missed app at 0514 IST while carrying out VOR/DME ARC APP, due high altitude	Medical Emergency
23.	23.02.2013	Koikata	Indigo	At ETA 0236 UTC ATC was requested for priority landing due to sick person on board.	Medical Emergency
24.	04.03.2013	Nagpur	Indigo	The pilot reported that during cruise at FL360 about 60-70 NM from Nagpur lead cabin attendant informed that an infant on board had a medical emergency. A doctor on board attended the infant and advised that the infant needs an immediate medical assistance. The flight diverted to Nagpur and landed safely.	Medical Emergency
25.	16.03.2013	Lucknow	Spicejet	Diverted to Lucknow due medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
26.	21.03.2013	Lucknow	Air India	Aircraft declared medical emergency.	Medical Emergency
27.	31.03.2013	Delhi	Spicejet	Priority landing at DEL owing to medical emergency on board.	Medical Emergency
28.	18.04.2013	Koikata	Jet Airways	Aircraft made a medical emergency landing due to sick person on board	Medical Emergency
29.	20.04.2013	Hyderabad	Indigo	Aircraft made priority landing on Runway 09R due medical emergency	Medical Emergency
30.	09.03.2013	Mumbai	Indigo	IG0433 A320 aircraft landed at 1835IST on Rwy 27 was observed deviating left of the centre line in the process breaking Rwy edge lights(appx 5 lights) ultimately vacated via taxi way N9.Due to this incident IG0192 A320 aircraft was advised to go around at	Hard landing

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
				1836IST. As Rwy 27 was not available, Rwy 14 was inspected and made available.	
31.	10.03.2013	Shamshabad	Air India	At 25 NM from HIA, Aircraft reported returning to Shamshabad due one engine failure. Aircraft requested priority landing and was approved. Aircraft reported PAN PAN. Aircraft landed safely	One engine failure
32.	01-05-2013	Calicut	AICL	Go around carried out due bounced landing.	Go Around-Bounced Landing
33.	08-05-13	Guwahati	Indigo	Aircraft diverted to Guwahati due bad weather at Agartala and while in the sequence to land at Guwahati, requested for priority landing due sick person on board. Aircraft landed at 1713 IST. Diversion due Medical Emergency	Medical Emergency
34.	13-May-13	Lucknow	Indigo	Death on board incident was reported. During Push back at Lucknow Lead Cabin Attendant informed that a lady passenger seated on Seat No. 30C was not feeling well. The Lady passenger was attended by an on-board doctor and declared dead by the Doctor. The aircraft return back to bay.	Medical Emergency
35.	13-05-13	Bhopal	Air India	The flight was diverted to Bhopal as cockpit door got jammed and did not open. Over weight landing was carried out.	Engineering/ Emergency Landing
36.	21-05-13	Delhi	Indigo	Aircraft was involved in a Precautionary Landing(Air Turn Back) at Delhi due to Medical Emergency on board. The sick Passenger was attended by an on board Doctor. Post landing the sick passenger was offloaded at Delhi	Medical Emergency landing



Sl.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
37.	04-06-13	Gorakhpur	Jet airways	Got tyre burst while landing. All safe. Aircraft grounded.	Engineering /Emergency Landing
38.	04-06-13	Pune - Delhi	Indigo	One passenger seated on Seat No. 26F was not feeling well. The sick passenger was attended by an doctor on-board and provided with medical aid. ATC Vadodara was informed, the aircraft diverted to Vadodara and landed safely. The sick passenger expired on board.	Medical Emergency
39.	17-06-13	Kolkata	Spice jet	Air turn back owing to medical emergency onboard	Medical Emergency
40.	17-06-13	Kolkata	Spice jet	Returned midway to Kolkata due sick person on board while returning reported sick person is no more.	Medical Emergency
41.	27-06-13	Delhi	Alliance Air	Aircraft Varanasi to Delhi declared mayday (emergency) at 1650 UTC (2220 IST) due control problem, full emergendeclared at 1705 UTC (2235 IST), aircraft landed safely rwy 11 at 1745 UTC (2315 IST), full emergency terminated at 1752 UTC (2322 IST).Aircraft involved in emergency landing due pilot reported defect as:  1. Total Loss of controls,controls jammed.wrong indication of icing and trimming. 2.Stick shaker at 160 to 180 kts. 3.Auto pilot inoperative.	Engineering emergency
42.	01-07-13	Kolkata	Jet Airways	Aircraft carried out priority landing due sick person on board (heart problem). aircraft landed safely on RWY 19L at 0324 UTC.	Medical Emergency
43.	20-07-13	Hyderabad	Jet lite	Flight diverted to Hyderabad because guest seated on 24E suffered Heart Attack.	Medical Emergency
44.	21-07-13	Mumbai	Indigo	An incident of death on board happened during flight and its	Medical Emergency

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Operator	Brief Description	Type Of Emergency
				diverted back to BOM, landed at 1145 hrs and The flight operated after off loading the medical case along with fellow passengers and change of aircraft.	
45.	21-07-13	Mumbai to Chennai	Indigo	As per the commander's report, at cruise altitude approximately 37000 ft the Lead Cabin attendant informed that an infant was not responding to his parents. The pilot decided to land back at Mumbai declaring medical emergency on board. On arrival at Mumbai, the sick infant was attended by an Airport Doctor and declared dead.	Medical Emergency
46.	28-07-13	Tuticorin	Spice jet	Tail touched the Rwy while landing. No mishap or injuries to passengers.	Rough Landing

[English]

### Railway Land

\*270. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under railway network and the area of land which remains unutilized as on date;

(b) whether the Railways propose to allow their land for various metro networks in the country in exchange of land with State Governments and other agencies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have received any proposals in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to allow educational facilities on their land; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The total area of land under Railway network is 11.25 lakh acre out of which 10.15 lakh acre is under operational and allied use and 1.10 lakh acre land is vacant. The vacant land is mostly in the

form of a narrow strips along track and is also essential for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure. Permission is granted for use of Railway land for Metro Railway Networks wherever required in public interest, in terms of the guidelines framed by the Ministry of Railways.

(c) At present, no such proposal is pending in Railways.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Railways have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ministry of Human Resource Development wherein it has been agreed upon that Railway Land which is not operationally required can be utilised for development of educational facilities for wards of railway employees as also common citizens in the vicinity through collaboration between the parties. Pursuant thereto, seven new Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas have since been sanctioned for the Railways by Ministry of Human Resource Development namely at Carriage Repair Workshop, Harnut(Bihar), Cast Wheel Plant, Bela (Bihar), Railway Campus, Nanded (Maharsashtra), Railway Campus, Rangiya(Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway colony, Dahod(Gujarat), Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Bangalore(Karnataka), Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh (Delhi). These schools have since become operational.

*[Translation]***Action on Survey Reports**

\*271. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines for which surveys have been completed during the last three years, but laying of railway lines have not been undertaken, zone-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether socio-economic considerations are also kept in view besides remunerative and other factors while according priorities among such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Railways to get such projects expedited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) A total of 270 surveys have been completed during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. Zone-wise details of surveys for railway lines completed are as under:-

Sl. No.	Zone	Survey completed		
		New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Railway	8	1	1
2.	East Coast Railway	3	-	2
3.	East Central Railway	1	-	-
4.	Eastern Railway	21		2
5.	North Central Railway	9	1	3
6.	North Eastern Railway	9	2	-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Northeast Frontier Railway	30	-	4
8.	Northern Railway	36	1	7
9.	North Western Railway	21	2	3
10.	South Central Railway	21	-	4
11.	South East Central Railway	7	2	1
12.	South Eastern Railway	15	-	2
13.	Southern Railway	14	1	5
14.	South Western Railway	16	-	-
15.	West Central Railway	1	-	-
16.	Western Railway	10	2	2
Total		222	12	36

Out of the 270 completed surveys, 60 new line, 5 Gauge Conversion and 19 Doubling projects have been taken up. There has been no delay in this regard. Of the remaining 186 completed surveys, 24 have been shelved, 65 projects were sent to Planning Commission for their 'in principle' approval & 97 survey reports are at various stages of examination.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Projects having rate of return more than 14% are considered to be financially remunerative. Some projects having rate of return less than 14% are taken up on socio-economic considerations.

Survey reports are first examined in the Ministry for ascertaining feasibility, cost, justification and viability of the proposal. Proposals which are remunerative or on socio-economic considerations for development of economically backward areas are processed for sanction. Subject to total availability of funds, for all new line and gauge conversion projects, proposals are sent to Planning Commission for according 'In Principle' approval. New line and gauge conversion proposals costing upto Rs. 300 crores are sanctioned by Minister of Railway after receipt of 'In principle' approval. Proposals costing more than Rs. 300 crores are put up to Expanded Board for Railways. On the recommendation of Expanded Board, proposals are put up to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for approval.

[English]

#### **Weather Forecasting System**

\*272. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doppler Weather Radars have been installed by India Meteorological Department (IMD) to improve the weather forecasting system;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the locations where the same have been installed;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has raised security concerns with some of the locations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the IMD has started making five day weather forecasts with the help of such radars and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam. Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network is primarily employed to improve the severe weather surveillance capability and for operating now-casting (very short range up to 6h in advance) service (operated for about 117 locations across India). Further, data generated from all observing systems viz. surface and upper air observations, satellite observations, aircraft observations, DWRs etc. are used by various forecast models to generate most representative initial state 3-D structure of the atmosphere and high resolution(9km grid scale) forecasts over India.

(b) As on today, 2 Nos. of polarimetric DWR systems at Delhi-Lodi Road and Jaipur respectively are functional along with 15 Nos. non-polarimetric DWR systems, respectively at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhuj, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Patiala, Delhi Palam, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari, Agartala, in other parts of the country. Eighteenth (18th) DWR is under commissioning currently at Bhopal.

(c) and (d) No Madam. 4-DWRs originally meant for Goa, Karaikal, Paradip and Mumbai could not be installed due to objection of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in April 2010. Keeping the operational exigency and criticality of having DWR at Mumbai on priority then, commissioning of indigenous DWR that was meant for Kochi, had been taken up. Three Radars meant for Goa, Karaikal and Paradip are lying at respective locations in uninstalled condition.

Based on the clearance given now by the MoD on 15th April 2013 with the fulfillment of certain pre-conditions for proceeding with the installation of DWRs at civilian locations of Goa, Paradip and Karaikal, security audit will have to be carried out by independent agencies suggested by MoD at the respective sites.

(e) No, Madam. However, as things stand today, DWR data is assimilated along with all available other observations as mentioned at (a) above, in to regional (27Km) and high-resolution meso-scale (9km) forecast models that generate 3-days forecasts of severe weather in advance and now-cast application tools that generate now-casts up to 6h in advance.

#### **Renewal of Old Railway Tracks**

\*273. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/parameters laid down for renewal of railway tracks in the country;

(b) the details of the railway tracks in the country which have become due for renewal but are yet to be renewed/replaced and the reasons therefor;

(c) the targets set and achieved for track renewal during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete the track renewal works as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Track renewal is a continuous activity, which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual that are as under:

- (i) Expected Service Life in terms of Gross Million Tonnes carried
- (ii) Incidence of rail fractures/failures
- (iii) Wear on rails
- (iv) Maintainability of track to prescribed standards
- (v) Plan based renewals

(b) and (d) Track renewal is taken up for long as well as for short patches according to need. Works are sanctioned every year as per needs. Sanction for approximately 5243 km for track renewal (in Complete Track Renewal Units) are available as on 01.04.2013. Out of this, track renewal of 3000 km has been targeted for completion during 2013-14. Up to July, 2013, progress of 859 km has been achieved against proportionate target of 830 km. As per norms, works of track renewals are to be completed within two to three years of sanction.

Track renewal works are prioritized according to the need and funds availability keeping in view of safe train operation as the topmost priority. Thus there is no delay in execution of the track renewal works.

(c) Track renewal targets and achievements during the last three years are as under:

In Complete Track Renewal Units (CTR Units)

Year	Target	Achievement
2010-11	3150	3465
2011-12	3000	3300

#### *Statement*

*The details of 113 new express/passenger/MEMU/DEMU trains announced in Railway Budget 2012-13 zone-wise are as under:*

Trains introduced

Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway
1.	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Pandharpur	Express	Tri-weekly	Central
2.	Miraj	Kurudwadi	Passenger	Daily	Central

Year	Target	Achievement
2012-13	3000	3296
2013-14	3000	859 (Upto July, 2013)

*[Translation]*

#### **New Trains**

\*274. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new trains announced in the Railway Budget 2012-13;

(b) whether all the new trains announced in the Rail Budget 2012-13 have started their operation;

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

(d) the time by which all the trains announced in the Budget are likely to start their operation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The details of 113 new trains announced in the Railway Budget 2012-13, zone-wise is enclosed as Statement. Out of 113 new trains announced, 103 new trains have been introduced and 10 new trains are pending introduction due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion/new line works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome. Earnest efforts are being made for early introduction of pending new trains.

Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway
3.	GoraKhpur	Siwan	Passenger	Daily	Central
4.	Amravati	Pune	Express	Bi-weekly	Central
5.	Bhubaneswar	Tirupati	Express	Weekly	East Coast
6.	Visakhapatnam	Lokmanya Tilak(T)	Express	Weekly	East Coast
7.	Puri	Yesvantpur	Garib Rath Express	Weekly	East Coast
8.	Gunupur- (Daily) via Parlakhemundi	Palasa	Passenger	Daily	East Coast
9.	Chennai	Puri	Express	Weekly	East Coast
10.	Bhubaneswar	Bhawanipatna	Link Express	Daily	East Coast
11.	Visakhapatnam	Chennai	Express	Weekly	East Coast
12.	Visakhapatnam	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly	East Coast
13.	Koderma	Nawadih	Passenger	6 days a week	East Central
14.	Howrah	Lalkuan	Express	Weekly	Eastern
15.	Kolkata	Jaynagar	Express	Weekly	Eastern
16.	Malda Town	Surat	Express	Weekly	Eastern
17.	Howrah	New Jalpaiguri	Shatabdi Express	6 days a week	North-East Frontier
18.	Asansul	Chennai	Express	Weekly	Eastern
19.	Barrackpore	Azamgarh	Express	Weekly	Eastern
20.	Sealdah	Lalgola	MEMU	Daily	Eastern
21.	Katwa	Azimganj	DEMU	Daily	Eastern
22.	Jhansi	Mumbai	Express	Weekly	North Central
23.	Kanpur	Allahabad	Intercity Express	Daily	North Central
24.	Jhansi	Tikamgarh	Passenger	Daily	North Central
25.	Chhapra	Manduadih	Intercity Express	Daily	North Eastern
26.	Anandnagar	Barhani	Passenger	Daily	North Eastern
27.	New Jalpaiguri	New Cooch Behar	Intercity Express	5 days a week	North-East Frontier
28.	New Jalpaiguri	Bamanhat (Replacement)	DEMU	Daily	Northeast Frontier

Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway
29.	Dibrugarh	Kolkata	Express	Weekly	North-East Frontier
30.	Rohtak	Panipat	Passenger	Daily	Northern
31.	Firozpur	Sriganganagar	Express	Daily	Northern
32.	Hoshiarpur	Firozpur	DEMU	Daily	Northern
33.	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Udhampur	AC Express	Tri-weekly	Northern
34.	Anandvihar	Haldia	Express	Weekly	Northern
35.	Amritsar	Hazur Sahib Nanded	Express	Weekly	Northern
36.	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Farukhnagar	DEMU	6 days a week	Northern
37.	Sriganganagar	Suratgarh	Passenger	Daily	North Western
38.	Ajmer	Pushkar	Passenger	5 days a week	North Western
39.	Phulera	Rewari	Passenger	Daily	North Western
40.	Bikaner	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly	North Western
41.	Ajmer	Haridwar	Express	Tri-weekly	North Western
42.	Jodhpur	Bilara	Passenger	Daily	North Western
43.	Coimbatore	Bikaner	AC Express	Weekly	North Western
44.	Bikaner	Puri	Express	Weekly	North Western
45.	Kamakhya	LTT Mumbai	AC Express	Weekly	North-East Frontier
46.	Ahmedabad	Ajmer	Intercity Express	Daily	North Western
47.	Jaipur	Secunderabad	Express	Weekly	North Western
48.	Mannargudi	Tirupati	Express	Tri-weekly	South Central
49.	Hyderabad	Belampalli	Intercity Express	Daily	South Central
50.	Secunderabad	Darbhanga	Express	Bi-weekly	South Central
51.	Hyderabad	Ajmer	Express	Weekly	South Central
52.	Adilabad	Hazur Sahib Nanded	Express	Daily	South Central
53.	Bidar	Hyderabad	Intercity Express	6 days a week	South Central
54.	Kakinada	Secunderabad	AC Express	Tri-weekly	South Central
55.	Secunderabad	Nagpur	Express	Tri-weekly	South Central
56.	Secunderabad	Shalimar	AC Express	Weekly	South Central

Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway
57.	Kacheguda	Madurai	Express	Weekly	South Central
58.	Karimnagar	Tirupati	Express	Weekly	South Central
59.	Bilaspur	Patna	Express	Weekly	South East Central
60.	Durg	Jagdalpur	Express	Tri-weekly	South East Central
61.	Rewa, Rewa	Bilaspur, Chirmiri	Passenger, Passenger	Daily	South East Central
62.	Shalimar	Chennai	Express	Weekly	South Eastern
63.	Santragachi	Ajmer	Express	Weekly	South Eastern
64.	Baripada	Bangariposi	DEMU	Daily	South Eastern
65.	Barbil	Chakradharpur	Intercity Express	Daily	South Eastern
66.	Ranchi	Dumka	Intercity Express	Daily	South Eastern
67.	Adra	Asansol	MEMU	Daily	South Eastern
68.	Adra	Bishnupur	MEMU	Daily	South Eastern
69.	Masagram	Matnashibpur	DEMU	Daily	South Eastern
70.	Shalimar	Bhuj	Express	Weekly	South Eastern
71.	Mannargudi	Trichy-Manamadurai	DEMU	Daily	Southern
72.	Tiruchchirappalli	Tirunelveli	Intercity Express	Daily	Southern
73.	Ernakulam	Thrisur	MEMU	Daily	Southern
74.	Villupuram-(Daily)	Katpadi	Passenger	Daily	Southern
75.	Villupuram	Mayiladuthurai	Passenger	Daily	Southern
76.	Chennai	Bangalore	AC Double Decker Express	Daily	Southern
77.	Dadar(T)	Tirunelveli	Express	Weekly	Southern
78.	Falakkad	Coimbatore-Erode	MEMU	Daily	Southern
79.	Mysore	Shravan Belgola	Passenger	Daily	South Western
80.	Mysore	Chamrajanagar	Passenger	Daily	South Western
81.	Mysore	Sai Nagar Shirdi	Express	Weekly	South Western
82.	Mysore	Birur	Passenger	Daily	South Western
83.	Solapur	Yesvantpur	Express	Tri-weekly	Central



Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway
84.	Yesvantpur	Kochuveli	AC Express	Weekly	South Western
85.	Jabalpur	Singrauli	Intercity Express	Daily	West Central
86.	Indore	Rewa	Express	Tri-weekly	West Central
87.	Jabalpur	Nizamuddin	Express	Daily	West Central
88.	Kota	Hanumangarh	Express	Daily	West Central
89.	Bina	Bhopal	MEMU	Daily	West Central
90.	Kota	Jhalawar City	Passenger	Daily	West Central
91.	Okha	Jaipur	Express	Weekly	Western
92.	Porbander	Secunderabad	Express	Weekly	Western
93.	Hapa	Madgaon	Express	Weekly	Western
94.	Gandhidham	Bandra (T)	Express	Weekly	Western
95.	Bandra(T)	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Express	Weekly	Western
96.	Valsad	Jodhpur	Express	Weekly	Western
97.	Ahmedabad	Gorakhpur	Express	Weekly	Western
98.	Dahod	Anand	MEMU	Daily	Western
99.	Anand	Gandhinagar	MEMU	Daily	Western
100.	Pratapnagar	Chota Udepur	DEMU	Daily	Western
101.	Somnath	Dwarka	Express	Daily	Western
102.	Bandra (T)	Bhuj	AC Express	Tri-weekly	Western
103.	Indore	Yesvantpur	Express	Weekly	Western

## Trains yet to be introduced

Sl. No.	From	To	Nature	Frequency	Zonal Railway	Reasons for pending introduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.	Darbhanga	Ajmer	Express	Weekly	East Central	Non completion of Gauge Conversion Works
105.	Howrah	Raxual	Express	Biweekly	Eastern	Same as above
106.	Chappra	Lucknow	Express	Triweekly	North Eastern	Same as above

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.	Bareilly	Kasganj	Passenger	Daily	North Eastern	Same as above
108.	Siliguri	Changra-bandha	DEMU	Daily	North-East Frontier	Same as above
109.	Kamakhy a-	Tezpur	Intercity Express	Daily	North-East Frontier	Same as above
110.	Rangiya	Tezpur	Passenger	Daily	North-East Frontier	Same as above
111.	Kanpur	Amritsar	Express	Weekly	Northern	Same as above
112.	Yerragunt la	Nosam/ Nangana palli	Passenger	Daily	South Central	Inspection of CRS Is to be carried out
113.	Habibganj	Indore	AC Double Decker Express	Daily	West Central	Clearance from CRS is pending

### Functioning of DRDAs

\*275. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role and functions of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) including its organisational structure;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of DRDAs in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof with special reference to Maharashtra; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to strengthen the functioning of DRDAs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ( SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The DRDA is a registered society registered under a Societies Registration Act or a distinct cell in the Zilla Parishad having a separate identity. The staffing structure of DRDA includes positions for planning for poverty alleviation, Project Formulation, Social Organization and Capacity Building, Gender concerns, Engineering supervision and Quality control, Project monitoring, Accountancy and Audit functions as well as Evaluation and Impact studies.

The administration of the DRDA is to be carried out by a governing body. The Governing Body of the DRDA will provide policy directions, approve the Annual Plan and also review and monitor the implementation of the Plan, including the different programmes. They shall give such directions to the DRDA as may be necessary from time to time. The Governing Body of the DRDA will meet once in a quarter. The Chairman of the Zilla Parishad shall be the Chairman of governing body of the DRDA. The executive and financial functions shall however lie with CEO, Zilla Parishad/District Collector who shall be designated as the Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director. It shall be his responsibility to ensure that the administration of DRDA and the programmes are conducted in accordance with the guidelines. Wherever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence or are not functional, the DRDAs would function under the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of the District, as the case may be.

The responsibilities of DRDAs include planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies - Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation; enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to

guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency; reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation.

(b) to (d) The Ministry had set up a Committee on Restructuring of DRDAs in November, 2010. The Committee submitted its report in January, 2012. The recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by the Government with some modifications. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a EFC note for restructuring the DRDAs has been prepared. The decision taken by the Government on restructuring of DRDAs will be applicable to the State of Maharashtra as well.

### **FDI in Broadcasting Sector**

\*276. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) allowed by the Government in the broadcasting sector and the print media in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has opposed the Government's move to increase FDI in broadcasting and print media;

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

(d) whether the Ministry has also sought advice from the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the Press Council of India on the issue after the Home Ministry's objection to hike FDI in these sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The existing limits of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the broadcasting sector and the print media is as given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) A proposal was received in this Ministry from the Ministry of Finance through Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) regarding enhancement of FDI caps in various sectors including broadcasting and print media for the comments of this Ministry. This Ministry had sought recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the proposal relating to the broadcasting sector. Regarding print media the proposal

has been referred to Press Council of India (PCI) for its advice. TRAI has since furnished its recommendations for the Broadcasting Sector on 22.08.2013 that are available on its website [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in). Review of FDI Policy is however a consistent and continuous process carried out in consultation with the stakeholders.

### **Statement**

#### *Limit of FDI in the Broadcasting Sector and the Print Media*

Sector /Activity	% of FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route
1	2	3
Broadcasting Carriage Services		
<b>BROADCASTING</b>		
(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs / Teleports)	74%	Automatic upto 49% Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%
(2) Direct to Home (DTH)	do-	do-
(3) Cable Networks: Multi System Operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability)	-do-	-do-
(4) Mobile TV	-do-	-do-
(5) Headend-in-the-sky Broadcasting Services (HITS)	-do-	-do-
(6) Cable Networks (other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)	49%	Automatic

1	2	3
Broadcasting Content Services		
(1) Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio) Subject to such terms and conditions, as specified from time to time, by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio Stations	26%	Government
(2) Up-linking of 'News & Current Affairs TV Channels	26%	Government
(3) Up-linking of 'Non-News & Current Affairs' TV Channels / Down-linking of TV Channels	100%	Government
<b>PRINT MEDIA</b>		
(1) Publishing of Newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investm ent by NRIs/PI Os/FII)	Government
(2) Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investm ent by NRIs/PI Os/FII)	Government
(3) Publishing/printing of Scientific and Technical Magazines/specialty journals/ periodicals, subject to compliance with the legal framework as applicable and guidelines issued in this	100%	Government

regard from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(4) Publication of facsimile edition of 100% Government of foreign newspapers

[English]

### Low Cost Carriers

\*277. SHRIANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the potential of low cost carriers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the benefits that may bring to the economy of the country;

(c) whether the low cost carriers operating in the country are facing a lot of constraints in utilising their potential;

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

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

THE Minister of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):  
 (a) and (b) The term Low Cost Carrier (LCC) is basically a business model practice adopted by certain airlines. As there is no criterion defined to classify airlines as Low Cost Carrier (LCC). Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not categorized any airline as LCC. However, AI Express, JetLite, SpiceJet, Go Air and IndiGo are operating scheduled air services on low cost and no frill basis. No study has been conducted on the potential of these carriers by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The number of passengers carried by domestic airlines during 2012 was 58.80 million as against 60.70 million during 2011, thereby registering a decline in growth by 3.04 percent. The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down, low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses and depreciation of rupee have contributed to financial crisis of the airline sector. Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone

up mainly due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of Rupee. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for some major airports. The service tax has also increased in FY. However, the domestic traffic has shown positive growth in the current year.

(e) The Government has taken several measures to provide impetus to the aviation industry and to ensure long term viability of the sector which include:

- (i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carriers has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.
- (iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

[Translation]

#### **MGNREGS**

\*278. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be please to State:

(a) the number of households provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether any mechanism has been put in place to monitor periodically the MGNREGS at National, State and district levels and to check misuse of funds across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the outcome of such review for the last quarter; and

(d) the details of the success achieved by the Government in the implementation of the scheme so far along with the steps taken by the Government for its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The State/UT-wise number of households provided employment under the Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during each of the last Three years and the current year is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them. There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of MGNREGA, which, inter alia, include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee meetings, Quarterly Regional Reviews, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance & Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Officers/team of officers of the Ministry are also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action. Complaints received in the Ministry on various issues like job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Enquiry reports are analyzed at the Central level and advisories are issued to the State Governments for initiation of departmental inquiry, proceedings for disqualification/ termination in respect of elected officials, lodging of FIR against the delinquent official(s) in case *prima facie* a criminal intent is established, recovery of amount misappropriated etc. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints have also been issued to all States/UTs and have been displayed on website [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in).

(c) The last meeting of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) on Rural Development programmes including MGNREGA was held on 27th and 28th May, 2013 which discussed in detail various aspects of the programme implementation including planning, capacity building, deployment of human resources, fund management issues, short release of state share, complaints and grievance redressal, administrative expenses, execution of works, timely payment of wages etc. The officers of the Ministry were deputed to various states during May-July, 2013 for an on-the-spot inspection of implementation of Rural

Development programmes including MGNREGA under Area Officers' Scheme. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has also submitted findings on the Performance Audit of MGNREGA in its Report No. 6 of 2013. The report has been analyzed in detail and advisories have been issued to the States/UTs for appropriate corrective action on the basis of the report.

(d) The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment in a year to every rural household. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works on which the Schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act shall focus upon. These primarily include water harvesting and irrigation, flood control and protection, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, sanitation, horticulture, livestock, water and soil conservation works, drought proofing, afforestation, works relating to augmenting natural resource base for improving rural economy, rural connectivity etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development had engaged Institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Some major findings of such studies related to impact of MGNREGA works are:

- (i) Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.
- (ii) Creation of environmental friendly jobs.
- (iii) Reduction in soil erosion and enhancement in soil organic matter
- (iv) Improvement in ground water table, agricultural productivity and cropping intensity.
- (v) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index.

As per the information available with the Ministry, the year 2012-13 witnessed a better performance under the Act than the year 2011-12. The volume of wage-employment grew from 216.34 cr. person-days in 2011-12 to 228.16 cr. person-days in 2012-13. The average person-days per household and women participation rate were 43, 46 person-days and 48 per cent and 52 per cent during 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. Out of the total works taken up during 2012-13, 54% of the works were related to water conservation.

To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, Operational Guidelines have been issued from time to time, and last revised with effect from 01.04.2013. The Guidelines give detailed procedures on all aspects of the programme. The Operational Guidelines, *inter alia*, require the States to:

- initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall writings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act;
- carry out of door-to-door survey to identify needy and eligible households for registration under MGNREGA;
- expand scope and coverage of the demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered;
- organize Rozgar Divas periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about other provisions of the Act;
- prepare development plans and shelf of projects by adhering to the timelines as defined in the Guidelines;
- prepare realistic labour budgets after assessing appropriate quantum and timing of demand for works;
- adhere to the time schedule for works' execution and monitor asset quality;
- ensure timely payment of wages to the job seekers;
- maintain proper financial records;
- ensure transparency and accountability at each level of programme implementation and rolling out of a robust vigilance and grievance redressal system.

**Statement***The Number of Households Provided Employment Under MNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Households provided employment under MGNREGA (in lakh)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 12.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.00	49.98	57.88	6.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	0.04	1.07	NR
3.	Assam	17.98	13.49	12.35	5.38
4.	Bihar	47.38	17.69	20.64	8.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	24.86	27.25	26.37	17.37
6.	Gujarat	10.96	8.22	6.81	2.74
7.	Haryana	2.35	2.78	2.94	1.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.44	5.05	5.13	2.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	4.31	6.29	0.58
10.	Jharkhand	19.87	15.75	14.15	6.82
11.	Karnataka	22.24	16.52	13.38	0.76
12.	Kerala	11.76	14.16	15.26	6.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44.08	38.80	34.76	7.72
14.	Maharashtra	4.51	15.05	15.97	6.86
15.	Manipur	4.34	3.56	4.56	0.68
16.	Meghalaya	3.46	3.35	3.29	0.41
17.	Mizoram	1.71	1.69	1.75	0.90
18.	Nagaland	3.51	3.73	3.87	0.47
19.	Odisha	20.05	13.79	15.99	10.10
20.	Punjab	2.78	2.45	2.40	0.86
21.	Rajasthan	58.60	45.22	42.17	25.15
22.	Sikkim	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	49.69	63.43	70.61	43.33
24.	Tripur	5.57	5.67	5.97	4.05
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64.31	73.28	49.36	29.33
26.	Uttarakhand	5.42	4.69	4.40	1.00
27.	West Bengal	49.98	55.17	58.12	13.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.02
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.01
32.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.00
33.	Puducherry	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.24
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		549.47	506.45	496.64	203.62

\*NR-Not reported

### Decline in Air Passengers

\*279. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of air passengers in the country has declined during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the extent of decline registered during each of the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Details regarding number of passengers carried by scheduled domestic airlines and corresponding growth during the year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and current year (up to July) are as follows:

Year	Passenger Carried (In million)	%Growth
2009	43.80	--
2010	52.00	+18.70
2011	60.70	+16.60
2012	58.80	-3.04
2013 (up to July)	35.88	+1.20

The decline in the passenger traffic in 2012 is mainly attributed to the following reasons:

- (i) Economic slow-down
- (ii) Increase in airfares due to sharp rise in the prices of ATF and higher operating costs, and
- (iii) Suspension of flights by Kingfisher Airlines.

(c) The Government has taken several measures like persuading State Governments to reduce VAT on ATF, allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to participate upto 49 percent in the equity of scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year subject to a total ceiling of US \$1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft to promote civil aviation.

### National Electricity Fund

\*280. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) launched by the Government to improve the infrastructure in the power distribution sector;

(b) whether the pre-conditions for eligibility under the same are linked to the reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the compliance of the same by various States in this regard, State-wise;



(d) whether the State of Bihar has also signed any agreement in this regard and is complying with the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) National Electricity Fund (NEF), an interest subsidy scheme has been set up to provide interest subsidy on loans raised by distribution companies to improve the distribution network. Under the Scheme, loan amounting to Rs.25,000 cr. sanctioned by lenders during the financial year 2012-13 & 2013-14 for capital projects in distribution sector duly approved by the Steering Committee shall be eligible to take the benefits of interest subsidy for a tenure of 13 years based on annual evaluations as per the guidelines. NEF does not cover the works undertaken under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) schemes.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The pre-conditions for eligibility under NEF 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 pre-condition for eligibility are, Operationalization of State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Formulation of business plan for turnaround of utilities, Reorganization of State Electricity Boards (SEBs), Release of subsidy by State Government to DISCOMs, Submission of audited annual accounts and Timely filing of tariff petition. Further, the eligible DISCOMs shall be scored against - Reduction in AT&C losses; Reduction in revenue gap (Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average revenue realized on subsidy received basis); Return on equity and Multi-year tariff (MYT).

The State Discoms operating in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Punjab have so far availed benefit of the NEF.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. No proposal has been received from the State of Bihar.

### **Employees in BHEL**

2991. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) located in Ranipur of Haridwar district in Uttarakhand at present;

(b) whether BHEL has opened up a hospital for its employees;

(c) if so, whether there is a huge shortage of various facilities in the said hospital;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The total number of employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) at its Ranipur manufacturing facilities in Haridwar is 6,705 as on 31.07.2013.

(b) Yes Madam, an in-house hospital of BHEL is functioning at Ranipur in Haridwar since 1968.

(c) No Madam, necessary and adequate facilities are available at the aforesaid hospital like in other major Units of BHEL, and wherever necessary the patient is immediately referred to empanelled medical establishments / super-speciality / multi-speciality hospitals depending on the specific requirement.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

### **Visit to Pakistan**

2992. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation of the Ministry of Power had visited Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the issues discussed during the said visit along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A delegation of four (4) officers led by Joint

Secretary, Ministry of Power visited Pakistan during 09.06.2013 to 12.06.2103.

(c) The possibility of transmission link between India and Pakistan was discussed during the said visit.

[Translation]

### **Sea Development Projects**

2993. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Sea Development Projects being implemented in the country as on date, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated by the Government for Sea Development Projects during each of the last three years of the 12th Five Year Plan:

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the budgetary allocation and put more focus on Sea Development Projects during the next two years; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTR OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is not implementing any programme or scheme on Sea Development Projects. However, under the programme on Ocean Survey & Mineral Resources, the details of projects being implemented by MoES are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The funds allocated by the Government for various projects under Ocean Survey & Mineral Resources during 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 are Rs. 52 crores, Rs 68 crores, and Rs. 70 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) The allocations under XII Plan Outlay for the programme on Ocean Survey & Mineral Resources during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are Rs. 189.90 crores, and Rs. 144.66 crores respectively.

### **Statement**

#### *The Details of the Projects Being Implemented*

(1) Polymetallic Nodules Programme (PMN):

Polymetallic nodules are potato shaped Fe-Mn oxide porous, black earthy deposits, with size ranging from 2 to 10 cm in diameter occur at nearly 4 to 6 km depth in the deep oceans lying on the seabed sediment comprise besides

manganese and iron, nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, molybdenum, cadmium, vanadium, titanium. India has signed a 15 year contract with International Seabed authority in 2002 and presently has 75000 sq km area in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) for developmental activities targeted at harnessing of metals, viz. Copper, Nickel, and Cobalt. This Programme has four components, viz. Survey and Exploration, Environmental Impact Assessment (E1A) Study, Technology Development for Mining and Extractive Metallurgy.

(i) Survey & Exploration:

The surveys have been carried out beginning with a sampling interval of 100 km encompassing almost the entire Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB), followed by intervals of 50, 25, 12.5 km and subsequently at 6.25 km. X 6.25 km. interval in selected blocks. The resource potential of polymetallic nodules in the area has been estimated at 380.00 million tonnes on the basis of detailed surveys. Considering all the existing data, an area of ~7860 km<sup>2</sup> has been initially identified for the First Generation Mine Site, which has the best in abundance, grade and topography and more importantly all the blocks were contiguous.

(ii) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study:

Mining of the deep-sea minerals is expected to alter the environmental conditions in the marine ecosystem. Environmental studies for mining of deep-sea polymetallic nodules were undertaken to evaluate the possible impacts of mining on deep-sea environment to fulfil one of the obligations of the country as a Pioneer Investor under the UN Law of the Sea. In order to study effects of sediment re-suspension and resettlement, monitoring of the environmental parameters were carried out by collection of samples at the test and reference areas for the benthic disturbance experiment. Results of the monitoring cruises have indicated that the benthic conditions are steadily moving towards restoration and the effect of disturbance is waning off. Further, assessment of nodule associated fauna and other environmental parameters were carried out. Studies conducted so far have resulted in understanding the baseline conditions and environmental variability of different environmental parameters associated with deep-sea minerals.

(iii) Technology Development (Mining):

Deep sea mining of polymetallic nodules from soft ocean floor at 4000 to 6000 m depth is a major technological challenge. The development of the mining system upto a water depth of 6 km has been planned by the Ministry in phases. As a first phase of development, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous Institute under the Ministry has designed and developed a prototype shallow bed mining system capable of working upto a depth of 500 m. The system has been demonstrated successfully at a water depth of 512 meters off the Malvan coast. An artificial nodule laying system was designed, developed and successfully tested by NIOT at a water depth of 517 m.

A remotely operable submersible ROSUB-6000 was developed in joint collaboration with Experimental Design Bureau of Oceanological Engineering (EDBOE), Moscow. The ROSUB -6000 was deployed in Central Indian Ocean Basin and design depth qualification trial of ROSUB 6000 was successfully completed at a depth of 5289 m. A remotely operable in-situ soil testing equipment developed for obtaining detailed geotechnical properties of the mining area at Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) and tested successfully at 5462 m water depth.

#### (iv) Technology Development (Extractive Metallurgy)

A demonstration pilot plant with a capacity to process 500 kg nodules per day was commissioned successfully for extracting copper, nickel and cobalt at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur. Dedicated campaigns have been carried out at the semi-continuous demonstration pilot plant to process 500 kg of polymetallic nodules per day to validate the process package developed for extraction of metal values viz. Copper, Nickel and Cobalt from nodules at Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL), Udaipur. The pilot plant campaigns were carried out for validation of the flow sheet developed by Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, (IMMT) Bhubaneswar.

Another pilot plant was commissioned at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur with processing capacity of 500 kg per day for production of ferro-silico-manganese ore from the residue obtained from the HZL plant.

(2) Comprehensive topographic survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India

The topographic survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India is primarily designed to gather accurate

multibeam bathymetric information to facilitate understanding of the seabed morphological features and its geomorphological implications. Under the programme, detailed swath bathymetric surveys of about 7.86 lakh sq. km areas in deep water (above 500 m water depth) and about 16250 sq km areas in shallow water (below 500 m water depth) have been completed.

#### (3) Delineation of outer limits of continental shelf

The programme aims at gathering, analyzing and documenting the requisite scientific and technical information that would help define the outer limits of India's continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles as per the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and prepare the Indian claims based on scientific and technical data.

Based on extensive scientific work involving acquisition, processing, analysis and interpretation of marine geophysical data, India made its first partial submission for an extended continental shelf to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in 2009.

#### (4) Gas Hydrates

Gas hydrates are naturally occurring, solid compounds containing natural gas (mainly methane) and water. The gas hydrate programme is focused on research and development for exploration of gas hydrates.

Under the programme, marine Multi-Channel Seismic (MCS) data were acquired in Krishna-Godavari (KG) and Mahanadi basins through the Marine Geology Services for the exploration of gas-hydrates. A total of 8500 line km of MCS data were collected, and the preliminary analysis exhibits wide-spread occurrences of Bottom Simulating Reflector (BSR) (main marker for gas-hydrates) in both the basins.

A Remotely Operated Submersible ROSUB-2500 and Autonomous Corrig System were also developed as exploratory tools under the programme.

#### (5) Studies on Hydrothermal Sulphides

The project is aimed at exploration for potential sites of hydrothermal multi-metal sulphide mineralization in the Indian Ocean Ridge areas with identification of locales of hydrothermal sulphide deposition, including determination of the resource potential.

Based on the geo-scientific work including surveys conducted, India filed an application with International Seabed Authority in March 2013 for allotment of a site in south-west Indian Ocean for exclusive rights of exploration of hydrothermal sulphides.

(6) Cobalt Crust

Seamount ferromanganese crusts are known to enrich several high-value metals such as cobalt, platinum, cerium, tellurium, etc. much above their crustal abundance. The objective is to identify areas of occurrence of cobalt-enriched ferromanganese crusts, assessment of resource potential of co-rich deposits in the Afanasiy-Nikitin Seamount (ANS) region.

The first multibeam map has been generated for the Afanasiy-Nikitin Seamounts covering an area of around 40000 sq. km. Based on this map, it has been identified a plateau region in the southern part of the Afanasiy-Nikitin Seamounts. This region is at ~3200 m water depth and covers horizontal area of ~20000 sq. km. The initial reconnaissance sampling has yielded few crust samples containing up to 0.5% cobalt as against average of 0.65 % cobalt in northern region. These results indicate moderately Co-enriched crust occurrence in the southern plateau region also.

**Merger of Subsidiaries with National Carrier**

2994. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alliance Air and Air India Express, the subsidiary of Air India have not been merged with National carrier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employees of these subsidiaries are recruited in violation of the guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the guidelines; and

(e) the steps likely to be taken to merge these subsidiaries with National Carrier?

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There is no proposal for merger of Alliance Air and Air India Express with Air India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the (c) above.

**Revenue Earned by IITR**

2995. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR) has earned huge amount of revenue by way of sale of pathogens, rats, mice, etc.;

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

(c) whether IITR has proposed to increase its revenue manifold in the coming years by expanding its research work;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR) has earned Rs. 22, 53, 900/- in the last three years by way of sale of rats, mice, guinea pigs and rabbits. Details are given below:

Year	Revenue
2010-11	Rs. 7,18,270/-
2011-12	Rs. 9,45,250/-
2012-13	Rs. 5,90,380/-

(c) and (d) CSIR-IITR has been endeavoring to enhance revenue generation through contract R&D and knowledgebased services. It is generating revenue by utilizing expertise in the five major areas namely: (i) Food, drug and chemical toxicology; (ii) Environmental toxicology; (iii) Regulatory toxicology; (iv) Systems toxicology and health risk assessment; and (v) Nano-therapeutics and nano-material toxicology.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Mangal Turbine**

2996. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had asked a former Director of the National Rural Development Institute Dr. B.P.

Maithani to inquire into various aspects of the invention called "Mangal Turbine" particularly the problems which cropped up in the official programme meant to support the device and its innovator;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations of the said report; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. A project titled "Fabrication and popularization of low cost and efficient fuel less water wheel turbine pump-cum power takeoff machine (Mangal Turbine)" was sanctioned by CAPART. On 14/12/2010, Department of Rural Development directed Dr.B.P.Maithani, former Professor of National Institute Rural Development, to evaluate the above project

(b) and (c) The evaluation report stated that the Mangal turbine offers low cost, environment friendly and sustainable solution to the irrigation problems. However, the inventor has not submitted requisite documents as per the laid down procedure of CAPART for further releases.

#### **Forewarning Of Cloudburst**

2997. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether forewarning of cloudburst and severe flood in Hindu pilgrimage centre Kedarnath was given to the State Government of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this warning had been ignored by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Earth System Science Organization – India Meteorological Department (ESSO - IMD) has only issued severe weather warnings with isolated heavy to very heavy rains (12 - 24 cm) for the entire Uttarakhand region, starting from June 15, 2013 for three days including the advice to postpone the Char Dham Yatra (Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamunotri) accordingly to designated state level authorities.

(c) No Madam. Based on the inputs received from ESSO - IMDs State Meteorological Centre-Dehradun, the State Government issued advisories to all the concerned districts. Announcements were made by Police personnel stationed at Kedarnath, Rambada and Gaurikund alerting general public. The district administration stopped the further movement of pilgrims from Rishikesh to higher reaches.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Pension Schemes**

2998. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases pertaining to the large scale by the officials of irregularities and corruption by the Government of Maharashtra have been reported in regard to the Central Government funded Sanjay Gandhi, Indira Gandhi Niradhar Yojana and National Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government hastaken steps to enquire into this matter aswell as to take action against such cases of corruption in Maharashtra by taking cognizance of the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (e). No reports have been received by this Ministry about Maharashtra regarding large scale irregularities and corruption in respect to the centrally funded Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudhan Yojana is a state run programme being implemented by State Government of Maharashtra. Hence no complaints thereon are forwarded to this Ministry by the Government of Maharashtra. Since the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes IGNOAPS is under State Plan, identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of assistance under the schemes of NSAP are done by State Governments. Hence, complaints received in this Ministry are forwarded to State Government for taking appropriate action. Inquiry through National Level Monitors (NLMs) is also conducted depending on the seriousness of the

reported irregularity. For improved monitoring and to eliminate irregularities, States have been advised to conduct annual verification and social audit under NSAP. They have also been advised to prepare data base of beneficiaries and keep it in public domain.

#### **Panna Airstrip**

2999. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airstrips in the country which are capable for air services, State-wise; and

(b) the airstrips which are demanded by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to be transferred so that the State Government could make them capable for air services;

(c) whether Panna air strip is registered in revenue records in the name of Department of Aviation, Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, whether the said air strip has been transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There are 96 operational airports/airstrips/civil enclaves maintained and managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI). State-wise details of these airports are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested AAI for transfer of the airstrips located at Panna, Satna and Khandwa to the State Government, (c) The ownership of Panna Airstrip is claimed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of revenue records. However, the Panna airstrip has been listed as Civil Aviation Department (CAD) airport in Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC) No. 18/1986 and was transferred thereafter to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and then to the National Airports Authority and later on to AAI as per the provisions of AAI Act. (d) and (e) The modalities for transfer of Panna Airstrip from AAI to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is being finalized in consultation with AAI and the State Government. No definite time frame can be drawn at this stage.

#### **Statement**

*List of Number of AAI Airstrips Including Civil Enclaves and Joint Venture Airports which are Capable for Air Services, State Wise*

States and UT	No. of Airstrips
Andhra Pradesh	6
Assam	6
Bihar	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Goa	1
Gujarat	10
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	6
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	5
Maharashtra	10
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	1
Odisha	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	6
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	7
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	3
NCT of Delhi	2
Andaman & Nicobar [s]	1
Chandigarh	1
Lakswadeep [s]	1

States and UT	No. of Airstrips
Pondicherry	1
Total	96

### Impact of Hydel Power Projects

3000. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether mushrooming hydel power projects on the rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda were causing damage to the hills besides increasing possibility of flash floods that could lead to huge loss of lives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific measures are planned to cope with flood risks as mountains provide large amounts of water from melting snow and glaciers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no evidence that hydro power projects on the rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda have caused damage to the hills / increased possibility of flash floods.

(c) and (d) Hydro-electric projects are planned after hydrological analysis which is based on the past observed / estimated run-off including water from melting snow and glaciers. The hydro-electric projects are accordingly so designed so as to be able to pass Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) which, inter-alia, includes water from melting snow and glaciers.

### Kundah Power Project

3001. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary clearances for Kundah Power Project of Tamil Nadu have been accorded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard and the time by which these clearances are likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 500 MW Kundah Pumped Storage Scheme in Tamil Nadu was submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for clearance in October, 2006. The scheme is located in Cauvery basin and requires either the clearance from Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal or the concurrence of the party States for accord of inter-State clearance. The DPR of the project has been returned to State Government of Tamil Nadu by CEA on 26.12.2007 to submit with requisite clearances.

### Planes Fly at Low Levels

3002. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that planes fly at very low level while landing at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) and Palam Airport thereby disturbing the residents in the nearby areas of New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some of the settlements that are located very close to the airport fall in the final approach path which the landing aircraft follow to make a safe landing at the airport.

(c) With a view to mitigate Aircraft Noise in the vicinity of IGI Airport, the following steps are taken:

- Continuous Descent Approach (CDA) Procedures have been implemented at IGI Airport since 21st October, 2012.
- Aircraft with performance as specified in ICAO Annex 16 Vol.1 Chapter 2 (like IL76 and B-737-200) are not permitted at IGI Airport during night from 2200 to 0600 hrs of the next day w.e.f. 16.02.2012 except that Ministry of Defence aircrafts are allowed to operate from runway 09/27.

Besides above, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued the following circulars to address this issue:-

- Aviation Environment Circular 1 of 2010
- Aviation Environment Circular 2 of 2010
- Aviation Environment Circular 1 of 2011

- Aviation Environment Circular 3 of 2011
- Aviation Environment Circular 3 of 2013

These are available on DGCA's website and are being complied with by IGI Airport and airlines.

#### **Employees of Instrumentations Ltd.**

3003. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of Provident Fund (PF) and gratuity of employees of instrumentations limited is due for a long time;

(b) if so, whether the local management in Palakkad has been collecting and transferring PF contribution of the employees in a regular manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these funds are diverted for some other purposes;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. Provident Fund (PF) is due since October 2010. However, gratuity of employees has been paid upto June, 2013.

(b) and (c) Yes, in a regular manner. The details of PF contributions transferred to IL EPF Trust from Palakkad Unit during 2013-14 is as below:

Months	PF Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
April 2013	32.87
May 2013	34.11
June 2013	33.91
July 2013	32.87
August 2013	32.52

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

#### **Private Placement Routes**

3004. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a crackdown on unlisted companies that have allegedly misused the private placement route to raise funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to make it mandatory for companies to file each placement individually with the Registrar of Companies (RoCs);

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating an upper limit on the number of private placements which a company can undertake in a given period of time;

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

(g) whether the Government has urged RoC to inspect the books of accounts of certain companies for alleged violation of norms of private placements; and

(h) if so, the names of these companies and the finding of the RoC with respect to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (h) Action against erring companies under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 is a continuous process. Clause 42 of the Companies Bill, 2013 which has been passed by both houses of Parliament provides for invitation for subscription of securities on Private Placement. Rules making detailed procedural arrangements for raising funds through Private Placement will be displayed on website of the Ministry for inviting comments of the Public before same are notified.

[Translation]

#### **Telecasting of Programmes**

3005. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shimla Doordarshan Kendra of Himachal Pradesh Telecast Programmes, four hours each day only for five days in a week and only for half an hour on Sunday;



(b) if so, whether in the conference of Directors of Doordarshan held on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of Shimla Doordarshan Kendra in Shimla, the Chief Minister brought into the notice of Director General of Doordarshan that keeping in view the tough geographical situations, programmes on all seven days and 24 hours should be telecast through Direct-to-Home;

(c) if so, whether the matter is still under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the aforesaid proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that DDK, Shimla transmits 4 hours programmes for 6 days in a week from 4 pm to 8 pm (Monday to Saturday) and one and half hour 6.30 pm to 8.00 pm on every Sunday. (b) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of DDK, Shimla, the then Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh had underscored the need for a 24 hours channel from DDK, Shimla. Directorate General of Doordarshan had examined the matter. However, it has not been found expedient to launch a 24 hours satellite channel from Shimla at present.

#### **Construction of Roads under PMGSY**

3006. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads proposed to be constructed in Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the year 2013-14;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to construct motorable roads connecting villages having population of more than one thousand;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction of the said roads are likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network in the rural areas. The

programme guidelines envisage connecting all eligible unconnected habitations 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 Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission). The unit for the programme is a habitation and not a revenue village.

During the financial year 2013-14, this Ministry has cleared 2,367 road works and 189 Long Span Bridges covering a length of 5,517.28 kms amounting to Rs.4,024.23 crore under PMGSY.

*[English]*

#### **Diversification of KRCL**

3007. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to diversify the functions of Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.(KRCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the KRCL is trying to get the projects outside the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of sky-bus projects under the KRCL, section-wise, along with the financial implications involved therein;

(d) the details of financial module worked out for the purpose; and

(e) the role of the Indian Railways in the said projects in terms of financial, technical, administrative etc. areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Sky Bus developmental Project has been shelved.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry of Railways is the administrative Ministry for Konkan Railway Corporation Limited. Konkan Railway

have spent Rs. 52.30 crore from their own internal resources on this developmental project. Further, Ministry of Railways also allocated Rs. 25 crore for further development of technology and trials. However, subsequently the Sky Bus developmental Project has been shelved.

#### **Net Irrigated Area**

3008. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of net sown area irrigated by canals, ground water and rain water, respectively, in Karnataka;

(b) the reasons for poor irrigation (canal and ground water) facilities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance net irrigated area in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the percentage of net sown area irrigated by canals, ground water and rain water (rainfed area) in Karnataka is 11.0, 16.3 and 66.8 respectively during the year 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th schedule of the Constitution (Article 246 refers). The development of irrigation thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as such the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including enhancing net irrigated areas are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical guidance and financial assistance to State Governments including Karnataka 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" etc. Central Ground Water Board has been taking steps for regulation of ground water development and for promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge.

#### **Import of Coal**

3009. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of high-grade coal imports on prices of electricity in cases where electricity is generated from the imported coal;

(b) whether the industry-wide efforts to boost power generation especially among firms that rely on lower-quality imports to maintain the financial viability of their projects will be stalled if the rise in electricity price is not agreed by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidies to lessen the financial burden on coal importing power generators as well as hike the power tariff to make generation of electricity from imported coal more viable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as inter-alia, heat value, moisture content, ash content, source of origin, ocean freight, etc. and varies from week to week. The price of domestic coal also varies from mine to mine depending upon Grade/ GCV Value of coal. Further, landed cost of imported coal at power plants depends upon its distance from the coast. As ocean freight and inland transportation cost are a major component that contribute towards the landed cost of imported coal, therefore, import of high grade coal results in saving of transportation cost.

(b) and (c) Higher cost of imported coal is to be considered for pass through as per modalities suggested by CERC. Ministry of Coal has issued suitable orders supplementing the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP). Ministry of Power have issued appropriate advisory to CERC/SERCs to consider the request of individual power producers to decide for pass through of higher cost of imported coal on a case to case basis. Consequential changes in price of electricity would be the domain of appropriate regulatory commission.

(d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Central Government,

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

**Doordarshan Ratings**

3010. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratings of Doordarshan Programmes infuse a lease of energy for the Government broadcaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make Doordarshan the most favoured channel among the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam Prasar Bharati has informed that Television Rating Points (TRPs) are one of

the parameters to determine future programme strategies that are put up on air. Latest TRPs of DD National for the period 04.08.2013 to 10.08.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement. However, as the data with regard to Television Audience Measurement (TAM) ratings collected by TAM Media Research is not reliable and does not reflect the rural and semi-urban viewership, Prasar Bharati has filed a petition against TAM Media Research before the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in September, 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam Prasar Bharati constantly endeavours at making DD a favourite channel among public by improvements in terms of quality of DD programmes. In this regard Doordarshan continuously reviews the quality of serials/programmes telecast on its various channels and makes efforts to further improve the content and technical quality of the transmission through upgradation and modernization of technology.

**Statement**

*TRP of Top 20 Programmes on DD National Period (04.08.2013 to 10.08.2013)*

Maket All India 2013							All 4+Yrs
Universe							276306
Sample							34469
Sl. No.	Channel	Date	Days	Time	Programme	Genre	TVR
1.	DD National	08-08-13	Thu	21:33	SARASWATICHANDR A	Serials	1.73
2.	DD National	07-08-13	Wed	21:30	SARASWATICHANDR A	Serials	1.67
3.	DD National	09-08-13	Fri	21:30	SARASWATICHANDR A	Serials	1.64
4.	DD National	06-08-13	Tue	21:38	SARASWATICHANDR A	Serials	1.61
5.	DD National	05-08-13	Mon	21:31	SARASWATICHANDR A	Serials	1.49
6.	DD National	08-08-13	Thu	21:04	EK KIRAN ROSHNI KI	Serials	1.35
7.	DD National	08-08-13	Thu	22:02	PURVA SUHANIAAYE RE	Serials	1.19
8.	DD National	09-08-13	Fri	21:00	EK KIRAN ROSHNI KI	Serials	1.19

Sl. No.	Channel	Date	Days	Time	Programme	Genre	TVR
9.	DD National	06-08-13	Tue	20:34	CLOSE UP BHARAT KI SHAAN 3-GRAND FINALE	Talent Search/Feats	1.15
10.	DD National	07-08-13	Wed	20:30	CLOSE UP BHARAT KI SHAAN 3	Talent Search/Feats	1.15
11.	DD National	07-08-13	Wed	22:00	BYOMKESH BAKSHI	Action/Thriller	1.12
12.	DD National	04-08-13	Sun	11:59	HFF KAALA PATTHAR	Feature Films	1.09
13.	DD National	10-08-13	Sat	20:59	EK KIRAN ROSHNI KI	Serials	1.05
14.	DD National	06-08-13	Tue	22:06	PARSAI KEHATE HAIN	Serials	1.04
15.	DD National	04-08-13	Sun	8:00	RANGOLI	Film Songs	0.97
16.	DD National	05-08-13	Mon	21:01	SHRIKANT(TELEFILM)	Tele Film/Short Film/Documentary	0.96
17.	DD National	04-08-13	Sun	11:00	RAMAYAN-SHRI RAM CHARIT MANAS	Mythological/ Costume Dramas	0.95
18.	DD National	10-08-13	Sat	21:30	HFF ONCE UPON A TIME IN MUMBAI	Feature Films	0.94
19.	DD National	08-08-13	Thu	20:36	BUNIYAAD	Serials	0.9
20.	DD National	04-08-13	Sun	11:52	SANGEET SAMAGAM	Music Shows/Songs	0.87

[Translation]

**DD and AIR Services**

3011. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of areas/population which still remains to be covered by Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) services along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the survey conducted by the Government in this regard and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the coverage of DD/AIR services in all the areas/population of the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Doordarshan/ Akashwani Kendras in various parts of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has received the proposals from the various State Governments for the setting up of DD/Akashwani Kendras and upgradation of low power transmitters and very low power transmitters in their respective States, during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) All India Radio has informed that at present, only about 8.0% area of the country remains uncovered by terrestrial coverage of AIR. These uncovered areas are mostly thinly populated in border states and as such only 0.80 % of the population of the country (living in these areas) is not getting Programmes of AIR through terrestrial Radio network. However, 21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR are available through DD Direct plus free-to air DTH platform (Ku band) which are available all

over India including these areas except Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

In order to further augment the coverage, the power of 12 transmitters of AIR is being upgraded and 125 additional MW/ FM Transmitters of various capacities are being installed throughout the country.

Scheme for setting up of additional 160 FM Transmitters of various capacities and up-gradation of 58 existing AM / FM transmitters is envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan all over the country.

Doordarshan has informed that in terrestrial mode, TV coverage is estimated to be available to about 92% population of the country spread over about 81% area. All the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters along with rest of the country have been provided with multichannel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus".

The following transmitter projects are under implementation:

Jammu and Kashmir

1. HPT, Green Ridge
2. HPT, Himbotingla
3. HPT Natha Top
4. HPTs Rajouri (DD1 & DD NEWS)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

VLPT, Joginder Nagar.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam All India Radio has informed that new stations of the All India Radio (AIR), approved under 11th Plan are being set up at 93 places in the country. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement – I.

Proposal for setting up of New AIR stations at 130 places in the country is also envisaged in the 12th Plan.

Doordarshan has informed that there is no scheme to set up any new Doordarshan Kendra (Studio centre).

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. All India Radio has informed that the state wise details of proposals received from the State Government during the last three years to set up transmitters in various parts of the country along with the action taken are given in the enclosed Statement – II.

The state wise details of proposals received from the various states regarding upgradation of low power transmitters of AIR along with the action taken are given in the enclosed Statement – III.

Doordarshan has informed that Proposals from various State Governments are received from time to time for setting up of new Doordarshan Kendras & upgradation of the existing low power & very low power transmitters in their respective states. Some of the proposals received from State Governments during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) and the current year are as under:

1. Setting up of more relay centres in Arunachal Pradesh,
2. Installation of TV transmitter at Ghangasu, Bangar & Sidh Soudh in Uttarakhand.
3. Establishment of VLPT at Matho, Stakna & Nang Villages in Ladakh District of JAMMU AND KASHMIR
4. Establishment of Doordarshan Kendra/ transmitters in Saraipalli and other places of Chhattisgarh.
5. Upgradation of LPT, Dumka in Jharkhand

In view of multichannel TV coverage having been provided through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus", to all the areas uncovered by terrestrial transmitters, along with rest of the country, new transmitters for expansion of terrestrial coverage are now, not envisaged (except a few in border areas).

There is no scheme to set up any new transmitter/ upgradation of existing transmitter at any of the place, requested by State Governments.

#### *Statement – I*

##### *List of New AIR Station being setup*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Place	Power of FM/MW & Type of Transmitter
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	100 Watt FM
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	1 kW FM

Sl. No.	State / UT	Place	Power of FM/MW & Type of Transmitter
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Baririzo	100 Watt FM
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhalukpong	100 Watt FM
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	100 Watt FM
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	1 kW FM FM
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Chayangtajo	100 Watt FM
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	1 kW FM
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gensi	100 Watt FM
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hayuliang	100 Watt FM
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	1 kW FM
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koyu	100 Watt FM
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariang	100 Watt FM
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	100 Watt FM
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nampong	100 Watt FM
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	100 Watt FM
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Raga	100 Watt FM
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rumgong	100 Watt FM
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sangram	100 Watt FM
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	100 Watt FM
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting	100 Watt FM
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yachuli	100 Watt FM
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	100 Watt FM
24.	Assam	Bakuliaghat	100 Watt FM
25.	Assam	Barpeta	100 Watt FM
26.	Assam	Dudnoi	100 Watt FM
27.	Assam	Golpara	1 kW FM
28.	Assam	Karim ganj	1 kW FM
29.	Assam	Lanka	100 Watt FM
30.	Assam	Lumding	1 kW FM
31.	Assam	Sarihajan	100 Watt FM
32.	Assam	Udalguri	100 Watt FM
33.	Gujarat	Junagarh	10 kWFM

Sl. No.	State / UT	Place	Power of FM/MW & Type of Transmitter
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	Green Ridge	10 kW FM
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himbotingla	10 kW FM
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nathatop	10 kW FM
37.	Jharkhand	Dumka	100 Watt FM
38.	Manipur	Tamenglang	1 kW FM
39.	Manipur	Ukhrul	1 kW FM
40.	Meghalaya	Bagmara	100 Watt FM
41.	Mizoram	Champhai	1 kW FM
42.	Mizoram	Chiahphuri	100 Watt FM
43.	Mizoram	Khawbung	100 Watt FM
44.	Mizoram	Kolasib	1 kW FM
45.	Mizoram	Pukzing	100 Watt FM
46.	Mizoram	Tuipang	1 kW FM
47.	Mizoram	Vanlaiphai	100 Watt FM
48.	Mizoram	Zawngin	100 Watt FM
49.	Nagaland	Henima (Terming)	100 Watt FM
50.	Nagaland	Meluri	100 Watt FM
51.	Nagaland	Phek	1 kW FM
52.	Nagaland	Wokha	1 kW FM
53.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	1 kW FM
54.	Odisha	Rairangpur	1 kW FM
55.	Punjab	Amritsar	20 kW FM
56.	Punjab	Fazilka	20 kW FM
57.	Rajasthan	Chauntan hill	20 kW FM
58.	Sikkim	Chungthang	100 Watt FM
59.	Sikkim	Dentam	100 Watt FM
60.	Sikkim	Gyalshing	100 Watt FM
61.	Sikkim	Lachen	100 Watt FM
62.	Sikkim	Lachung, Forest Guest House	100 Watt FM
63.	Sikkim	Mangan	100 Watt FM
64.	Sikkim	Namthang, Police Thana	100 Watt FM

Sl. No.	State / UT	Place	Power of FM/MW & Type of Transmitter
65.	Sikkim	Soreng	100 Watt FM
66.	Sikkim	Yuksum	100 Watt FM
67.	Tripura	Ambassa	100 Watt FM
68.	Tripura	Chowmanu	100 Watt FM
69.	Tripura	Damchhara	100 Watt FM
70.	Tripura	Dharmanagar	1 kW MW
71.	Tripura	Gandachhara	100 Watt FM
72.	Tripura	Jolaibari	100 Watt FM
73.	Tripura	Longtherai	5 kW FM
74.	Tripura	Nutan bazar	1 kW FM
75.	Tripura	Sakhan	100 Watt FM
76.	Tripura	Silachari	100 Watt FM
77.	Tripura	Udaypur	1 kW FM
78.	Tripura	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	100 Watt FM
79.	UT (Daman & Diu)	Diu	100 Watt FM
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	10 kW FM
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Rai bareilly	20 kW FM
82.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	5 kW FM
83.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	1 kW FM
84.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	10kW FM
85.	Uttarakhand	Gairsan	1 kW FM
86.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	10 kW FM
87.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	100 Watt FM
88.	Uttarakhand	New tehri	1 kW FM
89.	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet	100 Watt FM
90.	West Bengal	Balarampur	100 Watt FM
91.	West Bengal	Bardhwan	10 kW FM
92.	West Bengal	Basanti	100 Watt FM
93.	West Bengal	Koochbihar	10kW FM



**Statement – II**

*Details of proposals received from the State Governments for the setting up of Akashwani Kendras during the last three years and the current years*

Sl. No.	Location	State	Action taken /Status
During the year 2010-11			
1.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has already been commissioned. Additionally, setting up of a 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
2.	Chamrajnagar	Karnataka	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
3.	Anoopur	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
4.	Phulbani	Odisha	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
5.	Mon & Tuensang	Nagaland	1kW MW (CRS) is already working at both the places. Additionally, scheme for replacement of these kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
6.	Sikkim (North, South & West Districts)	Sikkim	At present, there is no approved scheme for these places.
7.	Maida, Chanchal	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
During the year 2011-12			
1.	Perinthamanna	Kerala	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Minicoy & other major Islands of Lakshwadeep	Lakshwadeep (UT)	At present, there is no approved scheme for these place.
3.	Panna (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
4.	Phulbani.	Odisha	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
5.	Muktsar	Punjab	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
6.	Falodi	Rajasthan	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place, However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.

Sl. No.	Location	State	Action taken /Status
<b>During the year 2012-13</b>			
1.	District Godda	Jharkhand	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
2.	Satana	Maharashtra	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
3.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has already been commissioned.
4.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
5.	Remaining Districts in Rajsthan	Rajasthan	A 100 watt FM transmitter approved under 11th Plan has already been commissioned each at Anupgarg, Bharatpur, Jhun-Jhunu, Karauli and Nathwara. In addition to this, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter each at 14 places and 10 kW FM transmitter at Bundi have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
6.	Bankura	West Bengal	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
<b>During the year 2013-14</b>			
1.	Kawardha	Chattisgarh	At present, there is no approved scheme for this place.
2.	Santhal Pargana	Jharkhand	At present, there is no approved scheme in Santhal Pargana. However, setting up of FM transmitters at Deoghar have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
3.	Nandubar	Maharashtra	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
4.	Srikanpur (Ganganagar)	Rajasthan	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 100 Watt FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
5.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of FM transmitters at Mainpuri and Mathura have been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
6.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	At present, there is no approved scheme at this place. However, setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.

**Statement – III***Details of Proposals Received for Upgradation of Transmitters During the Last Three Years and the Current Year*

S. No.	Location	State	Proposal received for	Action taken /Status
During the year 2010-11				
1.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of power of 1 kW MW transmitter	At present there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year* Plan
2.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of power of 10 kW MW transmitter	The existing 10 kW MW Transmitter is being upgraded to 20 kW MW DRM Transmitter
3.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Upgradation of power of 20 kW MW transmitter	At present there is no approved scheme. However, setting up of a additional 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year*.
4.	Bhadrawah	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of power of 6 kW MW transmitter	At present there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by new FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year*.
5.	Saiha	Mizoram	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	At present there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under 12th Five Year*.
6.	Kohima	Nagaland	Upgradation of power of 1 kW FM transmitter	Upgradation of 1 kW FM Transmitter to 10 kW FM Transmitter is under implementation.
7.	Mon	Nagaland	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	At present there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under 12th Five Year*.
8.	Tuensang	Nagaland	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	At present there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under 12th Five Year*.
9.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	A 5 kW FM Transmitter approved under 11th Plan is being installed. Also, replacement of existing 1 kW MW transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.

S. No.	Location	State	Proposal received for	Action taken /Status
10.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1 kW MW transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
11.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation of the power of 1 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme. A Scheme for upgradation of existing 1 kW MW transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
During the year 2011-12				
1.	Patna	Bihar	Upgradation of power of MW and FM transmitters	At present, there is no approved scheme. A Scheme for upgradation of existing 6 kW FM transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
2.	Bhuj	Gujrat	Upgradation of power of 20 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is not approved scheme. Conversion of existing 20 kW MW Transmitter to DRM ode is uncer implementation. Additionally a 5 kW FM Transmitter approved under 11th Plan is being installed.
3.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	Upgradation of power of 1 kW MW transmitter	The 1 kW MW transmitter has already been upgraded by 10 kW FM transmitter.
4.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	At present, there is no approved sheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
5.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	Upgradation of 1 kW MW Community Radio Station into Local Radio Station	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, upgradation of existing 1 kW MW CRS to 1 kW FM LRS has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
6.	Gangtok	Sikkim	Upgradation of power of 10 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme.
7.	Agartala	Tripura	Upgradation of power of 20 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme.
8.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of power of 1 kW MW transmittter	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
9.	Karaikal	Pondicherry (UT)	Upgradation of power of Karaikal Radio Station	At present, there is no approved scheme. A Scheme for upgradation of existing 6 kW FM transmitter by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.

S. No.	Location	State	Proposal received for	Action taken /Status
During the year 2012-13				
1.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Upgradation of the power of 100 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme. A 5 kW FM Transmitter approved under 11th Plan is being installed at Sambalpur.
2.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Upgradation of power of 1 kW MW transmitter and Vividh Bharati transmitter	The existing 1kW MW Transmitter is being upgraded to 10 kW FM Transmitter. A Scheme for up gradation of 6 kW FM transmitter (Vividh Bharati Service) by 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
3.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of power of 1 kW MW transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme. However, replacement of this transmitter by 1 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
4.	Kakinada	Karnataka	Increase the capacity of the Low Power FM transmitter to High Power transmitter	At present, there is no approved scheme, However, a scheme for setting up of an additional 10 kW FM transmitter has been proposed under 12th Five Year Plan*.
During the year 2013-14				
1.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	Increase the capacity of the FM tower of Neemuch	At present, there is no approved scheme.

#### UPGRADATION OF DELTA CANALS

3012. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is speeding up the upgradation of Delta canals including Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for this purpose during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such specific proposal on upgradation of Delta canals in Andhra Pradesh is under appraisal in the Ministry of Water Resources. However, Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that Modernization of Nagarjunasagar Project Dam and Canals works has been taken up with World Bank Assistance of Rs.2025 crore out of the total cost of Rs.4444.41 crore.

Modernization of Canals under Krishna Delta System, Godavari Delta System and Penna Delta System has been taken up with State funds under Normal State Plan. The expenditure incurred in three years under these projects is Rs. 1613 crore.

(b) and (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed that the Modernization of Nagarjunasagar Project Dam and Canals works are programmed for six years. The project is effective from 10th September, 2010. Allocation of budget, funds released and year wise expenditure in the project are as follows.

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Budget allocated	Funds released	Expenditure on works
2010-11	155.07	116.31	75.90
2011-12	215.07	215.07	190.02
2012-13	509.19	509.19	489.54

**Provisions in Electricity Act, 2003**

3013. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Union Government regarding the private power distribution companies reporting more consumption of power than the actual consumption;

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

(c) whether any provisions have been made in the Electricity Act, 2003 for filing criminal cases against those responsible for over charging as well as for installation of faulty meters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per available records, no such complaint has been received by the Union Government regarding the private power distribution companies reporting more consumption of power than the actual consumption.

(c) and (d) The Electricity Act, 2003 does not have any provision for filing criminal case against those responsible for over charging as well as for installation of faulty meters. However, as per the Electricity Act, 2003, a consumer can approach Consumer Redressal Grievances Forum and Ombudsman created under section 42(5) & (6) of the Electricity Act, 2003 for any complaints regarding over charging as well as for installation of faulty meters.

[English]

**Debts of Power Sector**

3014. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector has incurred massive bank debts during the last three years;

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

(c) whether investment from corporate bodies and high net worth investors have been invited to help this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam.

As per report compiled by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the total outstanding loans from Banks/Financial Institutions (including Bonds) for all the utilities in the power sector during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under-

Year	Outstanding Amount (Rs. Crore)
2009-10	Rs.2,63,236
2010-11	Rs.3,28,534
2011-12	Rs.3,81,134

In order to achieve the planned growth target and to sustain the growth momentum, the Indian Power Sector needs considerably large investments. In India's 12th Five Year Plan, the projected investment requirement for Power Sector (excluding Renewable Energy) is Rs.15,01,666 Crore, out of which Rs.7,13,827 Crore has been envisaged from the Private Sector.

[Translation]

**Village Energy Security Programme**

3015. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fulfilled the energy requirements of all far flung villages in terms of cooking food and electrification under Village Energy Security Programme during the 11th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the target set to cover the number of villages has been downsized under the Scheme and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the target set for remaining villages has been assessed during the current Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the funds allocated to each State for the same and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had started a pilot scheme during 10th Plan namely, Village Energy Security Test Projects under which a few test villages were undertaken to meet their energy requirements through biomass. MNRE had identified 79 villages/ hamlets for implementation of test projects in 10 States of the country, of which 20 test projects were undertaken during 11th Five Year Plan in un-electrified remote villages and hamlets. The State-wise number of test projects identified for implementation, are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Test Project
1.	Assam	14
2.	Chhattisgarh	15
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Jharkhand	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	9
6.	Maharashtra	10
7.	Odisha	15
8.	Tamil Nadu	4
9.	Uttarakhand	4
10.	West Bengal	3
Total		79

(c) to (e) MNRE has informed that during Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Five Year Plan carried out by the Planning Commission in September, 2009, it was decided to concentrate on consolidating the projects already taken up for implementation. It was also decided that no new test projects will be supported.

[English]

#### **Tax Free Bonds of AAI**

3016. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is going to issue tax free bonds shortly;

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

(c) the time by which the said bonds are likely to be issued; and

(d) the amount estimated to be collected by the Government through sale of these bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been allowed to float tax free bonds worth Rs.500/- crores during the financial year 2013-14.

[Translation]

#### **Technology Used in PSUs**

3018. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are adopting obsolete technology;

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

(c) whether these undertakings are incurring huge loss due to obsolete technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES and PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Development in technology is a continuous process. Generally CPSEs have been inducting new technology in production/provision of goods and services. Detail of technologies used by CPSEs is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12, out of 225 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2012, 43 CPSEs have been continuously making losses for the last 3 years. The reasons for losses are enterprise specific, which inter-alia include lack of working capital, surplus manpower, old plant and machinery, change in market condition, heavy interest burden, weak marketing strategy etc.

(e) The Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in

December, 2004 to advise the Government for strengthening, modernization, reviving and restructuring of CPSEs. While recommending the revival of sick CPSEs, BRPSE has recommended induction of new technology wherever required. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government has approved a sum of Rs.1289.52 crores for purchase of technology / machinery plant up-gradation / modernization in 16 CPSEs.

### **Exploitation of Groundwater**

3019. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of water used for irrigating agricultural fields and to meet the requirements of rural and urban drinking water supply which is currently extracted from groundwater in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) the steps being taken to preserve groundwater in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and State Ground Water Organizations have jointly estimated replenishable ground water resources of the Country, including the State of Karnataka. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2009) of replenishable ground water resources, the total annual ground water availability of Karnataka have been estimated as 14.81 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). Out of total annual groundwater availability, withdrawal for irrigation is 9.01 BCM (60.83% of total annual ground water availability) and 1.00 BCM (6.75% of total annual groundwater availability) withdrawal of groundwater is for industrial and domestic purposes in Karnataka.

(b) The Government of Karnataka has informed that they have enacted Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development) Act, 2011 and Rules, 2012. Based on the Act, Karnataka Groundwater Authority has come into existence from 16.03.2012. The Authority has provision for District Sub-Committees to enforce ground water regulation. Registration of existing users, permission to extract ground water and registration of drilling agencies in notified area have been made mandatory. Besides, rainwater harvesting is made compulsory with effect from 27.8.2009 for every owner who proposes to construct a new building on site area of 1200 sq ft. and above in Bangalore urban areas by

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board through Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Amendment Act, 2009. Central Government also promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc for conservation of water resources in the country.

### **Farmer's Participatory Action Research Programme**

3020. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any Farmer's Participatory Action Research Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives thereof and the names of the States included under the programme;

(d) the details of amount allocated, issued and utilized under the above said programme during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of achievements of the programme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The Farmer's Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) was implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) throughout the country with the help of Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRJSAT) & Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs) etc. for conducting demonstrations on farmer's field. FPARP involves field demonstration of technologies developed by the Institutes with the objective to enhance yield and income per drop of water.

The 1st phase of the programme started in Rabi 2007-08 and the Ministry awarded the work to 60 institutes for conducting 5000 demonstrations at a cost of Rs. 24.47 crore in the 1st phase of FPARP. Technologies namely Micro irrigation system (drip & sprinkler irrigation), Water conservation (Jalkund, Storage tanks, percolation tanks,



Check dams, recharging wells etc.), Crop Diversification and multiple use of water, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), In-situ soil moisture conservation, micro-nutrient management etc. envisaged for demonstration to the farmers. Various institutes / organisations of 1st phase of the programme alongwith funds allocated and, utilized by them till completion is enclosed as Statement – I.

Considering the overall benefit of the programme in terms of water saving, increase in yield leading to more crop per drop of water, MoWR extended the programme (2nd phase of FPARP) during remaining period of XIth Five Year Plan i.e. year 2010-11 & 2011-12. MoWR awarded the work to 31 institutes for carrying out 2921 demonstrations in the 2nd phase of FPARP at a cost of Rs. 14.31 crore. In addition to technologies demonstrated in 1st phase, new technologies like use of recycled water for irrigation,

application of subsurface drips for irrigation, application of low cost drips for irrigation and application of treadle pump technology for irrigation in shallow water table areas were also included for demonstrations in 2nd phase of FPARP. The work of FPARP was completed by 31.12.2012. Various institutes / organisations of 2nd phase of the programme alongwith funds allocated to institutes and fund utilisation reported by them is enclosed as Statement-II.

As per the completion reports received from the institutes, in general, the demonstrations show the saving of water ranges between 10 to 30 % (wheat from 5 to 33%, vegetables from 23 to 40% and paddy from 25 to 54%) and yield improvement of the crops ranges between 10 to 40% (wheat ranging from 16 to 43%, vegetables from 10 to 23%, paddy from 10 to 62%). The detail is enclosed as Statement-III.

**Statement – I**

*Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP - 1st Phase)*

(in lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Fund allocated	Fund released / issued	Expenditure incurred till completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, ICAR, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	24.00	24.00	24.00	
2.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	25.00	25.00	19.78	
3.	Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	25.00	25.00	24.18867	
4.	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh	200.00	200.00	200.00	
5.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Assam	50.00	50.00	30.09	
6.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Water And Land Management, Tezpur, Assam	50.00	50.00	5.69810	
7.	ICAR Research Station for NEH Region, Umiam, Shillong (Meghalaya)	25.00	25.00	25.00	
8.	ICAR Research Station for Eastern Region, ICAR, Patna (Bihar)	50.00	50.00	34.03931	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalay, Raipur (Chattishgarh)	15.00	15.00	9.43229	
10.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi	50.00	50.00	30.20	
11.	Navasari Agricultural University, Navasari(Gujarat)	38.00	38.00	25.08	
12.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand(Gujarat)	40.00	40.00	19.20	
13.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Banaskantha (Gujarat)	50.00	50.00	23.37	
14.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal (Haryana)	50.00	50.00	49.41337	
15.	Choudhary Charan Singh Agricultural University, Hissar (Haryana)	50.00	50.00	5.88	
16.	University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	50.00	50.00	38.22765	
17.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyala, Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)	50.00	50.00	39.06	
18.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, (SKUAST), Jammu (J&K)	50.00	50.00	11.71614	
19.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, (SKUAST), Srinagar (J&K)	80.00	80.00	71.27891	
20.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi (Bihar)	25.00	25.00	13.89	
21.	Watershed Association for Training Employment & Resources Utilisation, New Delhi	35.00	35.00	35.00	
22.	SARPAN Agriculture Horticultural Research Centre (SAHRC), Dharwad (Karnataka)	25.00	25.00	25.00	
23.	Indian Institute of Horticultural, Research, Banglore(Karnataka)	25.00	25.00	23.31012	
24.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Navalagund (Karnataka)	25.00	25.00	18.81284	
25.	University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka)	50.00	50.00	5.54	
26.	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore (Karnataka)	50.00	50.00	32.42	

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod (Karnataka)	20.00	20.00	17.31534	
28.	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Calicut(Kerala)	20.00	20.00	18.85138	
29.	Kerla Agricultural University, Thrissur (Kerala)	25.00	25.00	19.58	
30.	Society for Promotion of Eco-friendly Sustainable Development (SPSED), Bhopal (M.P.)	50.00	50.00	49.99575	
31.	Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Bhopal (MP.) .	50.00	50.00	18.09	
32.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal (M.P.)	35.00	35.00	30.29733	
33.	Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani(Maharashtra)	18.00	18.00	9.97561	
34.	Confederation of Indian Industry, Pune(Maharashtra)	50.00	50.00	50.00	
35.	Water and Land Management Institute, Aurangabad(Maharashtra)	25.00	25.00	25.00	
36.	Agricultural University, Rahuri (Maharashtra)	50.00	50.00	35.27022	
37.	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (Maharashtra)	41.50	41.50	41.49882	
38.	Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region, ICAR, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	50.00	50.00	32.00	
39.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	50.00	50.00	33.16403	
40.	Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, ICAR, Ludhiana (Punjab)	20.00	20.00	7.8182	
41.	Punjab Agricultural University, Bhatinda (Punjab)	30.00	30.00	16.97297	
42.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, ICAR, Jodhpur (Rajashthan)	50.00	50.00	21.74	
43.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur (Rajashthan)	25.00	25.00	14.50	
44.	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner (Rajashthan)	50.00	50.00	16.68	

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Centre for Ecology, Landuse, Wafer Management & Rural Development, Auroviolle (Tamil Nadu)	30.00	30.00	30.00	
46.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	25.00	25.00	20.79017	
47.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai(Tamil Nadu)	35.00	35.00	32.98758	
48.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Thanjayuri(Tamil Nadu)	10.00	10.00	10.00	
49.	Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	25.00	25.00	24.9995	
50.	Water Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	35.00	35.00	34.57	
51.	DHAN Foundation, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	36.00	36.00	32.33	
52.	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varansai (U.P.)	25.00	25.00	20.55629	
53.	University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur (U.P.)	50.00	50.00	36.39577	
54.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow (U.P.)	50.00	50.00	20.00	
55.	BAIF, Allahabad (U.P.)	25.00	25.00	25.00	
56.	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	50.00	50.00	40.75522	
57.	Vivekanada Parvatiya Krishi Anushandhan Sanathan, ICAR, Almora (Uttarakhand)	37.50	37.50	37.50	
58.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar (U.P.)	47.65	47.65	37.52480	
59.	Bidhan Chandra Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, West Bengal	49.20	49.20	44.12461	
60.	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Cooch Behar, West Bengal	50.00	50.00	32.9855	
Total		2446.85	2446.85	1778.89649	

**Statement – II****Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP-2nd Phase)**

(In Lakh Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	No. of demos. Allocated	Fund allocated (2010-11)	Fund Released /issued (2010-11 & 2011-12)	Expenditure Incurred (as per Information till Jul, 2013)	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Central Agriculture Research institute.Post Box No-181,	100	50.00	50.00	36.99465	*
2.	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad (Andhra	400	199.00	199.00	199.00000	
3.	Assam Agriculture University.Jorhat (Assam)	100	50.00	50.00	37.73490	
4.	ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, UMIAM (Meghalaya)	50	25.00	25.00	25.00000	
5.	ICAR Research Station for Eastern Region, Patna	80	40.00	40.00	-	*
6.	Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishi Nagar,	100	50.00	50.00	50.00000	
7.	Water technology Centre, ICAR, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi	100	50.00	50.00	31.85781	*
8.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari (Gujarat)	60	30.00	30.00	29.58570	
9.	B.A.College of Agiculture, Anand Agricultural University, Anand(Gujarat)	100	40.80	40.80	18.19527	
10.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar, Distt.-Banaskantha(Gujarat)	50	25.00	25.00	24.80034	
11.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, ICAR, Karnal (Haryana.)	60	30.00	30.00	30.00000	
12.	Dr Y.S.Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	100	50.00	50.00	16.70889	*
13.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla-171 001 (Himachal Pradesh)	100	50.00	50.00	47.47634	
14.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Scienes & Technology (SKUAST), - Kashmir,Shalimar	100	39.90	39.90	35.16553	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore (Karnatka)	50	25.00	25.00	22.88225	
16.	University of Agricultural Sciencies, GKVK, Bangalore (Karnatka)	100	50.00	50.00	50.00000	
17.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, ICAR, Kasaraeed (Kerla)	100	46.00	46.00	36.72897	
18.	Centre for Water Resources Devolpment & Management, (CWRDM), Kozikode, Calicut (Kerla)	50	25.00	25.00	25.00000	
19.	Kerla Agricultural University, Melepatambi-post, Distt.-Palakkad (Kerla)	60	30.00	30.00	25.37237	
20.	M.P. Water & Land Management Institute (W^LMI), Bhopal (M.P.)	80	40.00	40.00	39.77071	*
21.	Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani	100	50.00	50.00	40.25902	
22.	Mahamta Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri (Maharashtra)	100	50.00	50.00		
23.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	100	50.00	50.00	29.65915	
24.	Directorate of Water Management,	100	48.30	48.30	33.29555	
25.	Department. Of Soil. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	101	47.00	47.00	47.00000	
26.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, ICAR, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	50	25.00	25.00	22.07242	
27.	Agriculture College & Research Institute, TNAU, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	100	50.00	50.00	50.00000	
28.	Soil & Water Management Research Institute, TNAU, Kattuthottam, Thaniavur (Tamil Nadu)	80	40.00	40.00	40.00000	
29.	Agriculture Engineering College & Research Institute, TNAU, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	50	25.00	25.00	25.00000	
30.	National Research Centre for Agro-Forestry, Gwalior Road, Jhansi (UP)	100	50.00	50.00	35.93709	
31.	Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anushandhan Sansthan, ICAR, Almora (Uttarakhand)	100	50.00	50.00	34.70396	
Total		2921	1431.00	1431.00	1170.200920	

\* Provisional (based on figures made available by the Institutes till 31.03.2013)

**Statement – III**

*Impact of demonstrations implemented under FPARP  
Crop wise - in terms of Water saving, increase in yields and income*

Sl. No.	State	Crops	Water saving (in %)	Increase in Yield (in %)	Increase in Income (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	54.1	13.2	19.3
		Cotton	17.3	33.3	08.3
		Chickpea	7	19.5	2.24-4.92
		Groundnut	15-18	16-19	1.4-7.73
		Maize	47-58	45-58	4.8-6
		Pigeon pea	60	51	6-11
2.	Assam	Paddy	30	25	25.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chickpea	10-21	8-43	50
		Rice	8.1-65	8-43	50
4.	Gujarat	Wheat	33	18	12.59
		Vegetables	40	10-23	15.80
		Groundnut	26	18	20
		Gram	22	15	16
5.	Haryana	Wheat	66.67	8.15	4.91
6.	Himachal	Vegetables	25-35	20-55	1.25-1.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
		Fruits	30-75	30-60	-do-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Wheat	5	16.38	7.55
		Paddy	31	10	12
		Vegetables	30-50	32-40	3.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
		Fruits	32-52	30-45	-do-
8.	Karnataka	Vegetables	23.3	22.4	II
		Sorghum	-	2.46	12.5
		Bengal			
		Gram/Chickpea	-	22	21
		Paddy	-	32	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	Paddy	40	13.74	11.19
		Coconut	50	24	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram	33	30	18
		Chickpea	13-33	28-52	Rs. 10000/ha.
		Soya bean	25	33	Rs. 5000/ha
11.	Meghalaya	Vegetables	-	30	-
12.	Maharashtra	Wheat	20	42.85	30
		Cotton	20.94	25.71	25
		Maize	12	48	34.22
		Potato	20.94	42.2	35
		Onion	20.94	30.8	35
13.	Odisha	Paddy	31	18	6
14.	Punjab	Wheat	-	4.3	6.2
		Paddy	21.4	12	4.8
		Cotton	26	10.5	10.3
		Vegetables	25.	5-15	16.3
15.	Rajasthan	Wheat	15.54	7.3	7.41
		Mustard	59	58	2.3 :1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Chickpea	48	48	7.8:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	10	10	-
		Pearl Millet	10	7	-
		Sorghum	8-18	8-14	-
		Groundnut	16	16	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy	55	23	44
		Sugarcane	38.6	34	10
		Coconut	43.66	-	40-50
		Turmeric	35	57	40-50
		Banana	28	42	40-50
		Maize	28	6	40-50
		Vegetables	32	8-9	40-50



1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	35	30	32
18.	Uttrakhand	Wheat	31	43	22.23
		Millet	-	8-30	-
		Vegetables	-	27-41	-
19.	West Bengal	Paddy	25	62	40
		Colocacia	40	36.66	4-5.1:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	40	35.5	-do-
		Sunflower	25	125	-do-
		Seasame	41.7	50	-do-

#### Academics and Industry Interface

3021. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any plan / action has been undertaken by the Government to strengthen the academics and industry interface in science ;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several large scale science projects are being undertaken at various national institutes; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Government has undertaken several programmes / schemes under various departments to strengthen the academics and industry interface in science. The programmes of some of the key government departments/institutions which engage Universities/NTs, R&D institutions and industry are listed below:

Sl. No.	Department /Organisation	Scheme / Programme
1	2	3
1.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	• Under section 35(2AA) of IT Act, corporate industries are eligible to claim 200% tax deduction for sponsored scientific research projects in national laboratories, universities and NTs

1	2	3
		• Patent Acquisition, Collaborative Research and Technology Development
		• Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) Programme
2.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative
3.	Department of Science & Technology	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme
4.	Department of Biotechnology	• Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme
		• Small Business Innovation Research Initiative
		• Contract Research Scheme
5.	Indian Council of Medical Research	Programme for development of TB Diagnostics & H1N1 Vaccines
6.	Indian Space Research Organisation	RESPOND (Sponsored Research and Development Programme in the area of space technology)

1	2	3
7.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Programme for Research, Design and Development in New and Renewable Energy

(c) and (d) Several Large Scale Science Projects are being undertaken at several national institutes and R&D organizations with the support of government departments. These include:

#### **Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)**

- DSIR/CSIR has operationalized Scientific Entrepreneurship Policy with the approval of government which is a national effort to enable researchers to have an equity stake in scientific enterprises and spin-offs while still being employed in their organizations. This will help them to derive the commercial benefits from their inventions and patents. Under the policy, CSIR scientists have spun off two companies namely:
  - Tridiagonal Solutions Pvt. Ltd. develops products and solutions by harnessing power of computational modeling to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of industrial processes. The company has sites in Pune and San Antonio; and
  - Vyome Biosciences Pvt. Ltd. is focused on developing best class drugs for Dermatology care exploiting modern Functional Genomics, Biotechnology, Medicinal & Polymer Chemistry and Nanotechnology.
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) launched Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD) Programme, focused at Tuberculosis, has emerged as a new platform for innovation in the domain of affordable healthcare. This CSIR-led 'Team India' consortium with global partnership has more than 4500 researchers from over 100 countries as registered participants.
- CSIR's Solar Energy Initiative - Technologies and Products for Solar energy Utilization through Networks (TAPSUN) has been conceptualized as a mega programme in partnership with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). It is being

implemented with a number of complimentary approaches. The programme has created networks of research institutes, academia and industry with an objective to integrate various components of technology development.

#### **The programme will play a transformational role in bringing the benefits of solar energy to the people of India.**

- CSIR has allowed mobility of scientists between CSIR, academia and industry. This measure is aimed at providing scientists exposure to different working environments and forging collaboration with industry.
- CSIR laboratories are allowing "Knowledge Alliance" with private industry to forge desired partnership for development of knowledge based products.

#### **Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)**

- Indus Synchrotrons at Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore;
- Variable Energy Cyclotron, Super Conducting Cyclotron and Radioactive Ion Beam at Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata;
- Low Energy High Intensity Proton Accelerator and Electron Beam Centre at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai;
- High Energy Physics and Detectors at CERN in Switzerland;
- India based Neutrino Observatory in Theni Dist., Madurai, Tamilnadu; and
- Facility for Anti Proton Ion Research at Darmstadt, Germany.

#### **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**

- ASTROSAT - a multi wavelength observatory in Space;
- Chandrayaan-2 - a unmanned mission to Moon with Lander and rover for in-situ investigations of lunar surface;
- ADITYA for studies on Helipysics; and
- Mars Orbitor Mission - A technology demonstration mission for reaching the Martian orbit and conduct few scientific experiments.

### **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**

- Programme on Advanced Materials at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore;
- Transdisciplinary shock wave research and applications programme at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and
- DRDO has also established Centres of Excellence at Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata for Cryptology, University of Hyderabad for High Energy Materials, Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), Pune for Nanotechnology and Indian Institute of Technology Madras for Research & Innovation to undertake large scale science projects.

### **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)**

MNRE has established three Test Centres in the area of improved biomass cook stoves at CSIR - Institute of Minerals Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture Technology, Udaipur.

### **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**

ICMR is supporting three large scale science projects on Phase-III Clinical Trial with an Intravasal Injectable Male Contraceptive - RISUG, Effect of Non-ionizing Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) on Human Health and Drug Discovery and Development in Reproductive Health at institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital, New Delhi and CSIR - Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

### **Women Scientists Scheme**

3022. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering a special mission to encourage and promote women scientists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to incentivise scientific research as a career among women, minorities and weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government has formulated a scheme Disha to encourage and promote women scientists in the Science and Technology (S&T) sector by enlarging the scope of gender parity initiatives for greater out reach of existing schemes and adding new components. The Department of Science and Technology is implementing Women Scientists Scholarship Scheme which is specifically aimed at providing opportunities to women scientists and technologists for pursuing research in frontier areas of Science and Engineering. The Department of Biotechnology under the Bio-CARe scheme provides support for women scientists, both employed and unemployed to build capacities so as to help them undertake independent Research and Development (R&D) projects. The Ministry of Science and Technology proactively holds sensitization and project formulation workshops in various parts of the country to motivate more and more women, minorities and weaker sections to take up scientific research as a career.

*[Translation]*

### **Installation of DD Transmitters**

3023. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for installation of high Power, low Power and very low Power transmitters in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last Five Year Plan and the total number of transmitters installed out of them actually, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the State/UT-wise target fixed in this regard for the current Five Year Plan and the efforts being made by the Government to meet the target particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that 29 new TV transmitters (HPTs-9, VLPTs-20) were targeted to be set up under 11th Plan. Out of these, 28 TV transmitters (HPTs- 9, VLPTs-19) have since been commissioned. State-wise locations of the above transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement - I.

In addition, a scheme for strengthening of Radio & TV coverage in J&K, involving an outlay of Rs. 100 crore was approved in the 11th Plan. This scheme, inter-alia, includes projects of establishment of five High Power TV transmitters at Natha Top, Green Ridge, Himbotingla Top & Rajouri (DD1 & DD News) in J&K.

Projects of establishment of 40 digital high power TV transmitters including six transmitters in Uttar Pradesh were approved under 11th Plan. State-wise locations of these transmitters are given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(b) The 12th Five Year Plan is yet to be approved for Prasar Bharati.

**Statement - I**

*New TV Transmitters set up, as part of 11th Plan*

State / U.T	Transmitters set up
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	HPT, Port Blair
	HPT, Port Blair (DD News)
	VLPT, Kadamtala
	VLPT, Harinagar
	VLPT, R.K. Puram
	VLPT, Long Island
	VLPT, Neil Island
	VLPT, Teressa
	VLPT, Chowra
	VLPT, Hutbay (DD News)
	VLPT, Diglipur (DD News)
	VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News)
	VLPT, Rangat (DD News)
	VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News)
	VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)
Andhra Pradesh	HPT, Mehboobnagar (interim)
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa
Chhatisgarh	HPT, Bilaspur

State / U.T	Transmitters set up
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala
Lakshadweep	VLPT, Amini (DD News)
	VLPT, Agatti (DD News)
	VLPT, Minicoy (DD News)
	VLPT, Andrott (DD News)
	VLPT, Kadmat (DD News)
	VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)
Madhya Pradesh	HPT, Chhattarpur
Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner

**Statement - II**

*Digital Transmitters to be set up, as part of 11th Plan*

State	Locations of digital transmitters		
	Phase -i	Phase -II	
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad		Vijayawada
Assam	Guwahati		
Bihar	Patna		
Chhattisgarh	Raipur		
Delhi	Delhi		
Gujarat	Ahmedabad		Surat
			Vadodara
			Rajkot
Himachal Pradesh			Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar		
Jharkhand	Ranchi		
Karnataka	Bengaluru		Mysore
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram		Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore		Gwalior
Maharashtra	Mumbai		Nagpur
	Aurangabad		Pune

1	2	3
Odisha	Cuttack	
Punjab	Jalandhar	Amritsar
Rajasthan		Jaipur
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kodaikkanal
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Kanpur
		Varanasi
		Allahabad
		Agra
		Bareilly
Uttrakhand		Mussoorie
West Bengal	Kolkata	Kurseong
		Krishnanagar

### Construction of Toilets

3024. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to construct toilets in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of toilets constructed under the sanitation scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether this has been as per the target fixed in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government of India has given high priority to rural sanitation. Efforts of the State Governments for promoting rural sanitation were supplemented from 1986 till 1999 by the Central Government under the centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and thereafter from 1999 under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Total Sanitation

Campaign (TSC) was launched as demand driven, community led programme with major IEC inputs to make sanitation a felt need of the people.

To accelerate the progress of Sanitation coverage TSC was revamped as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the XIIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households, who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/- (Rs. 10500/- for Hilly and difficult areas)
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC) with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School

Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.

- Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy.
- Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) & Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups & NGOs of repute are to be encouraged by states to participate in sanitation promotion.

- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized by focussed funding.

(c) As per data available through online monitoring system, the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) formerly known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Since NBA is demand driven schemes, hence annual targets are not being fixed.

- (e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*The number of toilets constructed under NBA during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049704	654282	384279	92798
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19799	27781	5760	1025
3.	Assam	498849	510243	273240	31022
4.	Bihar	717792	839927	796699	86990
5.	Chhattisgarh	236164	82496	52045	8386
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	800	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	515224	321357	171977	32969
9.	Haryana	132137	103913	62949	13169
10.	Himachal Pradesh	216571	30066	5183	3628
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	125228	70626	71900	3538
12.	Jharkhand	296678	53479	48500	16162
13.	Karnataka	810104	414782	296429	72490
14.	Kerala	20241	2188	5674	1101
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1166016	900769	558189	104914
16.	Maharashtra	562183	519563	189306	62158

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	49576	55306	43917	14948
18.	Meghalaya	65417	51550	14406	3154
19.	Mizoram	1611	17237	4967	3271
20.	Nagaland	18224	46318	22149	0
21.	Odisha	853303	359171	118318	9102
22.	Puducherry	77	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	118415	32535	57421	591
24.	Rajasthan	750948	730385	252800	46652
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473647	410794	324216	41485
27.	Tripura	30392	24761	7035	4445
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2915407	1613384	134873	117652
29.	Uttarakhand	132913	125051	97815	21537
30.	West Bengal	466311	800900	559115	142761
Total		12243731	8798864	4559162	935948

*[English]***Statement – I****Registered Newspapers / Periodicals**

3025. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers / periodicals registered in Jharkhand, language-wise; and

(b) the number of titles registered in that State during the last three years, year and language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Details of the number of newspapers / periodicals registered in Jharkhand, language-wise is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(b) Details of the number of titles registered in Jharkhand during the last three years, year-wise and language-wise is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

*Registered Newspapers / Periodicals*

*Number of newspapers / periodicals registered in Jharkhand, language-wise*

Sl. No.	Language	Number of newspapers /periodicals
1	2	3
1.	Angika	01
2.	Bengali	05
3.	Bhojpuri	01
4.	Bilingual	21
5.	English	42
6.	Hindi	307
7.	Khortha	01
8.	Kharia	01
9.	Multilingual	10

1	2	3
10.	Mundari	03
11.	Nagaa	01
12.	Nagpuri	03
13.	Odia	01
14.	Punjabi	01
15.	Santhali	03
16.	Sanskrit	02
17.	Urdu	34
Total		437

**Statement – II***Registered Newspapers / Periodicals*

*Details of the number of titles registered in Jharkhand during the last three years, year-wise and language-wise*

Sl.No.	Language	Number of titles
2010-11		
1.	Hindi	10
2.	Urdu	01
Total		11
2011-12		
1.	Hindi	12
2.	Multilingual	01
3.	Urdu	04
Total		17
2012-13		
1.	Bengali	01
2.	Bilingual	02
3.	English	07
4.	Hindi	23
5.	Mundari	01
6.	Santhali	02
7.	Urdu	06
Total		42

*[Translation]***Cheaper Rates for Gulf Labourers by Air India**

3026. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India used to sell tickets at cheaper rates to the labourers emigrating from different States of the country to the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this service is still available for Indian labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL) (a) to (e) Fares to Gulf ex- India are available for sale to all passengers, including labourers, through various distribution channels right through the year. The labour traffic normally purchases One Way tickets as they stay overseas for longer durations. Air India recognizes the price sensitivity of this segment of traffic and to cater to this market, establishes one way fares which are competitive. In addition, Air India Express, a low cost airline also operates to various cities in Gulf, and the fares offered by Air India Express, are 15-20% lower than those of other full service carriers.

**MANDAYS UNDER MGNREGS**

3027. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase mandays under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in naxal-affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per Section 3(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) the State Governments shall provide to every household, work not less than one hundred days in accordance with the Scheme to be made under the Act. Section 3 (4) reads, "The Central Government or the State Government may,



within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make provisions for securing work to every adult member of a household under a Scheme for any period beyond the period guaranteed under sub-section (1), as may be expedient". The enabling provision under Section 3(4) of the Act is however, exercised by the Central Government in special circumstances like natural calamities.

[English]

#### Increase in Cancellation Charges

3028. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private airlines have resorted to unfair trade practices by charging upto 2,000/- per ticket for cancellation;

(b) if so, the details of increase in cancellation charges by private airlines during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, airline-wise; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to take action against collection of exorbitant cancellation charges by the private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Air fares including the cancellation charges are not regulated by the Government. As per Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish reasonable tariff considering all relevant factors.

However, without interfering with commercial practices of the airlines, DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements, Section 3 Air Transport, Series M. Part II on "Refund of airline tickets to passengers of public transport Undertaking" which prescribes minimum requirements for refund of ticket purchased by persons/passengers with respect to air transport undertakings including scheduled & non-scheduled operators. The said CAR is available in DGCA website [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in).

(b) The work executed under RGGVY in the State of Bihar during the last three year is as under:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Cumulative (includes achievement prior to 2010-11)
Un-electrified Villages	1937	1048	701	112	22842
Partially Electrified Villages	2065	1145	830	114	5211
BPL households	6,41,016	4,05,736	2,01,081	69,162	24,20,077

[Translation]

#### Funds under RGGVY

3029. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to Bihar during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the various works executed under the Scheme in the State during the said period;

(c) whether there is any delay in execution of works in the State under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State / District under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) as prescribed and fulfillment of other conditionalities. However, funds released for the State of Bihar under RGGVY during the last three years, against sanctioned projects is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Cumulative amount released (including subsidy released prior to 2010-11)
520.05	260.06	21.06	190.84	3687.65

(c) and (d) The progress of rural electrification works under RGGVY is generally satisfactory in the state of Bihar. However, the progress was affected due to the following reasons:

- Repeated theft of installed infrastructure particularly in Muzzafarpur and Vaishali districts.
- Poor performance of contract in Katihar district.
- Delay in handing over of land for 16 sub-stations.
- Delay in railway clearances.
- Law & order problem including Maoist Violence in some of the districts.

(e) The following remedial measures have been taken by Government of India for effective implementation of RGGVY:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- (iii) The States also hold regular meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders, the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.
- (v) Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.
- (vi) Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.

[English]

### Capacity of NPTI

3030. SHRI K.SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to expand the capacity of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI) in view of the requirements of skilled and non-skilled employees for the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the power companies in the public sector to pay special attention to provide training to their employees as well as provide opportunity to the employees of the private sector to get training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Three proposals have been received for establishment of new units of National Power Training Institute (NPTI) at Alappuzha, Kerala; Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh; and Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010', inter-alia, have provision for mandatory training for personnel engaged in Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems of Electricity. The Regulations also stipulate that every owner of Generating Station, Transmission System and Distribution System shall arrange training of personnel engaged in O&M in their own Institutes or any other Institute recognized by the Central Government or State Government.

### Amelioration of Rural Poor

3031. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per the National Sample Survey Organisation, the rural poor live on just Rs. 17 a day;

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

(c) whether the schemes aimed at ameliorating the lot of rural people have not yielded desired results;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; 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) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Office(NSSO), 68th Round (July 2011 - June 2012), consumer expenditure data published in Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India (NSS KI (68/1.0) the per capita monthly consumption expenditure of bottom 5% of the population in rural area is Rs. 521.44 in 2011-12. The monthly consumption expenditure converted into rupees per day work out to Rs.17.38 in rural area. These are derived by the NSSO using Modified Mixed Recall Period (MMRP).

(c) to (e) Government has direct interventions for poverty reduction through various programmes specially focusing on generation of employment, development of rural infrastructure, strengthening of rural livelihood and providing basic amenities to the rural people. Besides other factors, the implementation of various development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Ajeevika, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has resulted in reduction of the poverty in rural areas. Poverty ratio declined from 41.8% in rural areas in 2004-05 to 25.7% in the year 2011-12. To ensure effective monitoring of the programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development has evolved comprehensive system of Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of its programs. The Government have instituted monitoring mechanism in the guidelines of each of the rural development schemes so as to ensure that the objectives of the schemes are achieved.

#### **Funds under IWMP**

3032. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have not been utilized fully by various State Governments/UTs under various rural development schemes especially under Integrated Watershad Management Programme (IWMP) resulting that the schemes are adversely affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to State Governments/ UTs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments/UTs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements various schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) / National Rural Livelihood

Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The release of central funds by the Ministry of Rural Development to various schemes and their utilization by the respective State Governments and implementing agencies is done in accordance with the provisions of programme guidelines. The State-wise available funds and expenditure under rural development schemes /during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement

(c) and (d) For proper and better utilization of funds under Rural Development Schemes including IWMP, a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes is in existence which includes On-line reporting of Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels for effective utilization of funds.

In addition to above, to address the unspent balance with States and to ensure availability of funds for smooth implementation of IWMP, the Ministry has revised the mechanism for release of Central assistance w.e.f. 13.06.2012. The main features of the same are as under:

- (i) Central assistance is released in lump-sum to State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) on the basis of annual plan of fund requirement furnished by SLNA.
- (ii) The funds are ordinarily be released in two installments every year. The first installment will be equivalent to 60% of the estimated annual fund requirement of SLNA including the unspent balance available with the SLNA as on 1st April of the financial year or fund requirement for six months, whichever is less.
- (iii) The next installment in the year will be released after utilization of 60% of the funds of first installment (including unspent balance) and submission of corresponding physical progress, utilization certificate, Audited Statement of Accounts for the proceeding financial year by the SLNA.
- (iv) For effective utilization of funds already released for ongoing IWMP projects, SLNA is permitted intra and inter transfer of funds from one batch to another.

**Statement***Programme-wise funds available and expenditure under rural development programme during 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTS	MGNREGA		IAY		PMGSY	
		Available Funds	Expenditure	Available Funds	Expenditure	Available Funds*	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	502677.25	519786.28	97231.07	113252.95		20566.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8331.58	3010.56	3698.80	689.55		31054.00
3.	Assam	69704.22	65152.65	104733.19	66769.61		52278.00
4.	Bihar	244623.42	185518.39	426427.30	297318.76		199221.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	269055.51	222092.05	36214.79	30786.75		28141.00
6.	Goa	508.08	142.99	907.75	572.19		0.00
7.	Gujarat	80463.91	61008.33	71827.94	43394.67		9954.00
8.	Haryana	40669.77	38068.90	8177.74	6839.97		3653.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57358.49	49233.67	3083.86	3064.28		5519.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	96921.99	82735.33	6493.70	2463.74		45969.00
11.	Jharkhand	147840.08	114843.44	61892.29	40929.64		32561.00
12.	Karnataka	187340.09	145563.79	107283.76	80438.45		1663.00
13.	Kerala	149051.08	141636.95	35747.62	22081.68		5730.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	358590.40	303846.25	63046.35	38873.17		74111.00
15.	Maharashtra	233802.95	217990.46	96062.12	108277.81		15340.00
16.	Manipur	67881.05	48287.99	2902.40	1352.21		9266.00
17.	Meghalaya	27686.77	25308.39	6123.02	5216.19		3246.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	29347.05	28876.54	1215.34	989.90		4195.00
19.	Nagaland	48353.34	42489.92	3641.79	0.00		10983.00
20.	Odisha	139054.20	117766.35	91604.08	77454.36		118892.00
21.	Punjab	17414.57	15775.24	4216.73	1882.66		23816.00
22.	Rajasthan	403490.53	326072.42	65016.92	45619.37		57385.00
23.	Sikkim	8174.93	8074.17	408.25	540.45		8673.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	457344.48	412118.50	57811.57	38144.59		2113.00
25.	Tripura	136500.85	97202.26	6566.70	0.00		18979.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	311042.53	263236.30	135803.92	101103.44		9800.00
27.	Uttarakhand	32556.96	31161.87	6679.73	6019.45		3239.00
28.	West Bengal	411508.47	384562.09	110116.59	79349.34		42328.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1603.50	1201.59	2299.29	7258.11		0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74.48	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	269.93	152.68	0.00	0.00		0.00
33.	Puducherry	2247.45	1215.16	0.00	0.00		0.00
Total		4541489.91	3954131.51	1617234.60	1220683.27	0	838675.00

Sl. No.	States/UTS	SGSY		NSAP		IWMP	
		Available Funds	Expenditure	Available Funds*	Expenditure	Available Funds*	Expenditure
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15244.20	573.17		65595.73	36267.00	19763.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	166.68	0.00		594.62	3173.00	2675.00

3.	Assam	10847.37	257.08	8781.76	8304.00	1797.00
4.	Bihar	110836.52	699.50	64799.29	1218.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10266.87	7625.66	22435.59	9387.00	2477.00
6.	Goa	25.72	0.00	35.20	0.00	0.00.
7.	Gujarat	6758.47	8040.57	10172.33	65543.00	15095.00
8.	Haryana	5375.32	1844.59	5580.00	2160.00	1811.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1390.41	1110.24	3600.24	10968.00	1999.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	451.99	0.00	2828.24	3827.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	8585.58	3264.01	13832.76	7863.00	1216.00
12.	Karnataka	9872.40	9246.29	47390.06	13635.00	11291.00
13.	Kerala	3586.40	0.00	15423.33	35768.00	26160.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17478.56	14142.23	51028.79	30787.00	12422.00
15.	Maharashtra	22219.33	9392.15	27336.00	110382.00	35783.00
16.	Manipur	553.08	0.00	1517.85	5494.00	1200.00
17.	Meghalaya	265.08	115.92	1069.06	3743.00	3694.00
18.	Mizoram	289.00	0.00	577.35	1644.00	1611.00
19.	Nagaland	497.83	0.00	1048.51	8537.00	8537.00
20.	Odisha	12406.54	2961.96	73641.06	22166.00	7238.00
21.	Punjab	1320.87	363.40	3507.14	2063.00	396.00
22.	Rajasthan	11289.74	8968.07	24776.49	101905.00	15257.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	562.26	1175.00	23.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	17054.87	23.22	38550.54	26330.00	11129.00
25.	Tripura	1579.63	275.77	5402.67	4283.00	1836.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41170.03	18353.13	109609.43	34612.00	9653.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Uttarakhand	2411.55	1417.29		5062.27	2408.00	645.00
28.	West Bengal	16463.91	12559.07		71459.40	4031.00	1740.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.47	0.00		10.29		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00		
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00		
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00		
33.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00		217.00		
Total		328416.42	101233.32	0	676445.26	557673.00	195448.00

\*Under PMGSY and NSAP available funds are not reported by the States.

SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelehood Mission (NRLM) and due to transition stage the expenditure is low. The unspent funds have been accounted for in NRLM in the current financial year.

*[Translation]***Sidhmukh and Nohar Canals**

3033. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 0.47 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of water has been allocated to Sidhmukh-Nohar Feeder as per clause IV of the agreement signed in 1981 by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, but only 0.30 MAF of water is being released for this purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rajasthan has completed Sidhmukh-Nohar project and has established full capacity to irrigate the area prescribed for irrigation under the project but 0.17 MAF of water (Ex-Nangal) from excess water of Ravi-Beas is not being given and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate 0.17 MAF of water for the said project;

(d) if so, the time by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The agreement of 1981 signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan provided for the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India to take a decision on Rajasthan's claim for 0.57 Million Acre Feet to be conveyed through the Sutlej-Yamuna Link-Bhakra system. The Secretary decided on 15 January 1982 that the reasonable requirement of Rajasthan for irrigating Nohar and Sidhmukh areas by flow is assessed as 0.47 MAF. The Sidhmukh-Nohar project has been completed in the IX Plan and 0.30 MAF is being released pursuant to the above decision. The release of remaining 0.17 MAF is dependent on the restoration of the Bhakra Main Canal to its original capacity on which Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have not come to a consensus.

*[English]***Kit for AIDS**

3034. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists have indigenously developed a kit for detecting AIDS virus/HIV;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the Indian pharmaceutical companies and institutes which are going to manufacture this kit commercially;

(c) the price of the indigenous kit as well as the foreign kits available in the country; and

(d) the time by which the indigenous kit is likely to be made available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, kits for AIDS have been developed indigenously by the Indian scientists in rapid and ELISA formats which are currently being manufactured and made available commercially by various companies viz., M/s J. Mitra & Co. Ltd., New Delhi; M/s Span Diagnostics Limited, Surat; M/s Bhatt Biotech India (P) Ltd., Bangalore and M/s Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa

(c) and (d) The indigenous kits are currently available in the price range of Rs. 7.50 to Rs.45 per test as compared to the foreign kits which are available in the price range of Rs. 15 to Rs.65 per test.

*[Translation]***National Civil Aviation Policy**

3035. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated the National Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken to implement the same; and

(c) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be formulated?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) All key components of strategy, policy and plans for future growth of Civil Aviation Sector in India have been formulated and duly reflected in the 12th Five Year Plan Document (2012-17). Major features for strategy and plan for Civil Aviation Sector include:

(i) Modernization and upgradation of airports.

(ii) Improvement of air connectivity to NE region and other remote areas



- (iii) Strengthening regulatory framework on safety and economic aspects of Civil Aviation
- (iv) Development of Air Cargo Industry
- (v) Encourage MRO infrastructures to support growth in the Sector
- (vi) Promotion of regional airlines through simplification of rules/procedures and provision of better infrastructure.

#### Commercial Aircraft Flying

3036. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees trained in the commercial Aircraft flying (Commercial pilot) during each of the last three years and the current year by the Chimes Aviation situated in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the officers of any central agency/department have forfeited the documents of the Chimes Aviation, Sagar during the raids conducted during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the types of irregularities that have been found in the documents forfeited; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENITGOPAL): (a) Number of pilots trained in the commercial aircraft flying for the issue of CPL in Chimes Aviation during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Pilots trained for issue of CPL
2010	19
2011	13
2012	25
2013 (till date)	06

- (b) No such information is available with DGCA. (c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

#### Safety Benchmarks

3037. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coaches for passengers in Railways are provided on the basis of number of travellers with prescribed amenities/safety benchmarks;

(b) if so, the details of the norms or criteria for the same;

(c) whether the condition of coaches including sleeper class and general class coaches in several express trains is far away from satisfaction;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Railways to improve the conditions of the coaches including current status of replacing old and worn out coaches with new Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Regular analysis and review of occupancy pattern is undertaken and efforts are made for introduction of new trains, enhancement of extra coaches in the existing trains and running of special trains subject to operational feasibility, commercial justification, availability of resources etc.

Coaches for passenger services are provided with a certain level of amenities and fittings, which conform to laid down safety benchmarks. The amenities provided in coaches include:

- Cushioned seats/berths, toilet & washbasins facilities etc. in all mainline coaches.
- Looking mirrors, Snack tables, Magazine bags, water bottle holders, coat hooks, small luggage racks, luggage securing arrangements, mobile/laptop charging sockets etc. in reserved Coaches (including sleeper class coaches).
- Curtains for aisles/windows and dustbins etc. In all AC coaches.
- Lights, fans, night lights and emergency lights In all passenger coaches.

The Safety Standards in coaches Include:

- The coach shell structure is of an "Anti-telescopic" design to enhance safety.
- Coach furnishing materials conform to stringent fire retardant parameters.
- The interior fittings/furnishings of the coaches are with 'Injury-free' design features.
- Emergency Alarm Chain apparatus in all coaches for stopping the train in emergency.
- Emergency windows in all coaches for faster exit/evacuation.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Maintenance and upkeep of coaches, including Sleeper class and General Second class, is a continual requirement and this is carried out during the prescribed maintenance schedules in open line as well as periodic overhaul in the Workshops. Besides, coaches are also subjected to a 'Mid-life' rehabilitation to restore their condition. Special drives are launched and surprise checks are conducted to monitor the passenger amenities and safety items in coaches. Replacement of old coaches with new coaches including new Linke Hofmann Bush (LHB) coaches is an ongoing process subject to completion of useful life and condition of coaches.

[English]

#### **Animals in Flights**

3038. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to withdraw the ban on carrying animals for experiments in Air India flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other airlines in the country are allowing animals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has received any objection from any organization in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is a no ban on carriage of experimental animals on Air India flights. Carriage of the animals on Air India flights

is linked mainly to domestic sector. These animals are carried as per the laid down procedure of IATA Live Animals Regulation and all care is taken during the transportation by air.

(c) and (d) Animals are allowed to be carried on board on any aircraft to/from and within India subject to compliance of Rule 24C of Aircraft Rule 1973 and AIC - 09 of 1985 issued by DGCA on "Carriage of animals/birds etc".

(e) Yes, Madam. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), India has objected the carriage of experimental animals on board.

#### **Drought Prone Areas**

3039. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN. SINGH DEO:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for watershed development in Drought Prone Areas and other programmes implemented therefor;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for training and development of functionaries involved in implementation of Watershed Development projects;

(c) the details of institutions identified for providing such training and number of functionaries who have been successfully trained; and

(d) the details of people's participation in watershed development programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) 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. These three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed / degraded areas including Drought Prone Areas. The major activities undertaken under IWMP projects *inter-alia* include preparation of details project

reports, institutions & capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons and production system and micro-enterprises for small and marginal farmers. Under IWMP, so far, 6622 projects covering an area of 31.29 m.ha. have been sanctioned and central assistance of Rs. 7473.09 crores released for implementation.

(b) Department of Land Resources is not releasing any funds to States specifically for training of functionaries under watershed development programmes. However, as per programme Guidelines, 5% of project cost has been earmarked for Institution and Capacity Building under watershed development programmes.

(c) State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementation of IWMP develops clear terms of references with Institutions/organizations for providing necessary training support to various stakeholders of Watershed Projects. The institutions indicated in the Guidelines of the programme for providing trainings to senior government officers at national / state/ district levels *inter-alia* include National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCRTI) and its regional centres, Central Research Institute for Dryland Areas (CRIDA), Water Technology Centres (WTCs), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun, Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI).

In addition, several reputed voluntary organizations/resources organizations with considerable expertise and experiences related to watershed development projects in different part of the country are also providing training in collaboration with SLNAs.

Besides the above, States are also utilizing services of State Agricultural Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, State Institutes of Rural Development etc. depending on their need and capacity building strategy.

(d) People's participation is an important feature of IWMP. To ensure the people's participation right from the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation and post project management, various community based organizations (CBO) are created under IWMP. The important CBOs at village levels under IWMP are Watershed Committee, Self Help Groups and User Groups. The Watershed Committee is constituted by the Gram Sabha. The plan of watershed projects is prepared on the basis of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise with community participation. These plans are required to be approved by Gram Sabha.

### Energy Consumption

3040. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of power/electricity consumed annually in the country vis-a-vis other developed countries of the world;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the power/electricity security of the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide minimum electricity to the entire population in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Total energy consumed in the country for the year 2010-11 is 7,13,067 Gwh and corresponding consumption in developed countries for the latest available year 2010 is given below:

Sl.No.	Country	Energy Consumption in Gwh
1.	U.S.A.	38,01,921
2.	Japan	10,01,837
3.	Canada	4,69,948
4.	Australia	2,01,221
5.	U.K.	3,28,318

Source: International Energy Agency Website

(b) to (d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to ensure the

power/electricity security of the country and also to meet fully demand for power on 'an All India basis by the terminal year of 12th Plan i.e. 2016-17 :

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding 30,000 MW renewable) against an achievement of 54,964 MW during 11th Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities has been advised to import coal.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures

[Translation]

#### **Casual Announcers**

3041. SHRI ARJUN RAJ.: MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the casual announcers are employed by All India Radio in many of its radio stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and since when these casual announcers are working in radio stations;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularise them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the time-frame for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that casual Announcers are engaged by All India Radio to supplement the regular Announcers as per the requirement in different Radio Stations. The Radio Stations maintain a panel of casual announcers on their roll. The panel is updated from time to time to infuse freshness in the presentation of the Station's Programmes. In view of this, the number of casual Announcers keeps on fluctuating in each of the Radio Stations.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as casual Announcers are booked for a limited number of days in a month and are not engaged against the sanctioned posts, it is not feasible to regularize them.

#### **Restriction of Time for Advertisements on Television Channels**

3042. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the direction of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India to restrict the time for advertisements and promotion clips on television channels is being complied with by the Television channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have issued the regulation on "Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television Channels) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, dated 22.03.2013 which is available at [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in).

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the house.

*[English]***Corruption in Flood Control**

3043. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total area of the world's biggest river Island Majuli in Assam lost during 2005 and 2012 due to floods;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware of the failure of the Brahmaputra Board in protecting the Island due to rampant corruption in implementing several flood control projects in the Island which has been reported very frequently in the media;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to revamp the Brahmaputra Board by punishing the corrupt officials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There has not been, further loss of land mass of Majuli Island during 2005 and 2012 due to floods. In fact the trend of the loss of land mass since 2004 has been reversed and there is net gain in the land mass area of about 20.52 sq km. as per the NRSA data for the years 2004 and 2013.

(b) No madam, at present no investigation or rampant corruption in implementing flood control measures in Majuli Island either is in process or in contemplation.

(c) In order to make effective management and development of the water Resources in Brahmaputra Basin the government of India had proposed to revamp/restructure Brahmaputra Board. The Restructuring of Brahmaputra board is not at all related to punish the corrupt officials.

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

*[Translation]***Coastal Erosion**

3044. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to stop erosion at the coastal areas of Southern Gujarat;

(b) the funds allocated for these works during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the works completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The subject of erosion control falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, related projects are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments as per the priority within the State. However, the Government of India provides technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional support to the State Governments for better measures in critical areas. The Government of India launched Flood Management Programme during XI Plan for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for works related to flood management and anti-sea erosion etc. Under this programme, the central assistance of Rs.2.0 crore was provided to the State Government of Gujarat during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) for construction of sea wall and anti-sea erosion works in Jamnagar and Surat districts of Gujarat. During the current year, 2013-14, no central assistance has been released to the Government of Gujarat in respect of the above two projects.

(c) As informed by the Government of Gujarat, the works in the districts of Jamnagar and Surat as mentioned under parts (a) & (b) above, had been completed.

*[English]***Tapi Basin Project**

3045. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the Tapi Basin project as a National Project;

(b) if so, whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard;

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

(d) the details of steps being taken for expeditious completion of the above project to meet the requirements of the farmers of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Maharashtra Government submitted proposal of "Clustered projects from Tapi Basin" for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects to Government of India. As per guidelines of National Projects,

the project should *inter-alia* have investment clearance of Planning Commission for inclusion in the category of National Projects. Presently the State Government has not obtained investment clearance of Planning Commission for all the projects included in "Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin". Out of the 6 projects included in the said Cluster, only four projects are having investment clearance of Planning Commission.

#### **Dams in Karnataka**

3046. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka has been constructing many small and medium dams across the rivers passing through that State and if so, the details thereof, dam-wise;

(b) whether such construction of dams is posing severe problems to Tamil Nadu, being a lower riparian State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to amicably share the river water among the riparian States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th Schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as such the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities. States are required to share the detailed project report of major and medium irrigation projects situated on inter-State rivers for concurrence of the basin States. State Governments are also supposed to implement these projects based on inter-State agreements, orders of Hon'ble Supreme Courts/High Courts, awards of Tribunals, whichever may be applicable. Ministry of Water Resources examines the projects from inter-State aspect before clearing it from techno-economic consideration.

#### **Capacity of Transmission Lines**

3047. SHRI. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the present transmission lines in the country along with the steps being taken by the Government to run these transmission lines in their fully capacity;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat is unable to supply surplus power to power deficit States due to constraints in inter-regional transmission corridors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to supply power to the power deficit States;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to utilize the fund lying in Power System Development Fund for creation of sufficient inter-regional transmission corridors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Transmission lines (220 kV and above) of total length 2,78,268 Circuit Kilo Meter, transformation capacity of 4,69,211 MVA in Alternate Current (AC) substations (220 kV and above), High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) capacity of 13,500 MW and Inter-regional transmission capacity of 31,850 MW exist in the country as on 31st July, 2013.

The transmission lines are operated in accordance with Regulations/Standards of Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

(b) and (c) Generation entities located in Gujarat have been, *inter-alia*, able to supply power to various load entities/State utilities across the country except for some congestion in supply of power to Southern Region, etc. The constraints in inter-regional transmission between NEW Grid (comprising of Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern Regions), to Southern Grid would be addressed with commissioning of Raichur-Solapur 765 kV lines.

It is the responsibility of power deficit States to assess and plan for import of power and seek inter-regional/Inter-state transmission access from Central Transmission Utility (CTU) under the provisions of open access laid down in Electricity Act, 2003 and relevant regulations.

(d) and (e) With regard to the request of the State Government of Gujarat, the Ministry of Power has already responded in 2011 regarding utilization of the Power

System Development Fund (PSDF) for creation of inter-regional transmission capacity. As per present status, PSDF which has been constituted by CERC vide CERC (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2010, can be utilized for establishment of inter-regional transmission capacity.

### **Illegal Boring of Tubewells**

3048. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has rapped Delhi Jal Board (DJB) on tubewells;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a State-wise survey to check illegal boring and maintain groundwater level in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the work plan chalked out therefor;

(e) the penal action proposed against the area officials and owners of illegal boring; and

(f) if not, the other preventive measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, a case has been filed before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) by National Green Tribunal Bar Association in which Delhi Jal Board(DJB) is one of the respondents, intar-alia, on the issue of authorized / unauthorized borewells and tubewells in Delhi.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has appointed Officers-in-Charge of Revenue District (District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates) as Authorized Officers to take up various regulatory measures in Notified Areas including regular checking against illegal boring. Besides, CGWA carries out random inspection for ascertaining the compliance of conditions in 'No Objection Certificate' issued for ground water abstraction to industries, individuals and infrastructure projects.

(e) For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued by CGWA under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act

(EPA), 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors/ District Magistrates have been authorized to take necessary penal action such as seizure of bore wells and/or action against owners of illegal boring. Penal action can be initiated by the Authorized Officers as per the provisions of Section 15 to 21 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(f) In view of reply to the Part (e) above, question does not arise.

### **Machines and Plants**

3049. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to develop a robust and updated database regarding changes in technologies and sources of availability of Machines and Plants (M&P) across the major markets in the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to ensure that the indenting agencies support the requirements for M&P with proper justification, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways propose to streamline the post-procurement monitoring mechanism for timely installation and commissioning of M&P; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) COFMOW (Central Organisation for Modernization of Workshop) headquartered in New Delhi is a centralized agency of the Indian Railways responsible for modernization of Railway Workshop / Production Units (PUs) and for carrying out procurement of specialized machinery & plant and induction of Modern workshop technologies. The database already exists with COFMOW for M&P which is most regularly used by the Indian Railways. COFMOW is maintaining a detailed compendium containing updated technical specifications of all the Machinery & Plants being most regularly used in the various running Maintenance Sheds, Workshops, Production Units across the various Railways in India. COFMOW is also maintaining a vendor directory in which sources for machines regularly procured by COFMOW are included. COFMOW undertakes continuous updation of the data base

by including sources based on the latest technologies available in the market. It also undertakes revision of the machine specifications to suit the specific requirements of Railways based on a continual interaction with manufacturers and the Railway units.

(c) The proposals for sanction of Machines & Plants are already supported by proper justification by the indenters, which is scrutinized prior to its sanction. For example in case of machine proposed on replacement account, the age, condition etc. of the old machine is scrutinized. Similarly for production machines proposed on additional account, ROR (Rate of Return) is also taken into account. These proposals are also duly vetted by the associate finance at each level.

(d) and (e) Post contact management mechanism is already in place at COFMOW and is being carried out by the Chief Mechanical Engineer (Post Contract Management) and his team through COFMOW's management information system. Periodical meetings are also convened by COFMOW with the Chief Mechanical Engineers/Planning of the Zonal Railways/Production Units. Right from the time of placement of order, COFMOW monitors the supply, commissioning and prove out. Post contract status is being maintained on COFMOW's Management Information System (MIS) and its website which can be accessed by all the users/indenters.

#### **National Electricity Policy**

3050. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been able to achieve the goal of minimum lifeline consumption of one unit per household per day by the year 2012 as laid down in the National Electricity Policy;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the time-frame for achieving this goal laid out in the policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINOIA): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), per capita consumption of electricity has increased

from 612 kWh in 2004-05 to 813 kWh in 2010-11. Further, the availability of electricity is increasing every year with the addition of new generation capacity, augmentation of transmission and distribution system and improving access to electricity for BPL families through programs like RGGVY.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration in this regard.

#### **Rural Road Projects**

3051. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Central construction agencies have failed to complete rural road projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTs-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has investigated the matter and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments have lodged complaints for non completion of the rural road projects by the Central agencies;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(f) the names of the approved projects, State/UTs-wise; and

(g) the action taken by the Government for development of rural roads without any discrimination throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (f) Rural road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The programme is executed by the State and it is the responsibility of the State for the timely completion of the road works under the programme. Under the Pradhan Gram



SadakYojana (PMGSY), in Bihar, as a special intervention, five Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), namely, M/s IRCON International Limited, M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, M/s National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited and Central Public Works Department were engaged as Nominated Executing Agencies (NEA) under a tripartite agreement with Ministry of Rural Development, State Government of Bihar and the concerned Central Agencies. Out of the total of 2,925 road works sanctioned, 2,641 road works were completed (90%) upto June, 2013. The details of the construction of roads under PMGSY by the above Central Agencies in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, this Ministry has not received any specific complaint from the State Government for non-completion of the rural road projects by the Central Agencies in the recent past. In addition, State Government of Tripura has identified M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited and M/s Hindustan

Steelworks Construction Limited as their Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for the construction of road works under PMGSY. Similarly, State Government of Jharkhand has identified M/s IRCON International Limited, M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and M/s Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited as their PIUs.

(g) PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the roads under PMGSY are constructed in accordance with the programme guidelines and also the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP20:2002), Hill Road Manual (IRC:SP:48-1998), Ministry of Rural Development's Book of Specifications for Rural Roads (2004) as well as other relevant specifications published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) which is the standards setting body for the sector throughout the country.

#### **Statement**

*Details of construction of road works under PMGSY in Bihar by Central Agencies as on 30.06.2013*

(Length in Km. Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Total Package Cleared by GOI			Deletion by MoRD			Net clearance after Deletion of Roads			No. of road works completed	Length of road works completed	Expenditure incurred
	Road	Length	Value	Road	Length	Value	Road	Length	Value			
1.	3591	18903.86	8344.61	666	3042.53	1501.89	2925	15861.33	6842.72	2641	14428.69	5663.56

#### **Expansion of Radio Services**

3052. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to prioritize expansion of radio services in the border areas and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing operators and new players have been waiting for the auction to expand into new territories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH

TEWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that expansion of the coverage of All India Radio for improvement of reception of AIR programme along border areas including North-Eastern States is an ongoing process. Special schemes viz. North-East Special Package Phase-II, Jammu and Kashmir Special Package Phase-II and Jammu and Kashmir special Package Phase-III were approved in May 2006, September 2007 & August 2010 respectively for expansion of All India Radio & Doordarshan Services along Border areas and North-Eastern States. Most of these schemes have been implemented. Installation of new FM Transmitters along the Border areas and upgradation of MW transmitters in Arunachal Pradesh under the Digitalization Scheme as approved in 11th Plan is in progress.

To further strengthen the FM Radio coverage in the border areas, schemes for setting up 22 nos. of FM transmitters of various capacities along Indo-Nepal border, 3 nos. of 100 watt FM transmitters in the Islands of Andaman & Nicobar and 6 nos. of 10 kW FM transmitters along other border areas is envisaged in 12th Plan.

As regards Private FM, as per the approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies (phase-III), Government proposes to extend FM radio service to about 227 new cities including 11 cities in border areas of Jammu and Kashmir (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) and North-Eastern States (NES). Details of channel proposed in these 11 cities are given in the enclosed Statement.

For better offtake of channel in these cities, the Policy also provides some special incentives.

(c) and (d) Existing Private FM radio channel operators as well as new players (companies) who are eligible as per the guidelines issued on 25.07.2011, can take part in the proposed e-auction by following prescribed procedure.

#### **Statement**

##### *Cities in Border Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States*

Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Katua	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	3
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	3
Assam	Dubhari	3
Assam	Haflong	3
Meghalaya	Jowai	3
Mizoram	Lung-lei	3
Nagaland	Mokukchung	3
Tripura	Belonia	3
TOTAL		33

#### **Censorship on News**

3053. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule or guideline of censorship does not apply on the news presented by the news channels and the programmes telecast on the television and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is necessary to put a tab on the misuse of freedom of media vis-a-vis protecting their freedom;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether vulgar, cheap, indecent and anti-social programmes based on sensation or murder, rape and loot related crimes in the name of news are polluting the society;

(e) if so, the measures the Government has taken or proposes to take to standardise such programmes being telecast on news channels; and

(f) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The telecast of programmes including news-based programmes on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programmes telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code, which contains a whole range of principles to be followed by these TV channels.

(b) and (c) The Constitution also allows State to impose reasonable restrictions on Article 19(1)(a) on certain grounds such as the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of Court, defamation or incitement to an offence, as laid down under Art. 19(2). Similarly reasonable restrictions can be imposed under certain situations on the freedom to practice any profession, business etc. under Article 19(1)(g). This spirit of the Constitution is also reflected in the PCI Act, as well as Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which while upholding the freedom of Press and Electronic Media, imposes reasonable restrictions in public interest.

(d) to (f) Although, no such study/reports has been brought to the notice of the Government, whenever violation of the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder are brought to the notice of the Government, stringent action is taken. The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private television channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry of I & B, to look into the specific complaints or suo-motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes, reported by the EMMC, and appropriate action is taken as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, if any violation is established.

#### Setting Up of Power Projects

3054. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13 projects worth Rs. 33,000 crore are proposed to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the location of such projects;

(c) the quantum of power likely to be generated from such projects; and

(d) the extent to which this will help to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in its meeting held on 22.04.2013 cleared 13 power projects involving an investment of about Rs.33,000 Crore. The details of these projects along with the location and quantum of power likely to be generated are given in the enclosed Statement. Commissioning of the thermal and hydro generation projects would bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country by 4404 MW.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Transmission Projects Cleared by CCI*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Location	Mode of the project	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Brief Description of the project	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kameng-Balipara 400kV D/C line 98.25 Ha, (Assam)	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	65	To facilitate evacuation and transmission of power generated from Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW) and Kameng HEP (600 MW) to NER, NR and WR beneficiaries.	Stage-I clearance obtained on Jan 06, 2010. Stage-II approval Issued on 24th Jan, 2013.
2.	Kameng-Balipara 400 KV D/C line 133.56 Ha, (Arunachal Pradesh)	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	Included in Sr No.1	To facilitate evacuation and transmission of power generated from Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW) and Kameng HEP (600 MW) to NER, NR and WR beneficiaries.	Stage-I clearance Issued on Sep. 29, 2010. Stage-II approval issued on 24th Jan, 2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Pooling Station Bilaspur Ranchi 765kV S/C Line 302.368 Ha (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand	Public (PGCIL)	458	To facilitate transfer of power from proposed DVC and Maithon RB generation projects to various beneficiaries in Eastern, Northern & Western Regions.	MoEF issued Stage-I approval on 28 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013.
4.	Nellore-Kurnool 765 kV line, 66 Ha (Andhra Pradesh)	Andhra Pradesh	Public (PGCIL)	625.8	Evacuation of power from generation projects of IPPs proposed to be setup in Krishnapatnam area of Andhra Pradesh to the beneficiaries in Southern, Western and Northern regions.	MoEF Issued Stage-I approval on 8 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013
5.	Silchar - Purba Kanchan Bari (TSECL) 400kV D/C, 13.8 ha (Assam)	Assam & Tripura	Public (PGCIL)	204	To facilitate dispersal of power from Pallatana GBPP (740 MW) and Bongaigaon TPS (750 MW) to NER constituents.	Stage-I approval issued on 16 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013 and Stage-II on 8 <sup>th</sup> April, 2013.
6.	Silchar- Melriat (New) 400 KV D/C line, 22.7ha (Assam)	Assam & Mizoram	Public (PGCIL)	168	To facilitate dispersal of power from Pallatana GBPP (740 MW) and Bongaigaon TPS (750 MW) to NER constituents.	Stage-I approval issued on 17 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013 and St-II on 25 <sup>th</sup> March, 2013.
7.	Rihand- Vindhyachal 765 KV D/c TL, 104.902 Ha (Madhya Pradesh)	UP & MP	Public (PGCIL)	100	To facilitate evacuation & dispersal of power from Vindhyachal-IV (2x500 MW) and Rihand-III (2x 500 MW) generation projects to WR and NR constituents	MoEF issued Stage-I approval on 8 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013.
8.	Raigarh (Tamnar)- Raigarh (Kotra) 765 kV D/C, 25.5 Ha (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh	Public (PGCIL)	145	To facilitate power transfer from IPPs generation projects in Raigarh (Tamnar) and Champa generation complex in	Stage-I approval issued on 17 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Chhattisgarh to beneficiaries in Western/ Northern Regions.	
9.	Satna-Gwalior 765 kV S/C TL, 31.68 Ha (Uttar Pradesh)	MP & UP	Public (PGCIL)	532	To facilitate evacuation & dispersal of power from Vindhyachal-IV (2x500 MW) and Rihand-III (2x 500 MW) generation projects to WR and NR constituents	Stage-I approval issued on 17th Jan, 2013
10.	Sasan- Satna ckt.II 765 KV S/C, 128.553 Ha. (Madhya Pradesh)	MP	Public (PGCIL)	374	To facilitate transfer of power from Sasan UMPP to various beneficiaries In Western & Northern Regions.	Stage-I approval Issued on 30th Jan, 2013

**Hydro projects (Total 444 MW)**

1.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (444 MW)	Located on River Alaknanda, Distt. Chamoli, Uttarkhand	Public (THDC)	Approved Cost: Rs. 2491.58 crore at March'08 PL. Revised Cost Estimate: Rs. 3745.08 crore at Oct.'11 PL submitted for Govt. approval.	The Project is a run off the river scheme envisaging construction of a gated Diversion Dam of 65 m height near village Helong, a water conductor system and an underground Power House located 20 km downstream of head works near village Hat, with an installed capacity of 444 MW (4x 111 MW).	State Board of Wildlife (SBWL) has cleared the proposal on 16.03.13.
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**Thermal projects (total 3960 MW)**

1.	North Karanpura TPP (3x660 MW)	Jharkhand	Govt.-PSU (NTPC)	15,000 (app)	Thermal Power Project	CCI approved the proposal of restoration of coal linkage for this project on 20.02.13.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						MoC has issued letter. NTPC to take further action.
2.	Nabinagar Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-I (3x660 MW)	Near Nabinagar in Aurangabad district In Bihar	Nabinagar Power Generating Co. Ltd. (A JV co. of NTPC Ltd. & BSEB) (NTPC)	13624.01	New Project Required for (Stage- 3x660 MW + Stage-II 3x660 MW =2832 Acres. Initial Requirement for Stage-I (3x660 MW) = 1335 Acres Feasibility Report approved by JV Board on 05.04.2012	Work has been awarded.

#### Decline in Ground Water in Maharashtra

3055. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) there has been a decline in ground water level in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CGWB has issued specific guidelines for withdrawal of ground water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Maharashtra in compliance of the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, through a network of 15653 wells in the Country including the State of Maharashtra. Ground water monitoring data of CGWB in respect of Ahmednagar district for pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicates that of the 27 wells analysed there was a rise in water level in respect of 48% of the wells and fall in 52%.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, has prescribed guidelines/ criteria for evaluation of proposals/ requests for groundwater abstraction in the Country. Permission to abstract ground

water through any energized means is not accorded for any purpose other than drinking and domestic use in the notified areas. In non-notified area, CGWA accords "No Objection Certificate (NOC)" for withdrawal of ground water to new or expansion of industrial/ infrastructure projects based on guidelines/ criteria fixed for evaluation of such projects. NOC for industries is accorded with the condition to take recharge measures, mandatory recycling and re-use of water depending upon the category of ground water development of the area. In notified areas, no NOC is accorded for water intensive industries or industries using ground water as raw material. NOC for Infrastructure projects is accorded subject to recharge of runoff from entire project area. The norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water industries using water as raw material are as below:

Category of Area As Per Ground Water Resource Assessment (2009)	Ground Water Withdrawal Limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

(e) Government of Maharashtra have informed that they have enacted "Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purpose) Act, 1993". Further, the Maharashtra Legislature has passed Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2009. This Act has been sent for assent of Hon'ble President of India.

[Translation]

### Roshni Scheme

3056: SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new scheme 'Roshni' in 24 most naxal affected districts of the country for skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this programmes would be different in any manner from the existing programme of skill development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the objectives for launching this new programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a new initiative under Aajeevika Skills called "Roshni" on 7th June, 2013. Roshni is a placement linked skill development initiative for youth in the 27 most critical left wing extremist affected districts in 9 States. It will cover 50,000 youths in the age group of 18-35 years in the three years. The details of districts covered by Roshni, state-wise are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Bihar	Gaya, Jamui
3.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur, Bijapur, Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, and Sukma
4.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Garhwa, Gumla, Latehar, Palamau and West Singhbhum

Sl.No.	Name of State	Districts
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
7.	Odisha	Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Rayagada.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal	Midnapore West

(c) Yes, madam.

(d) The Roshni initiative is different on the following points:

(i) As against a 3 months training programmes in the existing Aajeevika Skills Programme, there are four training modules with durations of 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 1 year under Roshni.

(ii) Roshni requires at least 50% coverage of women candidates in training.

(iii) Roshni is focused on candidates in 27 districts in 9 States.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given in (c) above.

[English]

### Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

3057. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) have not been constituted in certain States/UTs during the last three years including the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to hold regular meetings of VMCs in all the States/UTs especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VMC) has been constituted in all the States/UTs, except Puducherry, by the respective States/UTs. The State level

Committee in Puducherry has not been constituted as MLAs have not been nominated by the Puducherry Assembly.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development advise all the States/UTs, including the State of Haryana, from time to time to hold VMC meetings regularly. The importance of holding these meetings is also highlighted in the Performance Review Committee meetings held once in three months, in which representatives of all States/UTs, at senior level, participate. Further, the Member-Secretary of the Committee has been made responsible for ensuring regular meetings.

### **Renewable Purchase Obligations**

3058. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) on issue of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) of excess energy produced from environment friendly energy resources till date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to request CERC to resolve this issue at the earliest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to make necessary amendments in regulations to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Electricity Act, 2003 provides for promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) to specify Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target for the obligated entities in their respective States.

Further, Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government under the Electricity Act, 2003 on 06.01.2006, inter alia, provides that the Appropriate

Commission shall fix minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account availability of such resources in the region and its

Impact on retail tariffs. The Act and Policy do not apply any restriction on procurement of power by an obligated entity in excess of the minimum Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) fixed by the Appropriate Commission.

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) mechanism for promotion of non-conventional energy sources has been evolved jointly by the Electricity Regulatory Commission at the Centre and in the States. To give effect to this framework, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued Regulations on Terms and Conditions for Recognition and Issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation Regulations, 2010". Most of the SERCs have also evolved regulations recognizing REC as a valid instrument for fulfillment of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

The CERC considers and decides issues under its jurisdiction as per the provisions prescribed in the Electricity Act from time to time, which includes amending/issuing Regulations in this regard.

### **S. Sridhar Committee Report**

3059. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the S. Sridhar Committee report to suggest bankable scheme to make funds available to BPL, EWS and APL categories through financial institutions for rural housing was submitted to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by Government to the Planning Commission after consulting States;

(c) whether on the basis of the recommendations any scheme was launched or has been launched to finance the rural housing scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to make the funds available other than Government funding to meet the fund requirement of rural housing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The Report of the Sridhar Committee set up to suggest bankable schemes was sent to the State/UT



Governments for comments and placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Working Group deliberated upon the recommendations made by the Sridhar Committee and subsumed to the extent found feasible in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 13.10.2011. The Working Group has recommended bankable schemes for APL and BPL categories. One of the recommendations of the Sridhar Committee was to increase the unit assistance for Below Poverty Line (BPL) under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to Rs.75,000/- . Government has accepted this recommendation and accordingly as per decision of Cabinet the unit assistance of IAY has been enhanced to Rs.70,000 in plain areas and Rs.75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas and IAP districts with effect from 01.04.2013.

(e) Under IAY, a beneficiary can avail Rs.20, 000/- at an interest rate of 4% from any nationalised bank. Modalities for mobilizing additional resources have been detailed in the revised IAY Guidelines which is effective from 01.04.2013. As per the Guidelines, State Govt. may provide supplementary grants from their budget as additionality. States may also arrange loans from banks, including cooperative banks to IAY beneficiaries to supplement the grant assistance. The maximum amount of such loan could be Rs.50,000/- and the rate of interest could be subsidised on prompt payment.

*[Translation]*

### **Muslim Women**

3060. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the muslim women are lagging behind from the mainstream of development in the Bahraich, Deoria and Gorakhpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the status of the muslim women as per the norm of literacy and line of poverty in the said districts along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) As per available information, due to Socio-Economic

factors, the Muslim women have low literacy rates compared to National level for literacy for females in Uttar Pradesh including the districts of Bahraich, Deoria and Gorakhpur. Further, the incidence of poverty among Muslims including Muslim women in the State of Uttar Pradesh is high.

(c) Ministry of Minority Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for development of minorities including minority women. For educational empowerment, Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarships are awarded. Under these schemes, minimum 30% seats are reserved for girls. In addition, Maulana Azad Education Foundation, an autonomous body under the Ministry, provides scholarships to minority girls studying in class XI and XII exclusively. Further, under Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities, educational infrastructure like schools, girls' hostels etc., Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics etc., are constructed. In addition, the scheme of "Nai Roshni", the Leadership Development of Minority Women, is also being implemented since 2012-13 to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. To meet the needs of Micro-Finance, a specific scheme of "Mahila Samridhi Yojana" is being implemented by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation. Recently, the Ministry has formulated a scheme of "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" for Skill Development of Minorities, wherein 30% of the seats have been reserved for minority girls.

*[English]*

### **Railway Advisory Committees**

3061. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Railways in constituting the Railways Advisory/Consultative Committees and their constituents;

(b) the number/details of constituents/members that a Member of Parliament can recommend/nominate for such Committees;

(c) whether this entitlement of Member of Parliament has been curtailed recently; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) With a view to securing wider representation of Railway users and affording more frequent opportunities for consultation between Railway Administration and users on matters relating to services provided by Railways and for improving the efficiency of such services, the following Railway Users' Consultative Committees are constituted:-

- (i) National Railway Users' Consultative Council;
- (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the Headquarters of each Railway, Konkan Railway & Metro Railway, Kolkata;
- (iii) Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the Divisional levels;
- (iv) Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committees on Central, Eastern, Southern, South Eastern & Western Railways; and
- (v) Station Consultative Committees at select stations serving important industrial and commercial centers.

As per the guidelines, various categories of users and their representatives are nominated on these Committees including Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, representatives of local Chambers of Commerce, Trade Association and Industries, Agricultural Associations, Registered Passenger Associations, Consumer Protection Organization, Handicapped Association, nominees of Union Ministers/Members of Parliament, etc. depending upon the Committee or the council.

The Ministry of Railways also constitute Passenger Amenities Committee and Passenger Services Committee as per constitution and guidelines prescribed. The persons appointed should have abundant exposure in social, political, cultural and economic field or should be distinguished persons,

- (b) (i) Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha can nominate one representative to each of the

Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee (DRUCC) serving their constituency,

- (ii) Members of Parliament, Rajya Sabha can nominate one representative to any one DRUCC serving the state from where they have been elected.
- (iii) Nominated Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can nominate one representative to any one DRUCC on any one Zonal Railway.

Members of Parliament can recommend for nomination of persons for Passenger Amenities Committee and Passenger Services Committee and such requests will be considered along with other such requests.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Mumbai Airport**

3062. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the Mumbai airport runway into the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Stations in Karnataka**

3063. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Railways for categorisation of stations in the country into different categories viz. A, B, C, D etc.;



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Latrines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
8.	Platforms -							
	High level -	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-
	Medium level -	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-
	Rail level -	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
9.	Lighting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Fans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
11.	Foot over bridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
12.	Time Table Display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Clock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Water cooler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
15.	Public Address system/Computer based announcement	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
16.	Parking-cum-circulatory area, with lights	Yes	Yes		-	-	-	-
17.	Electronic Train Indicator board	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Public phone booth	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Signage (standardised)	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-

[English]

**Centre for Perishable Cargo**

3064. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has allotted land for development of Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) at Ahmedabad Airport;

(b) if so, the name of the agency;

(c) whether AAI has issued NOC to the agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e)

Airports Authority of India (AAI) had allotted land to M/s. Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (GAICL) for the setting up of a Centre for Perishable Cargo at Ahmedabad Airport. GAICL had entered into an agreement with M/s Cargo Service Centre (CSC) for operation and maintenance of the Perishable Cargo facility on revenue sharing model. GAICL has sought "No Objection Certificate" from AAI for outsourcing the facility to CSC. However, AAI has not issued NoC to GAICL because as per the existing Perishable Cargo Policy, GAICL cannot outsource on revenue model to a third party.

[English]

**Setting Up of Transmitters in Odisha**

3065: SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether FM and digital Transmitters have not been set up in Odisha during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said transmitters are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) All India Radio has informed that the scheme for setting up of FM transmitters at 12 places and Digitalization of Medium Wave transmitter at 1 place was included as a New Scheme in the 11th Plan. The scheme was approved in April, 2010 and hence could not be completed during the plan period.

Doordarshan has informed that of the projects of establishment of 40 digital TV transmitters approved under 11th Plan, orders for digital TV transmitter for Cuttack has been placed.

(c) All India Radio has informed that the setting up of FM transmitters has been completed at 7 places. At other 5 places, installation of FM transmitter is in progress and likely to be completed during this year. Digitalization of 1 Medium Wave transmitter at Cuttack is likely to be completed by the end of 2014.

Doordarshan has also informed that order for the digital TV transmitter for Cuttack has been placed and it is expected to be set up in 2014.

[Translation]

#### **Technical Staff in Civil Aviation**

3066. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of Union Territory of Lakshadweep has requested for creation of some posts of technical staff in the civil aviation sector which have been approved by the Planning Commission in the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken for providing these technical staff to man the development activities in the Civil Aviation Sector in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal has been received from Union Territory of Lakshadweep for creation of following posts:

Name of the Post	No. of Post
Quality Control Manager	1
Quality Control Officer	5
Technical Officer	2
Assistant Technical Officer	2
Fueling personnel	10
Bowser Operator	5

(c) Action has already been initiated for creations of these posts.

[English]

#### **Allocation of Funds**

3067. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds utilised during the said period;

(c) the reasons for under-utilisation, if any; and

(d) the details of the schemes/ programmes launched for improving the availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated to and utilized by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during each of the last three years and the current year is as below.

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	NRDWP			NBA		
	Allocation	Utilisation	% Utilization	Allocation	Utilisation	% Utilization
2010-11	9000.00	8986.74	99.85	1580.00	1580.00	100.00
2011-12	8500.00	8493.15	99.92	1500.00	1500.00	100.00
2012-13	10500.00	10489.05	99.89	2500.00	2473.29	98.93
2013-14	11000.00	2058.31*	18.71	4260.00	763.79*	17.92

\*upto July, 2013

(c) The reasons for some States being unable to spend the amount fully and in time under NRDWP include delays in procurement processes, taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion, inordinate delays in preparatory activities and delayed release of funds to the implementing authorities.

As regards sanitation, it is a demand driven scheme and utilization depends upon demand generated from the States. It can be seen that funds allocated under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been fully utilised, although % expenditure is low in a few States. The State/UT wise central share released and utilization during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Government of India has stepped up its own Information Education Communication (IEC) activities and also urging the states to give thrust to IEC activities for which sufficient funds have been made available to States/UTs to create awareness and generate demand.

(d) Rural water supply is a States subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing

them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. State Governments are empowered to plan, approve and implement rural water supply schemes. A budgetary allocation of R. 11000 crore has been made for the NRDWP in the year 2013-14.

As regards to sanitation, 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. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

#### Statement

*State/UT-wise Central Share Released and Utilized under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)  
During Each of Last Three Years and Current Year*

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14(Upto July)	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13880.00	7177.90	9657.28	9151.88	15022.69	9057.44	0.00	2246.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.26	610.28	204.88	511.09	986.92	211.40	0.00	351.34
3.	Assam	9437.36	6712.08	12251.18	12227.67	11943.31	9459.16	0.00	1117.72
4.	Bihar	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	16761.44	47814.55	22012.58	0.00	2974.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	3286.35	5731.57	1678.37	0.00	469.53
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	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46	3949.42	3498.40	1451.81	606.00
9.	Haryana	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35	0.00	767.02	0.00	100.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65	1666.96	1659.06	0.00	70.78
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2463.42	3511.01	3641.37	3085.11	94.11
12.	Jharkhand	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84	4193.31	1886.76	0.00	447.38
13.	Karnataka	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18	15950.81	6963.67	0.00	1693.87
14.	Kerala	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89	0.00	951.51	1132.63	201.10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46	25779.96	18249.30	24130.00	5312.07
16.	Maharashtra	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45	12409.22	6281.30	0.00	1242.23
17.	Manipur	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18	3509.18	1714.13	0.00	41.17
18.	Meghalaya	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85	2540.01	1288.58	3349.65	149.13
19.	Mizoram	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60	497.48	203.14	0.00	83.36
20.	Nagaland	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36	2302.68	388.50	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38	0.00	3308.53	0.00	421.34
22.	Puducherry	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36	0.00	387.74	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60	13770.97	8303.04	0.00	1525.32
25.	Sikkim	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19	12811.68	8695.07	8710.01	520.29
27.	Tripura	925.14	574.08	133.92	752.89	430.47	341.25	941.16	302.56
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46	25684.74	20144.23	20055.54	2145.56
29.	Uttarakhand	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67	2541.96	1353.52	0.00	306.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	West Bengal	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02	30638.14	19974.77	0.00	2697.51
	Grand Total	152642.08	117506.70	144059.07	133572.68	243846.51	152419.86	62855.91	25120.03

[Translation]

### Doubling and Electrification

3068. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling work on Baspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhpura section and electrification work on Daitari-Baspani Section;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent thereon, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Out of Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 Km), doubling of Banspani-Jaroli (09 Km) has been completed. The overall physical progress of Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura doubling with electrification project is 25%. Electrification of Daitari-Banspani first line has been completed & section energised.

An amount of Rs.192.44 crore has been spent on the doubling with electrification project by 31.03.2013. An outlay of Rs.90.37 crore has been allocated to the project during 2013-14.

The project will be completed in coming years subject to availability of resources.

### Indira Sagar Dam

3069. SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of making canals from Indira Sagar dam constructed in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh is progressing at very slow pace;

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed against the officers and contractors responsible for this; and

(c) if so, the time by which action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Water is a subject in the State

List at entry number 17 of List-II in Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and as such execution of approved projects are to be carried out by the States from their resources, as per their priorities. As reported by Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA), the work of Indira Sagar canals are not progressing at very slow pace. Action is being taken to complete the works of the canals within the time limit prescribed in investment clearance of the project accorded by the Planning Commission, Government of India i.e. by March, 2015.

[English]

### MPs/MLAs in State/District Level Committees

3070. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assemblies who have been included in the State/district level committees for the implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for minority welfare; and

(b) the details of the districts of the country where the said programme is being implemented State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) As per the Guidelines for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, in the State Level Committee, upto two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State, are nominated by the Central Government and two Members of Legislative assembly, are nominated by the State Government. However, one of the Members included in the State Level Committee from Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly should have been elected from any of the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in those States which have these MCDs. In District Level Committees all Members of Parliament and all Members of Legislative Assembly representing the District are included. One Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha representing the State is nominated by the Central Government.



(b) The schemes included in the programme, which create community assets, are implemented in the districts/sub-districts units having at least 25% of total population belonging to minority communities. The individual beneficiary oriented schemes included in the programme cover all the eligible members of minority communities. In States/UTs where one of the minority communities is in majority, the earmarking of targets/outlays in schemes of other Ministries, is only for other minorities. Thus, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, is being implemented throughout the country.

#### **Netravati River Project**

3071. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal pertaining to Netravati river project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives of the proposed Netravati river project;
- (d) whether the Centre has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Government of Karnataka have informed that they have not submitted any proposal pertaining to Netravati river project.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Land Belonging to SCs**

3072. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 5877 dated May 2, 2013 and to state:

- (a) whether the information from the State Governments has been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) have given their lands to the organisations set

up for the welfare of Scheduled Castes to ensure that the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes get free modern education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA): (a) to (d) The information is awaited from concerned State Governments.

*[English]*

#### **Growth of Manufacturing Sector**

3073. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the manufacturing sector has not achieved the targeted growth during the 11th Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for not achieving the targeted growth;
- (d) whether the Government has set any target for manufacturing sector to achieve in the 12th Five Year Plan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As against an average annual growth of 9.8% targeted in the 11th Five Year Plan, the manufacturing Sector has averaged a growth of 7.7% per annum during the Plan Period.

(c) The decline in manufacturing growth has been on account of moderation in demand, both domestic and external, hardening of interest rates, slowdown in consumption expenditure, especially in interest-rate sensitive commodities, subdued business confidence and global economic uncertainty.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Manufacturing growth rate of 10 per cent is one of the core set of monitorable indicators in 12 Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

### Designs for Approval

3074. SHRI KHILADILAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether six civil drawings and 36 hydro mechanical drawings are pending for approval with the Central Water Commission (CWC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be granted approval by the CWC?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Six civil drawings and thirty six hydro-mechanical drawings pertaining to Kalisindh the Project, were submitted by Govt. of Rajasthan to Central Water Commission (CWC). As per the current status, all the hydro-mechanical drawings have been finalized & recommended for approval vide letter no. 290/1/2013/GD(N&W)/298-99 dated 15.07.2013. As far as civil drawings are concerned, observations on the submitted drawings were forwarded to the project authorities by CWC on 22nd June, 2013. Against this, response has been received by CWC on 17.07.2013 only in respect of four drawings, which is presently under scrutiny. Compliance in respect of two drawings is still awaited from project authorities.

The drawings can be finalized/recommended for approval by CWC only after the compliance of the comments with requisite information and proper compliance are received.

[English]

### Roads Under PMGSY

3075. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana has sent any proposal to the Union Government for construction of link road under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said PMGSY works in Phase-I could not be executed due to non release of central funds to the Government of Haryana;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government is going to release central funds for construction of the said link roads under PMGSY in Phase-II; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Government of Haryana for construction of link roads under PMGSY-I & II.

(c) No works are left to be sanctioned under PMGSY-I.

(d) and (e) PMGSY-II Guidelines have been circulated on 13/08/2013 and States eligible to make proposals have been asked to take preparatory action.

### Report To CGWA

3076. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to submit report to the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/National Green Tribunal regarding sources from which factories collect water for manufacturing packaged drinking water and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to make it necessary?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water by industries using ground water as raw material including packaged water companies. Norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water by such industries are as under:

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) accords 'No Objection Certificate' to the firms for withdrawal of ground water, wherein industries are required to report about the source and number of ground water abstraction structures while applying for 'No Objection Certificate'. Submission of compliance report on conditions imposed in 'No Objection Certificate' to CGWA is mandatory. Ministry of Environment & Forests have informed that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) is an adjudicating body which specifically deals with cases filed before the Tribunal.

### Long Term Forward Contracts

3077. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has received any proposals for introduction of long term forward contracts to meet the requirements of market participants;

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

(c) whether the said proposal will enable to trade in additional power which is currently done through bilateral contracts and is also expected to provide power price visibility thereby hedging generators against price risks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On petitions filed by the Power Exchanges, it has been held by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) that as the matter of regulatory jurisdiction on long term forward contract which can be traded on exchange is sub-judice in the Supreme Court, no decision can be given in the matter at this stage.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The long term forward contracts have the potential of benefiting market participants, both for generation and distribution companies. Long Term contracts insulate both generators and distribution companies from market price volatility and bring certainty. These contracts help power sector participants to manage both volumetric risk (surety of supply and procurement) and price risk (certainty of a fixed price for both buyer and seller), as the price and delivery terms are fixed between the parties at the time of transaction.

### BPL Households

3078. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceiling on the demarcation of the BPL households proposed to be increased for Gujarat State keeping in view the Tendulkar Committee estimates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has no such proposal.

*[Translation]*

### Fall in Reservoir Level

3079. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the water level in the major reservoirs in various parts of the country during the current year as compared to each of the last three years, reservoir-wise;

(b) whether the reasons for rise/fall in the water level of reservoirs have been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 85 important reservoirs of the country on weekly basis. The details of the water level in the major reservoirs in various parts of the country during the current year (as on 22.08.2013) and in each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The main reasons for rise in reservoir level are rainfall and snow melt in the catchment area, regenerated flow etc. The water level generally falls due to use of water for various purposes, evaporation/leakage of water from reservoirs etc.

(d) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th Schedule of the Constitution and hence, reservoir regulation, optimizing various water uses as per their own priorities lies with the State Governments.

**Statement****RESEVOIR LEVELS AND UVE STORAGES**

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	22/08/2010		22/08/2011		22/08/2012		22-05-2013 (As per bulletin)	
		Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)	Level (MTS)	Live Storage (BCM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Srisaïlam	266.05	6.293	267.19	6.847	253.98	2.519	269.69	8.083
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	186.51	3.379	168.77	3.908	155.45	1.107	179.65	5.057
3.	Sriram Sagar	331.29	1.192	329.58	1.588	323.06	0.382	332.51	2.300
4.	Somasila	92.68	0.75	94.30	0.935	90.46	0.530	87.10	0.266
5.	Lower Manair	274.66	0.322	272.48	0.213	270.28	0.136	280.42	0.621
6.	Tenughat	259.78	0.332	259.46	0.318	259.40	0.219	260.25	0.427
7.	Maithon	141.41	0.206	146.56	0.455	145.19	0.378	143.88	0.314
8.	Panchet Hill	121.31	0.043	126.15	0.184	125.53	0.184	125.34	0.184
9.	Konar	418.99	0.071	425.71	0.175	423.29	0.132	421.75	0.109
10.	Tilaiya	364.7	0.023	367.66	0.103	367.93	0.113	365.58	0.042
11.	Ukai	101.4	4.891	100.57	4.290	101.97	4.963	101.80	4.883
12.	Sabarmati (dharoi)	183.02	0.226	188.11	0.597	183.60	0.253	165.19	0.356
13.	Kadana	121.44	0.63	127.13	1.132	126.62	1.080	128.04	1.022
14.	Shetrunji	54.02	0.193	54.22	0.206	47.07	0.013	53.62	0.171
15.	Bhadar	106.84	0.144	107.75	0.181	96.87	0.003	104.98	0.086
16.	Damanganga	74.8	0.302	74.40	0.290	75.65	0.300	75.65	0.296
17.	Dantiwada	171.07	0.06	173.13	0.091	172.93	0.088	169.90	0.046
18.	Panam	116.5	0.16	124.50	0.500	126.88	0.658	126.65	0.643
19.	Sardar Sarovar	120.79	1.361	123.54	1.566	123.51	1.566	127.40	1.566

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Karjan	106.72	0.295	111.12	0.401	102.23	0.208	109.79	0.366
21.	Gobind Sagar (bhakra)	509.67	5.582	508.48	5,393	491.01	3.025	508.56	5.412
22.	Pong Dam (beas)	418.44	5.778	422.85	5.673	411.10	3.213	421.68	5.442
23.	Krishnaraja Sagara	747.84	0.647	752.22	1,126	745.65	0.462	752.33	1.142
24.	Tungabhadra	497.74	2.955	497.74	2.856	497.10	2.632	497.65	2.824
25.	Ghataprabha (hidkal)	661.14	1.25	662.95	1.391	657.00	0.978	662.91	1.387
26.	Bhadra	852.82	1.252	657.52	1.758	651.57	1.134	667.50	1.758
27.	Linganamakki	547.31	2.419	550.70	3.237	548.09	2.592	654.43	4.294
28.	Narayanpur	491.59	0.779	490.80	0.660	491.95	0.826	491.97	0.703
29.	Malaprabha (renuka)	630.14	0.561	631.53	0.698	626.67	0.289	630.63	0.610
30.	Kabini	695.46	0.233	695.98	0.264	694.89	0.202	895.15	0.216
31.	Hemavathy	886.74	0.616	889.78	0.852	887.58	0.675	890.61	0.925
32.	Harangi	871.36	0.217	871.32	0.216	871.02	0.207	871.23	0.213
33.	Supa	540.86	1.824	550.00	2.591	542.75	1.967	659.41	3576
34.	Vani Vilas Sagar	636.82	.009	64327	0.291	640.59	0.183	636.72	0.062
35.	Almatti	519.43	2.965	519.38	2.925	519.46	2.979	519.60	3.105
36.	Gerusoppa	50.7	0.106	52.66	0.116	48.42	0.094	50.70	0.106
37.	Kallada (parappar)	111.3	0.388	110.03	0.364	93.15	0.108	115.87	0.484
38.	Idamalayar	150.74	0.532	156.68	0.672	139.66	0.303	169.21	1.018
39.	Idukki	718.22	0.748	724.47	1.032	706.92	0.326	730.58	1.355
40.	Kakki	968.76	0.265	971.96	0.303	953.42	0.132	980.56	0.430
41.	Periyar	961.53	0.064	862.68	0.084	861.01	0.056	865.38	0.137
42.	Gandhi Sagar	383.83	0.416	389.69	1.813	394.35	3.584	399.56	6.408
43.	Tawa	354.67	1.906	353.63	1.713	354.91	1.944	355.40	1.944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44.	Bargi	417.65	1.877	422.45	3.114	421.30	2.814	421.40	2.842
45.	Bansagar	330.18	1.21	339.90	4.385	340.76	4.772	340.77	4.760
46.	Indira Sagar	253.01	3.337	259.43	7.399	259.39	7.370	259.92	7.931
47.	Barna	345.9	0.285	347.61	0.392	348.32	0.439	348.42	0.446
48.	Minimata Bango	349.22	1.431	357.90	2.723	357.22	2.480	356.88	2.422
49.	Mahanadi	348.13	0.713	340.21	0.164	347.59	0.685	348.35	0.734
50.	Jayakwadi (paitan)	458.55	0.546	456.29	0.492	455.47	0.000	458.34	0.504
51.	Koyana	655.78	2.399	658.24	2.652	656.51	2.486	656.32	2.556
52.	Bhima (ujjani)	495.19	1.003	495.03	0.956	490.26	0.000	496.97	1.517
53.	Isapur	440.52	0.918	436.71	0.886	433.84	0.375	440.54	0.932
54.	Mula	548.14	0.326	548.52	0.426	546.32	0.329	549.2 5	0.456
55.	Yeldari	458.85	0.531	456.37	0.348	448.03	0.008	458.98	0.542
56.	Girna	386.55	0.099	384.61	0.053	383.46	0.029	386.76	0.105
57.	Khadakvasla	580.28	0.028	578.91	0.014	581.19	0.039	562.47	0.058
58.	Upper Vaitarna	600.79	0.242	602.41	0.296	600.18	0.225	602.89	0.311
59.	Upper Tapi	212.09	0.152	211.66	0.131	211.02	0.103	210.28	0.072
60.	Pench (totladoh)	482.7	0.578	483.80	0.627	486.45	0.799	489.55	1.027
61.	Upper Wardha	341.99	0.503	340.41	0.392	341.00	0.437	342.05	0.494
62.	Hirakud	185.49	1.826	188.70	3.497	188.90	3.376	188.37	2.700
63.	Balimela	448.43	0.884	440.47	0.108	448.27	0.669	459.27	2.158
64.	Salanadi	61.1	0.069	63.16	0.088	65.22	0.119	68.96	0.188
65.	Rengali	111.27	0.245	121.19	2.653	120.11	2.351	119.16	1.963
66.	Machkund (jalaput)	830.55	0.37	835.30	0.660	833.56	0.538	835.15	0.750
67.	Upper Kolab	851.43	0.384	845.94	0.078	853.41	0.532	854.15	0.587
68.	Upper Indravati	633.45	0.618	627.00	0.134	639.95	1.228	639.90	1.223
69.	Thein Dam	521.13	1.81	519.15	1.669	503.95	0.815	524.07	2.044

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	267.25	0.402	279.35	1.528	281.50	1.711	281.35	1.711
71.	Jhakam	341.35	0.018	359.85	0.132	359.85	0.132	359.95	0.132
72.	Rana Pratap Sagar	348.11	0.594	347.94	0.571	351.21	1.128	352.06	1.298
73.	Lower Bhawani	272.3	0.42	274.06	0.509	259.91	0.060	274.41	0.529
74.	Mettur (stanley)	230.01	1.323	228.42	1.171	227.66	1.102	240.24	2.566
76.	Vaigai	273.16	0.061	273.29	0.063	268.34	0.018	274.86	0.082
76.	Parambikulam	548.92	0.232	556.21	0.379	547.55	0.205	556.25	0.379
77.	Aliyar	318.97	0.088	318.14	0.083	305.87	0.017	320.01	0.095
78.	Sholayar	991.69	0.088	1003.3 5	0.143	990.77	0.088	1003.0 1	0.143
79.	Gumti	89.8	0.151	87.40	0.074	88.50	0.107	89.90	0.155
80.	Matatila	307.24	0.582	307.91	0.652	308.15	0.676	307.85	0.577
81.	Rihand	256.52	0.998	263.20	3.503	261.37	2.782	259.08	1.892
82.	Ramganga	347.27	1.037	358.29	1.675	343.18	0.845	358.75	1.709
83.	Tehri	819.25	2.176	810.10	1.833	817.90	2.123	819.15	2.170
84.	Mayurakshi	111.42	0.08	118.99	0.363	113.83	0.143	113.93	0.174
85.	Kangsabati	123	0.053	131.89	0.604	130.30	0.485	133.48	0.897
Total For 85 Reservoirs			82.955		107.618		87.385		122.236

**Payment of Undue Allowances**

3080. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of the news item dated 6 June, 2013 that some of their employees are drawing overtime allowance and salary without performing any actual duties;

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

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered by the Railways in this regard;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Railways to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) The Ministry of Railways has come across such a news item on 09.06.2013.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Joint Ventures**

3081. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the details of industries in public sector in which developed countries have invested during the last three years and the current year, year and country-wise;

(b) whether the developed countries have set up certain joint ventures in the said period;

(c) if so, the details of the joint ventures set up in the country particularly in backward and tribal areas of Maharashtra in the said period, State/UTs-wise;

(d) the investments made by other countries particularly by Japan in these Joint Ventures, separately;

(e) whether the developed countries propose to make investment in other Joint Ventures, also in the current financial year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) So far as Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned, presently 32 CPSEs are operating in the country. No developed country has invested in these CPSEs during the last three years and the current year.

(b) No Joint Venture has been set up by the developed countries with the CPSEs under the administrative control of DHI during the said period.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) So far as DHI is concerned, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was entered into between BHEL, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and M/s. Alstom, France in February, 2011 for formation of Joint Venture Company (JVC) for execution of Conventional Island (Turbine side) of Nuclear Power Plant for 700MWe and above. M/s. Alstom is currently inter-alia deliberating/exploring/examining various issues/aspects including arising out of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 along with NPCIL/BHEL.

**Funds for Power Supply**

3082. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDV:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh for strengthening power supply during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds received by Rewa region out of the total funds released to Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government has advised the State Governments to Publicise its financial contribution to the State Schemes such as Atal Jyothi Abhiyan Yojana in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in such cases where Centre's contribution is not publicised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution rests with the States. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner for which assistance is provided to States and Distribution utilities under various schemes like R-APDRP and RGGVY.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) Under R-APDRP, no funds are allocated upfront to States but are released in the form of loans against sanctioned projects in installments based on progress of projects and on achieving pre-defined milestones. These loans are convertible into grants as per the norms of the scheme.

So far, an amount of Rs. 457 crore has been disbursed to Madhya Pradesh State Power Distribution Utilities under R-APDRP scheme. Out of which Rs.9.68 crore has been disbursed for Rewa town in Rewa district. No other town in Rewa district is eligible for funding under R-APDRP.

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yoiana (RGVVY)**

There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana. Funds



are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. An amount of Rs.808.40 crore towards subsidy has been disbursed by REC under the scheme for the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year. Cumulatively, an amount of Rs. 1589.48 crore (includes subsidy disbursed prior to 2010-11) has been disbursed to Madhya Pradesh, out of which Rs.31.47 crore has been disbursed to Rewa district.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

#### **Posts of Ex-Servicemen in PSUs**

3083. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts reserved for ex-servicemen in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which are lying vacant, PSU-wise;

(b) the total number of posts created or reserved in this category during the last three years and the current year; year-wise;

(c) the main reasons for the posts lying vacant; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) As per instructions issued by the Government, the reservation for ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action in the Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) is 14.5% in Group 'C' and 24.5% in Group 'D'. Recruitment of ex-servicemen against posts identified and reserved for the purpose fall within the category of below Board level appointments, and recruitment to such posts is done by the management of respective CPSEs.

Implementation of these instructions in CPSEs is monitored by the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments. No data on number of posts created or reserved in the CPSEs for ex-servicemen is maintained centrally in Department of Public Enterprises.

[Translation]

#### **Expenditure on Hindi Advertisements**

3084. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eighth Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language has recommended that at least 50 per cent of the advertisement budget should be spent on Hindi advertisements and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Committee had asked all the Ministries in writing if they had any objection to spending 50 per cent of advertisement budget on Hindi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the fact that no objection was made by any Ministry or Department indicates that the said proposal was universally acceptable; and

(e) if so, the rationale behind bifurcating the said budget into 30 per cent and 35 per cent for English and Hindi respectively; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (f) The eighth report of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language has recommended that at least 50% of the advertisement budget is to be spent on Hindi advertisements, in its recommendation No.70. The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 4(4) of the Official Language Act 1963, conveyed the order of Hon'ble President of India, which states that the above recommendation shall be accepted with the modification to the effect that Union Government / Departments may fix the percentage of expenditure on advertisements in Hindi and English according to their requirements. Keeping in view the order passed by Hon'ble President of India as well as the availability of Hindi Newspapers and Magazines and their readership in different States and Union Territories, the new Advertisement Policy of the Government provides that 30% of the advertisements should be released to English Newspapers and 35% each to Hindi and Regional Newspapers.

### Submission of Accounts by State Governments

3085. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have not submitted the accounts of Rupees 1400 crore provided for the programmes for development of minorities in the country to the Union Government;

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

(c) whether the State Governments are submitting the reports to the Union Government without showing any physical progress under the various programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The State Governments/UTs report the utilization of funds released to them through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per the provision of Multi sectoral Development Programme. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2935.93 crore released to the States/UTs up to 31.03.2012, utilization of Rs.2166.71 crore upto June 2013, has been reported by the States/UTs. For the releases amounting to Rs. 646.42 crore, during 2012-13, the UCs are due by March 2014 and for the releases made amounting to Rs.370.59 crore during 2013-14, the UCs are due by March, 2015.

(c) and (d) The Utilization Certificates are submitted by the competent authority certifying that he has checked the measurement books to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Further, States/UTs submit the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) in respect of the physical progress of the projects.

[English]

### Action Plan for Floods

3086. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has formulated any action plan for management of floods as per the advice of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA);

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

(c) whether Central Water Commission (CWC) had sent any forecasts to Uttarakhand Government before the recent natural calamity which happened in Uttarakhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government has taken any action against those officers who are responsible for this criminal negligence; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) has taken following steps in line with the guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

(i) In 2006, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) had identified 39 districts in the country as flood prone districts. Further, an Expert Committee was constituted by Ministry of Water Resources in July, 2012 for Scientific Assessment of flood prone areas in the country.

(ii) A Flood Management Programme (FMP) was launched during XI Plan for providing assistance to States for works related to flood management and erosion control.

(iii) Action has been taken on important recommendations of expert committees like Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) and Task Force-2004 on Flood Management / Erosion Control.

(iv) Various training programmes are run by National Water Academy, Pune which serves the objective of National Flood Management Institute recommended by NDMA.

(v) The desilting and dredging of rivers has already been studied by RBA-1980 and a Committee on Siltation of Rivers, headed by Dr. B.K. Mittal, then Chairman, CWC.

(vi) Central Water Commission (CWC) has initiated actions for expansion and modernisation of its flood forecasting network.

(vii) The flood related matters are regularly coordinated by CWC/MOWR with IMD. An MOU exists between CWC and IMD for sharing of meteorological / rainfall data.

- (viii) MOWR has bilateral platforms for having dialogue with Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan on matters pertaining to water resources and flood management in India.
- (ix) CWC has provided necessary technical guidance to States for preparation of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) by concerned dam owners.
- (x) CWC had prepared model bill on Flood Plain Zoning way back in 1975. The legislation has been enacted by three States namely, Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.
- (xi) Flood data is being collected in a systematic manner through hydrological and flood forecasting network of Central Water Commission. A Water Resources System (WRIS) has been launched where such digitised data is available.

(c) and (d) In Uttarakhand, Central Water Commission issues flood forecasts for its stations located at Rishikesh and Haridwar on river Ganga whenever river water levels at these stations touch or exceed the pre-defined warning levels. Prior to occurrence of natural calamity on 16th June, 2013 in Uttarakhand, the water levels at Rishikesh and Haridwar on river Ganga had remained below predefined warning levels, therefore, no forecasts were issued by CWC prior to 16th June, 2013. CWC had issued flood forecasts for Rishikesh and Haridwar during 16th to 18th June, 2013 when water levels had exceeded the pre-defined warning levels. The details of forecast issued by CWC for Rishikesh and Haridwar during 16 to 18 June, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply under parts (c) and (d)

### **Statement**

*Details of Flood Forecast issued by Central Water Commission (CWC) for Rishikesh and Haridwar during 16th to 18th June 2013*

#### **A. RISHIKESH**

Sl.No.	Date of Issue	Time of Issue	Forecast Level (m)	For Date	For Time	Actual Level (m)
1	6/16/2013	18:30	340.50	6/17/2013	2:00	340.36
2	6/17/2013	8:45	341.50	6/17/2013	16:00	341.35
3	6/17/2013	17:30	341.00	6/17/2013	24:00	340.95
4	6/18/2013	8:45	339.60	6/18/2013	16:00	339.75
5	6/18/2013	16:35	339.00	6/18/2013	24:00	339.24

#### **B. HARIDWAR**

1	6/16/2013	18:35	295.20	6/17/2013	3:00	294.95
2	6/17/2013	8:45	295.65	6/17/2013	16:00	295.75
3	6/17/2013	17:30	295.23	6/17/2013	24:00	295.37
4	6/18/2013	8:45	293.90	6/18/2013	16:00	293.60
5	6/18/2013	16:35	293.00	6/18/2013	24:00	293.32

#### **Legalising Lobbying**

3087. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering legalising 'lobbying' in India for more transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that US-based companies in India including Walmart are engaged in lobbying;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the outcome of the inquiry by Justice Mudgal into the unethical practices of Walmart; and

(f) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (f) The report of the Committee appointed to go into media reports on disclosure of Wal-Mart before the US senate regarding its lobbying activities and whether it undertook any activity in India in contravention of any Indian Law, has been received and is under examination in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

#### **Airports Economic Regulatory Authority**

3088. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the order issued by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) with regard to airport revenues;

(b) the details of 'single till' approach through which AERA wishes to regulate the airport operators revenues;

(c) the reasons for which GMR and GVK are opposing the order;

(d) whether the Ministry has come to know that private airport operators are diverting/cross subsidising the revenue earned through operation of airports; and

(e) if so, the details of such diversion and the action the Ministry/AAI/AERA has taken or proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has issued the following orders with regard to airport revenues-

- (i) Order No.01/2010-11 dated 05.05.2010 in the matter of levy of user development fee at Trivandrum Airport.
- (ii) Order No.02/2010-11 dated 18.05.2010 in the matter of levy of user development fee at Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Order 06/2010-11 dated 26.10.2010 in the matter of revision of user development fee at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad.

(iv) Order 03/2012-13 dated 24.04.2012 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of IGI Airport, New Delhi.

(v) Order 32/2012-13 dated 15.01.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of CSI Airport, Mumbai

(vi) Order 35/2012-13 dated 24.01.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

(vii) Order 38/2012-13 dated 04.02.2013 in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff in respect of Chennai International Airport, Chennai. (b) Under single till, all the revenues (aeronautical as well as non aeronautical) are combined together and put into, so to say, a drawer (i.e. till). Out of this total revenue, the expenditure on both aeronautical and non aeronautical services is taken out to yield surplus, which then is considered for determining charges for aeronautical services.

(c) GMR and GVK are not opposing the orders of AERA, however, M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL), who have been assigned the work of operation, management and development of IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai respectively filed their appeal before the AERA Appellate Tribunal against the Orders of AERA objecting to various Regulatory Building Blocks viz Cost of Equity, Hypothetical Regulatory Asset Base, Refundable Security Deposit, etc.

(d) Ministry has no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Expansion of Mumbai Airport**

3089. SHRI VARUN GANDHI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the number of people/ families that will be displaced due to the Mumbai airport expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to rehabilitate all these people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International (CSI) Airport, Mumbai is not being expanded. However, Airports Authority of India has leased out the CSI Airport to M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) for its restructuring and modernization, (b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Modernisation Of Airports**

3090. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI HAMDIJLLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a consortium led by GMR group had been created by the Government to develop the Delhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the manner in which the revenue was to be shared among the members;

(c) whether the Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), a group company of the GMR, has leased out 45 acres land to some real estate developers and has received Rs. 1471 crore as security deposits, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DIAL has shared this money received and security deposit or the interest accrued on this security deposit and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which this money received as security deposit has been accounted for the DIAL;

(e) whether the consortium was allotted additional 190 acres in 2009 to be used for aeronautical purposes only; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, whether this additional land is being used for the said purpose only and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. However, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL), has

been formed in pursuit of restructuring and modernization of IGI Airport, New Delhi in which Airports Authority of India (AAI) holds 26% equity and the GMR led consortium holds remaining 74% equity. (b) As per Operation Management and Development Agreement (OMDA), entered into between AAI and DIAL, the Gross Revenue from the Airport is shared between Airports Authority of India (45.99%) and DIAL (54.01%).

(c) DIAL has leased out about 45 acres of land to 13 developers for development of aerocity and has received Rs. 1471 crore as interest free security deposit from the developers.

(d) No, Madam. As per OMDA, DIAL is required to share only revenue receipts. The refundable security deposit is not the part of revenue.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. DIAL is using the land parcel on the south of runway 11/29 for navigational aids and Meteorological facilities.

[Translation]

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

3091. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend or make changes in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the 60:40 ratio of labour and material is mandatory at the district level;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to remove this mandatory condition and bring it at the Panchayat level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Schemes under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are notified by the implementing states under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act, 2005 to give effect to the provisions of Section 3 of the Act i.e. guaranteeing rural employment to households. However, the powers to amend the MGNREG Act is vested

with the Central Government and is exercised as and when the need arises.

(c) to (e) In its notification dated 1.4.2013, the Central Government has amended paragraph 9 of Schedule-I of the Act on wage: material ratio which reads as under;

"9. The 60:40 ratio of wages and material costs should be maintained for all works being taken up by Gram Panchayat at Gram Panchayat level and for works being taken up by all other agencies the same shall be maintained at the Block or Intermediate Panchayat level'.

However, while awarding a special dispensation to flood/landslide ravaged state of Uttarakhand during 2013-14, a temporary relaxation upto March 2014 has been accorded allowing the State to maintain wage-material ratio of 60:40 at the district level, if the State notifies the district as a whole as flood affected. Else, this 60:40 ratio would be maintained at block level in the notified flood affected Talukas/Blocks.

[English]

#### **Hockey India Under CCI**

3092. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hockey India is under the scrutiny of the Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hockey players had approached the CCI alleging abuse of dominance by Hockey India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Information was filed by a group of former Indian Hockey players against 'Hockey India'(HI) in November, 2011 with the Competition Commission of India (CCI) alleging contravention of the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 dealing with anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position respectively. The matter was got investigated by the Commission through Director General, CCI.

The Commission after considering the matter, including the report of Director General, found no

contravention of above sections of the Competition Act and the matter was accordingly disposed of by its order dated 31.5.2013.

#### **Setting up of EOC**

3093. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a Bill for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the powers proposed to be given to the EOC; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) The proposal to introduce the Bill for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Barren Land**

3094. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of land is lying barren across the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has formulated any policy to make the said land fertile;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Committee from Gujarat has made some recommendations in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to implement the said recommendations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) As per the information of Department of Agriculture &

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 land located in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. As per Land Use Statistics at a Glance, April 2013, published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, barren and unculturable land is 17.05 million hectare in the country.

(b) and (c) As barren land cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost, there is no comprehensive scheme/ programme for development of 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 Programmes (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, for development of rainfed/ degraded areas including wastelands. 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) The Department of Land Resources has not received recommendations from any Committee from Gujarat for development of barren land. However, a Working Group of Sub-Committee of the National Development Council on 'Agriculture and related issues on dry land/ rainfed farming systems including regeneration of degraded/ wasteland, watershed development programme' was constituted by the Planning Commission in December, 2005 under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, Gujarat. This report of working group submitted in 2006-07, had made certain recommendations on development of rainfed/ degraded land including wasteland on watershed basis. These recommendations were considered while formulating Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects-2008. The IWMP is being implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects -2008 (revised edition-2011).

[English]

### Threat Of Flood From Dams

3095. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unplanned construction of big dams had led to the recent devastation in Uttarakhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to review the big dam projects in the entire country from the point of view of security particularly in Himalayan and North Eastern Regions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the environmental position of surroundings of the big dam projects of Himalayan and North Eastern Regions and the strength of the Himalayan young rocks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Water Resources, which suggests this. Moreover, no such specific review of big dams from the point of view of security is contemplated by Government. However, the Government of India has constituted a National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) which advises the Dam owners on dam safety procedures including preparation and development of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). Besides, the Government of India had also set up a National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters (NCSDP) in 1991 which advises the Dam owners on design parameters with respect to safety measures against seismic considerations.

(c) and (d) Dam projects are cleared by Government of India through Central Water Commission (CWC) in respect of irrigation and multi-purpose projects and through Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of hydro-power projects. The process of clearance involves examination from Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental positions of surroundings of dams and aspects related to strength of Himalayan rocks are examined by Geological Survey of India. After assessing these aspects and obtaining statutory clearance including measures to safeguard the safety of dams and environment during and after construction, the clearance is accorded by Government of India.

[Translation]

### Heavy Industries in Maharashtra

3096. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industry units operating in the country particularly in Maharashtra, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any heavy industry has been closed or certain units have been transferred in other States during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) So far as the Department of Heavy Industry is concerned, presently 32 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are operating in the country. A State-wise list of units of these CPSEs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No unit of CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry has been closed or transferred to other States during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

### Statement

#### State Wise List of Units of CPSES Under the Department of Heavy Industry

Sl. No	Name of State	Name of CPSEs	Name of Unit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI)	Tandur Unit
		HMT (Bearings) Limited	Hyderabad
		HMT (Machine Tools) Limited	HMT Machine Tools Division, Hyderabad
		Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Heavy Power Equipment Plant (HPEP), RC Puram, Hyderabad
		Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited (BHPV)	Vishakhapatnam
		Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL)	Secundrabad Unit
2.	Assam	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC)	Nagaon Paper Mills, Nagaon
			Cachar Paper Mills
		Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI)	Bokajan Unit
		Andrew Yule & Company Limited (AYCL)	Tea Gardens, Assam
3.	Gujarat	Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL)	Kharaghoda Unit, Surinder Nagar
4.	Haryana	HMT Limited (Machine Tools)	Pinjore Unit
		HMT Limited	Pinjore Unit
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL)	HSL Unit-Mandi
		Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI)	Rajban Unit
6.	Jammu Kashmir	HMT (Chinar Watches) Limited	Assembling Unit, Jammu Srinagar
7.	Jharkhand	Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC)	Ranchi



Sl. No	Name of State	Name of CPSEs	Name of Unit
8.	Karnataka	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Electronics Division (EDN), Bagaluru Electronics System Division Electro-Porcelains Division (EPD), Bengaluru
		HMT Limited	Bangalore
		HMT Watches Limited	Watch Factory-I&II, Tumkur Horological Machinery Division, Bengaluru Specialized Watch case Division, Bengaluru
		Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL)	TPSL Unit Hospet, Karnataka
9.	Kerala	HMT Limited (Machine Tools)	Kalamassary Unit
		Hindustan Newsprints Limited (HNL)	Kottayam
		Instrumentation Limited (ILK)	ILK Unit-Palghat
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Heavy Electrical Plant (HEP), Bhopal
		Nepa Limited (NEPA)	Nepa Mills-Nepanagar
11.	Maharashtra	Richardson & Cruddass Limited (R&C)	R&C Byculla Iron Works R&C Unit, Mulund (West) R&C Unit, Nagpur
		HMT Limited	Food Processing Machinery Unit, Aurangabad
12.	Punjab	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Industrial Valves Plant (IVP), Goindwal
		HMT Limited	Mohali Unit
13.	Rajasthan	HMT (Machine Tools) Limited	Ajmer Unit
		Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL)	Sambhar Lake Unit
		Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL)	Jaipur Unit
		Instrumentation Limited (ILK)	Kota
14.	Sikkim	Andrew Yule & Company Limited (AYCL)	Tea Gardens, Sikkim
15.	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	High Pressure Boiler Plant (HPBP), Trichy Seamless Steel Tube Plant (SSTP), Tiruchy Boiler Auxiliaries Plant (BAP), Ranipet

Sl. No	Name of State	Name of CPSEs	Name of Unit
			Power Plant Piping Unit (PPPU), Tirumayam
		Andrew Yule & Company Limited (AYCL)	Transformer & Switchgear Unit, Chennai
		Richardson & Cruddass Limited (R&C)	Chennai Unit
		Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF)	Ootacumund
16.	Uttarakhand	HMT (Watches) Limited	HMT Watch Factory, Ranibagh
		Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant (HEEP), Haridwar
			Central Foundry Forge Plant (CFFP), Haridwar
			Component Fabrication Plant (CFP), Rudrapur
17	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Insulator Plant (IP), Jagdishpur
			Centralized Stamping Unit (CSU), Jagdishpur
			Transformer Plant (TP), Jhansi
		Scooters India Limited (SIL)	Lucknow
		Triveni Structural's Limited (TSL)	Naini Allahabad
		Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL)	Naini Allahabad
		Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited (BPCL)	Naini Allahabad
18	West Bengal	Andrew Yule & co. Ltd. (AYCL)	Engineering Unit - Kalyani
			Air Pollution control unit-Kalyani, Nadia
			Electrical unit - Kolkata
			Togami Unit Bahala-24, Paraganas
			Tea Gardens, West Bengal
		Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TC1L)	Kankinara Unit - Howrah
		Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd. (B&R)	B&R Unit - G.T. Road, Howrah
		Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	Rupnarainpur Unit, West Bengal
		Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Const. Co. Ltd. (BBJ)	BBJ unit - Kolkata

**Telecast on Issues Such as Child Marriage and Bigamy**

3097. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that telecast of serials based on the issues such as child marriage and bigamy by certain TV channels which is casting adverse effects on the viewers particularly young persons and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to stop the telecast of such serials by these channels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (e) No such study/report has been brought to the notice of the Government. There is no pre-censorship of Programmes telecast on Private TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels and transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Government.

**Interlinking Of Rivers**

3098. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-judge bench of Supreme Court has given any direction on river interlinking projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any scheme or proposal to conserve/store the rain water by linking the small rivers in Bundelkhand division of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Hamirpur, Banda, Mahoba and Jalaun;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any scheme for improvement and deepening/desilting of nine big ponds in Charkhari of

Mahoba district in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No 512 of 2002. "Networking of Rivers" along with Writ Petition (Civil) no. 668 of 2002 delivered a Judgment dated 27.2.2012 directing the Union of India, particularly the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to forthwith constitute a Committee to be called a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers' under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Water Resources to plan, construct and implement interlinking of rivers programme.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from National Rainfed Area Authority, Planning Commission, there is no scheme to conserve / store the rain water by linking the small rivers in Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh Special Bundelkhand Package.

(d) As per the information received from National Rainfed Area Authority, Planning Commission, under the Bundelkhand Special Package 28 projects were approved under the activity of Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with a budgetary sanction of Rs. 46.16 crore during XIth Plan. Out of these 14 Nos. Bundhies in Charkhari of Mahoba district, was sanctioned with estimated cost of Rs. 70.73 lakhs. Government of Uttar Pradesh has intimated that this work has been completed.

**Private Airlines**

3099. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the demands of some private airlines to provide financial package to bail them out;

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

(c) the present status in this regard including Air India?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No bail out package for Private Airlines is under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) Government has approved a Turn Around Plan (TAP)/ Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in

2012 under which there would be equity investment in Air India spread over 10 years. Since the implementation of TAP, the equity infusion from Government India is as follows-

2011-12	Rs. 1200.00 crores
2012-13	Rs. 6000.00 crores
2013-14	Rs. 4500.00 crores
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 11,700.00 crores</b>

Equity infusion by the Government of India is against achievement of specific milestones in terms of load factors, yield and on-time performance.

[English]

#### **Ombudsman for Airlines**

3100. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to put into place an Ombudsman to arbitrate on disputes regarding airlines and airport operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Ombudsman is likely to be in position?

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Working Group constituted on 18.04.2011 to examine feasibility of setting up Ombudsperson for Civil Aviation Sector had examined the feasibility of ombudsman for Civil Aviation Sector and submitted its report to the Ministry. However, as of now, no decision has been taken for setting up of Ombudsman for Civil Aviation Sector.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

[Translation]

#### **Prevention of Accidents at Airport**

3101. SHRI GANESH SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accident at Mumbai airport has been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken against the officials responsible for this accident; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to prevent such accidents at airports in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Two serious incidents have occurred at Mumbai Airport during the year 2013. Both the Serious Incidents are being investigated by AAIB. The Details of the Serious incidents are as follows:

- Runway Excursion incident to M/s Indigo A320 aircraft VT-IEW while landing at Mumbai on 09.03.2013.
- Incident of landing without ATC clearance by M/s Air India A319 aircraft VT-SCL at Mumbai on 12.04.2013.

(c) In above mentioned cases pilots of both the aircrafts and one (1) ATC personnel have been off rostered from duties pending investigation. All the investigations are carried out as per ICAO Annex 13. According to which, "the sole objective of the investigation of an accident or incident shall be the prevention of accidents and incidents and not to apportion blame or liability." (d) Action is taken on Recommendations emanating from the Accident/incident investigation reports to prevent such accidents. These include dissemination of safety information in Air Safety Circulars, Periodic spot checks, monitoring compliance of such recommendations during the annual programme surveillance/audit of the operators.

[English]

#### **Green Energy Corridors**

3102. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second round of Inter Governmental consultations between India and Germany on co-operation in power and renewable energy was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues figured in the discussion between the two sides;

(c) whether both the countries have agreed to establish Green Energy Corridors and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the developmental, technical and financial assistance likely to be provided by Germany for the same;

(d) whether the Green Energy Corridors will assist the national grid by generating wind and solar power during the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) During the Indo-German Government Consultations held on 11th April, 2013 in Berlin, the German side had expressed willingness regarding concessional loans from KfW of upto one billion EUR for financing the Green Energy Corridors project under Indo-German Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme over the next six years. Further, during the Indo-German Annual Negotiation meeting held in New Delhi on 22-23 July, 2013 the German side committed the following amounts for the Green Energy Corridors:-

Financial Assistance - Euro 250 Million as Reduced Interest Loan.

#### Technical Assistance

- (i) Euro 2 million for Indo-German Energy Programme - New component on Green Energy Corridors; and
- (ii) Euro 2 million for Integration of Renewable Energies into the Indian Electricity System (I-RE).

(d) and (e) The Green Energy Corridors project will help in integrating renewable energy into the National grid. It comprises of both inter-state and intra-state schemes for evacuation of power from wind and solar projects.

#### Manufacturing Practices of Auto Industry

3103. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to plug loopholes in the manufacturing practices of the auto industry and check the authenticity of its quality parameters;

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

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government on the recommendations of the committee; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid technical snags and recalls in the auto industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of CEO & PD, NATRIP to conduct an enquiry into the Conformity of Production (CoP) Violation, if any, reported by General Motors Ltd. in respect of Tavera Model vehicles produced by the company.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee are as under:

- (i) To determine the extent of violation and responsibility/ culpability thereof.
  - (ii) Way forward for correction for protection of consumers (vehicles owners).
  - (iii) Method of preventing CoP violation in future.
- (c) to (e) Report of the Committee is awaited.

#### Irregularities in PMGSY

3104. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Government for irregularities/corruption in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

guidelines stipulate that the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments. In order to bring the execution of PMGSY works to the desired quality standard, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. Under the first tier the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory test on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level

through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Details of complaints received during the last 3 years and the current financial year upto July, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Status of complaints received during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
1.	Siddharth-nagar	Shri Jagdambika Pal, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Hardoi	Issue raised during the discussions in the meeting of the Standing Committee of Parliament dated March 29th, March, 2010.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Hardoi	Ms. Usha Verma, Hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
4.	Farrukhabad	Shri Jaikant Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Corporate Affairs.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
5.	Farrukhabad	Shri Hariveer Singh, Bhagwanpur Village, Farrukhabad.	Corruption charges against Shri Anil Kumar Saxena, Executive Engineer, Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh.	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
6.	Etawa	Shri Jaikant Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Corporate	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of

Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
		Affairs.		PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
7.	Sultanpur	Shri Vijayvir Singh, Sultanpur	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
8.	Basti	A note from PS to Hon'ble State Minister of RD.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
9.	Lalitpur	A note from PS to Hon'ble State Minister of RD.	Irregularities in tendering process.	The complaint forwarded to the State Government of UP for necessary action through a letter from DG, NRRDA to Principal Secretary (RD), UP.
10.	Lalitpur	1) Brij Bhushan Katore, former General Secretary, district Congress Committee, Lalitpur. (2) Shri Rajiv & Company, Lalitpur (3) Shri Rajiv Kumar Khadiaya Contractor, Chaubyna Mauhalla, Lalitpur	Irregularities in tendering process.	NQM deputed. No Irregularities found.
11.	Baghpat	Shri Ajit Singh, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
12.	Hatras	Shri Yashpal Singh Chouhan, Hon'ble MLA, Sikandrarau.	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.
13.	Mahoba	Hon'ble Minister of State for RD, Government of India	Poor quality of road work	The complaint forwarded to CEO UPRRDA and Chief Engineer, RES, UP for necessary enquiry and factual report.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
14.	Shajahanpur	Shri Mithilesh Kumar, Hon'ble M.P.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
15.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
16.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
17.	Kanpur Dehat	Shri V.K. Saxena, Kapur Dehat.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
18.	Gorakpur	Shri Yogi Aditya Nath, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
19.	Barabanki	Shri P.L. Punia, Hon'ble MP of Barabanki, UP.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
20.	Chitrakoot	Shri R.K. Singh Patel, Member of Parliament, Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
21.	Banda	Shri Vivek Kumar Singh, MLA and Ex-Minister, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	As per observations of NQM the road work mentioned in the complaint letter is not related to PMGSY Scheme.
22.	Lucknow	E-mail from Bhartiye Marte Dam Tak, Rajeev	Irregularities in tendering process	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for



Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
		Thakur.	and 2nd tier monitoring.	appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
23.	Raibareli	Shri Rajaram Tyagi, Utar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
24.	Sonbhadra (Robertsganj)	Shri Pakauri Lal, Hon'ble Member of Parliament.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
25.	G.B. Nagar	Smt. Usha Singh, Chairman, Nagar Panchayat, Rabupura, GB Nagar.	Poor quality of road work	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

Status of Companies Received During 2011-12

1.	Kanpur Dehat	Shri Sanjay Dixit, Member, Central Employment Gurantee Council, MoRD	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Pratapgarh	Shri Vikas Chander, Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Paryavaran Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Faizabad	Shri Ram Nath Yadav, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Kishan Sabha, district Faizabad	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
4.	Basti	Shri Narvadeshwar Shukla, Chairman, Uttar Pradsh Congress Committee, Lucknow.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
5.	Saharanpur	Shri Dusyant Kumar, Advocate, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work and embezzlement of funds	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
6.	Balia	Shri Ramashanker Rajbhar alias Vidhyarathi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
Status of complaints received during 2012-13				
1.	Lakhimpur	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Shajahanpur	Shri Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble Minister of State for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	Devaria	Shri Akhilesh Pratap Singh, MLA, Devaria, UP	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
4.	Shravasti	Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Hon'ble MP.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
5.	Balrampur	Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Hon'ble MP.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
6.	Fatehpur	Shri P.L Punia, Hon'ble MP (LS)	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint	Action Taken
7.	Banda	Shri Daljit Singh, MLA, Banda district, Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
8.	Gorakhpur	Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble MP	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
9.	Sultanpur	Shri Suresh Pratap Singh and Shri Munna Singh Trisundi, Sultanpur.	Misappropriation of funds and poor quality of road work.	A Team of NQMs deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to the State Government by the Ministry of Rural Development for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
10.	Lalitpur	Shri Pradeep Jain Aditya, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, Government of India.	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
Status of complaints received during 2013-14 (Upto July)				
1.	Mathura and Bulandshahar	Shri Kuldeep Aggarwal and Dr. Ashok Aggarwal, Mathura.	Irregularities in tendering process.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
2.	Balia	Shri Pratul Kumar Ojha, Member Youva Congress Salempur Parliamentary Constituency, Gram and Post Bansdhih, district Balia	Poor quality of road work.	NQM deputed. Irregularities found. Report sent to State Government for appropriate action as execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government.
3.	SR Nagar	Shri Gorakhnath Panday, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha), Uttar Pradesh.	Poor quality of road work.	Under enquiry.
4.	Pilibhit	Shri Dalijeet Singh, Ullani, Post Office-Sunpahar, Majhola, District Udham Singh Nagar.	Poor quality of road work.	Under enquiry

[Translation]

### Proposal for Rural Haats

3105. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of proposals received for setting up of Gramin Haats especially in Bihar; and

(b) The number of proposals cleared out of the above along with the proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced a scheme for setting up of Village Haat (Grameen Haats) under SGSY during 2009 that would help rural artisans to promote marketing of their products. Under the scheme, the Government provides assistance to the States upto 15 lakhs for creation of Village Haats at the rate of 3 per district. The amount will be shared between the Central and State government in the ratio of 75:25 (for NE States, in the ratio of 90:10). So far funds have been released (including administrative approval) as first instalment for construction of 1647 Village Haats in 549 districts of 29 States/UTs since inception. Second instalment has been released for construction of 714 village haats in 238 districts.

As far as the State of Bihar is concerned, first instalment of Central Share for setting up of three village haats each has been released to DRDA of 37 districts. So far, second instalment of Central Share has been released in respect of 87 Village Haats in 14 districts of Bihar. No proposal for second instalment has been received from 8 districts. In respect of balance 15 DRDA, the information received from the Government of Bihar is incomplete.

[English]

### Land Area Under Irrigation

3106. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cultivated land area that is covered by irrigation in different areas of Punjab;

(b) the addition to areas covered by irrigation during the Eleventh Plan and the area proposed in the 12th Plan for the State; and

(c) the cost per acre of providing irrigation during the last two Five year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the information available on the website of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India, the percentage of cultivated land area that is covered by the Irrigation in different areas of Punjab is about 97.03%. The district wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) of the State of Punjab Volume-I Chapter-3 'Irrigation & Flood Control', during the 11th Plan, about 157 thousand hectares has been brought under irrigation and that the Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages creation of irrigation potential of about 300 thousand hectares as also the restoration of an irrigation potential of about 660 thousand hectares.

(c) Cost per hectare/acre of providing irrigation facilities varies from project to project depending upon several factors including topography, location of Command area etc.

### Statement

#### Detail of District Wise Net-Irrigated Area, Cultivated Area and % of NIA to Cultivated Area in Punjab

District Name	Net Irrigated Area	Cultivated Land	% of Net Irrg Area to Cultivated land
	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1. Amritsar	217053	221215	98.12
2. Barnala	124346	124346	100.00
3. Bhatinda	295170	296483	99.56
4. Faridkot	125800	127499	98.67
5. Fatehgarh	101904	101904	100.00
6. Ferozpur	470288	473496	99.32
7. Gurdaspur	248049	287004	86.43
8. Hoshiarpur	185404	200139	92.64

1	2	3	4
9. Jalandhar	236421	236421	100.00
10. Kapurthala	133641	133651	99.99
11. Ludhiana	300665	300665	100.00
12. Mansha	187563	196484	95.46
13. Moga	197511	197511	100.00
14. Mohali	69006	81516	84.65
15. Muktsar	224899	239803	93.78
16. Nawanshehar	88400	98281	89.95
17. Patiala	262901	266932	98.49
18. Rupnagar (Ropar)	70356	80443	87.46
19. Sangrur	312628	312628	100.00
20. Tarb Taran	218013	218013	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4070018</b>	<b>4194434</b>	<b>97.03</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India

[Translation]

#### Assistance for Irrigation

3107. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Union Government for projects of those States where irrigation development is less than the national average;

(b) the State/UT-wise names of those projects; and

(c) the assistance provided to those projects during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the ongoing projects on the request of State Governments satisfying AIBP Guidelines on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. The details of Central Assistance provided under AIBP to the Major/Medium/ Irrigation Projects including current financial year for the States where irrigation development is less than the national average is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

The details of Central Assistance provided under AIBP to the Surface Minor Irrigation Projects during current financial year for the States where irrigation development is less than the national average is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

#### Statement - I

Central Assistance Released Under AIBP During 1996-97 to 2012-13 (upto 31.3.2014)

Sl. No.	State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
	Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects	
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Sriram Sagar(Stage-I)	327.170
2.	Cheyzeru(Annamaya)	25.330
3.	Jurala	245.189
4.	Somasilla	164.525
5.	Nagarjunsagar	77.140
6.	Madduvalasa	66.800
7.	Gundalavagu	4.005
8.	Maddigedda	3.792
9.	Kanupur Canal	1.920
10.	Yerrakalva	28.463
11.	Vamsedhera Ph.I	37.116
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	382.400
13.	Sriramsagar Project - II	139.467
14.	Tadipudi LIS	48.220
15.	Pushkara LIS	47.085
16.	Ralivagu	6.710
17.	Gollavagu	60.470
18.	Mathadivagu	37.020
19.	Peddavagu	106.025
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir	99.353

1	2	3	1	2	3
21.	Valligallu Reservoir	62.336	48.	Mukteshwar	10.863
22.	Ali Sagar LIS	16.370	49.	Harnav-II	0.065
23.	J.Chokkarao LIS	1139.261	50.	Umaria	0.135
24.	A.R.Guthpa LIS	17.500	51.	Damanganga	9.470
25.	Nilwai (PMP)	18.400	52.	Karjan	7.600
26.	Khomaram Bhima	145.540	53.	Sukhi	5.650
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	99.731	54.	Deo	0.500
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	33.006	55.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal	3.110
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	11.862	56.	Aji-	14.706
30.	Palemvagu	9.536	57.	Ozat-II	13.600
31.	Musurimilli Project	85.742	58.	Brahamini-II	4.000
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	1165.671	59.	Bhadar- II	8.568
33.	Indra Sagar Polavaram Assam	562.469		Himachal Pradesh	
34.	Pahumara	9.290	60.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	203.855
35.	Hawaipur LIS	4.965	61.	Sidhata	62.580
36.	Rupahi LIS	0.655	62.	Changer Lift	57.238
37.	Dhansiri	145.597	63.	Balh Valley (Left Bank) Jharkhand	55.221
38.	Champamati	66.237	64.	Gumani	31.402
39.	Borolia	29.802	65.	Torai	2.500
40.	Kolonga	0.500	66.	Latratu	2.130
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS	4.224	67.	Kansjore	11.040
42.	Bordikarai	7.013	68.	Sonua	19.246
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project	36.363	69.	Surangi	13.284
44.	Integ. Irri Scheme Kollong Basin Gujarat	12.982	70.	Tapkara Res. Scheme	0.515
45.	Sardar Sarovar	7022.713	71.	Upper Sankh	26.350
46.	Jhuj	4.740	72.	Panchkhero	8.242
47.	Sipu	6.455	73.	Subernarekha Multipurpose project Karnataka	851.261
			74.	UKP Stage-I	853.853
			75.	Malprabha	457.835

1	2	3	1	2	3
76.	Hirehalla	64.240		Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km)PH-II	114.470
77.	Ghatprabha	447.283		Bargi Diversion Ph.III	55.994
78.	Karanja	189.030		Bargi Diversion Ph.IV	7.369
79.	UKP Stage-II	1517.310	103.	Pench Diversion Project Ph.I	16.378
80.	Gandorinala	115.761		Omkareshwar Project Ph.II	111.853
	UKP St. I Phase III	526.810		Omkareshwar Canal Ph.III	129.876
81.	Maskinala	3.220		Indira Sagar Canal Ph.III	208.165
82.	Votehole Medium Project	0.290		Indira Sagar Canal Ph.IV	89.477
83.	Varahi Project	80.125		Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I & II)	195.339
84.	Dudhganga Interstate project	7.507	104.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project	382.020
85.	Mod. Of Bhadra	196.466	105.	Lower Goi	215.107
86.	Hippargi Project	734.960	106.	Upper Beda	88.348
87.	Resto & Renov of Bheemasamudra Tank	3.483	107.	Jobat Irrigation Project	16.660
88.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	156.600	108.	Singhpur Irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh	15.750
89.	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP Madhya Pradesh	57.243	108.	Sagar(Sagad) Irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh	17.055
90.	Indira Sagar	804.714		2nd installment of sagar	6.696
91.	Bansagar (Unit-I)	364.984	109.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI project of Madhya Pradesh	15.620
-	Bansagar (Unit-II)	450.285		2nd installment of Sanjay sagar (Bah)	7.794
92.	Upper Weinganga	50.106		Manipur	
-	Rajghat Dam	42.203	110.	Khuga	193.985
93.	Sindh Phase-II	513.636	111.	Thoubal	732.839
94.	Sindh Phase-I	14.876	112.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	215.592
95.	Mahi	340.621			0.000
96.	Bariarpur	108.836		Meghalaya	
97.	Urmil	2.391	113.	Rongai Valley	4.000
98.	Banjar	1.400		Odisha	
99.	Bawanthadi	94.929	114.	Upper Indravati	518.122
100.	Mahan	139.131	115.	Subernrekha Multipurpose	1310.051
101.	Omkareshwar	164.283			
102.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km	140.645			

1	2	3
116.	Rengali	261.564
117.	Anandpur Barrage	21.850
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage	76.072
118.	Upper Kolab	56.512
119.	Titlagarh	49.707
120.	Lower Indra	947.349
121.	Lower Suktel	232.388
122.	Potteru	25.430
123.	Naraj Barrage	35.805
124.	Telengiri Irr. Project	145.328
125.	Ret Irr. Project	94.318
126.	Kanupur	612.751
127.	Chheligada Dam	13.128
128.	Improvement of Sasan Canal	26.009
129.	Salandi Left Main Canal	6.190
130.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project	8.650
131.	Rukura (XI) 2009-10 -New Tripura	54.737
132.	Gumti	40.647
133.	Manu	52.103
134.	Khowai	33.539

**Statement – II***State-Wise Details of MI Schemes Included and Grant Released under AIBP*

Sl.No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Total CLA /grant released (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2052	355.5064
2.	Assam	1376	2274.2648

1	2	3	4
3.	Manipur	843	249.0895
4.	Meghalaya	263	315.15540
5.	Mizoram	317	258.1791
6.	Nagaland	1524	412.0246
7.	Sikkim	658	64.1681
8.	Tripura	1221	236.5470
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	271.2455
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	749	1036.3025
11.	Odisha (KBK)	78	153.5835
12.	Uttarakhand	2519	1560.8021
13.	Andhra Pradesh	100	400.410
14.	Chhattisgarh	274	690.0587
15.	Madhya Pradesh	365	1261.454
16.	Maharashtra	186	934.5087
17.	Bihar	221	96.0027
18.	West Bengal	57	20.676
19.	Rajasthan	7	14.170
20.	Karnataka	493	303.9128
21.	Jharkhand	456	509.3278

*[English]***Funds to West Bengal under RGGVY**

3108. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have been released to West Bengal under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the households including the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households electrified in the Howrah region of West Bengal under RGGVY till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), during 12th Five Year Plan i.e. during 2012-13



and 2013-14, subsidy amount of Rs.7.68 crore has been released by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, to Powergrid (PGCIL), the Implementing Agency, against West Midnapur supplementary project of West Bengal sanctioned under 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) Under RGGVY, the project of district Howrah, West Bengal was sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan, covering release of free electricity connections to 55,396 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. As on 31.07.2013, free electricity connections to 55,297 BPL households have been released under the scheme.

#### **AAI Revenue**

3109. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is due to Airport Authority of India (AAI) from various advertising agencies and if so, the details thereof, agency-wise;

(b) the steps taken by AAI to recover such dues during each of the last three years and the details of the amount out of these dues recovered by the AAI during the said period;

(c) the action taken by the AAI against the defaulter advertising agencies during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely collection of dues from various advertising agencies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Trains from Ballia**

3110. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are actively considering to connect Ballia via Ghazipur to Mughalsarai by rail link;

(b) if so, whether the Railways would connect Ghazipur to Mughalsarai by rail bridge on Ganga river;

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

(d) whether the Railways have taken or propose to take any steps in regarding introduction of a new Shatabdi Express train between Delhi-Muradabad-Bareilly-Shahjahanpur-Lucknow;

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

(f) the reasons for delay in commencing trains on Lucknow-Hardoi LC and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Due to constraint of resources and limited budgetary support, no such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to run Shatabdi Express between Delhi and Lucknow via Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur due to operational and resource constraints.

(f) Hordoi-Lucknow MEMU is a daily service announced in Railway Budget 2013-14. Train services announced in Railway Budget are generally introduced during the course of financial year.

#### **Hydro Power Projects in NER**

3111. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the under construction Hydro Power projects in the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country along with the expected time-frame for their commissioning; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for early completion and commissioning of such Projects including the Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There are 14 Hydro Electric Power Projects (above 25 MW) under construction in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project / Capacity / Executing Agency	State	Likely commissioning Central Sector	1	2	3	4
1.	Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project (HEP) 8x250=2000 MW NHPC	Arunachal Pradesh / Assam	2016-18	5.	Bhasmey 3x17= 51 MW Gati Infrastructure Bhasmey Power Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	2015-16
2.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	6.	Tashiding 2x48.5 = 97 MW Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	2017-18
3.	Pare 2x55=110 MW NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	7.	Dikchu 3x32=96MW Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	2017-18
4.	Tuirial 2x30=60 MW NEEPCO	Mizoram	2016-17	8.	Rangit-II 2x33=66 MW Sikkim Hydro Power Venture Limited	Sikkim	2017-18
State Sector				9.	Rongnichu 2x48= 96 MW (Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	Sikkim	2017-18
1.	New Umtru 2x20=40MW Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited (MeECL)	Meghalaya	2014-15	Total: 5132 MW			
Private Sector				(b) Steps being taken by the Government for timely completion and commissioning of projects include, inter-alia, monitoring of the projects by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), review with the developers to resolve outstanding issues; independent follow up and monitoring of progress by the Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) etc.			
1.	Teesta-III 6x200=1200 MW Teesta Urja Ltd.	Sikkim	2014-15	Work on the Subansiri Lower HE Project (8x250 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh/Assam, was stopped since December, 2011 due to the agitation launched by Anti-Dam activists. A Dam Design Review Panel (DDRP) was constituted by the Ministry in December, 2012 which has submitted its report in June, 2013. The report has been accepted and NHPC has been directed to take the project forward.			
2.	Teesta-VI 4x125= 500 MW LANCO	Sikkim	2015-16				
3.	Rangit-IV 3x40= 120 MW Jal Power Corp. Ltd.	Sikkim	2014-15				
4.	Jorsthong Loop 2x48 = 96 MW DANS Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Sikkim	2014-15				

**Water Dispute Tribunals**

3112. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1628 dated 07 March,

2013 regarding National Water Disputes Tribunal and to state:

(a) the present status of various water disputes tribunals;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on setting up of a standing tribunal in place of the existing tribunals to resolve the water disputes among the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 8 no. of Inter-State River Water Disputes tribunal set up under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their present status are as follows:

Sl. No	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) is also subjudice.
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	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 subjudice. Further report under Section 5(3) is also subjudice.

1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -II	Karnataka, Pradesh and Maharashtra	Andhra	April, 2004	Report under section 5(2) given on 30.12. 2010. Further report under Section 5(3) is subjudice.
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha		February, 2010	Report under section 5(2) is subjudice.
8.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Maharashtra	Karnataka and	November, 2010	Report and Decision under section 5(2) is subjudice.

(b) and (c) The proposal to set up a standing tribunal in place of the existing tribunals to resolve the water disputes among the States is at a conceptual stage.

#### Radars at Airports

3113. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radars have been installed at Delhi and Mumbai airports by any US based company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airport Authority of India has noticed that critical components of radars installed at both the airports are breaking down repeatedly despite repairs by the manufacturer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Radars at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai have been supplied and installed by M/s Raytheon, a USA-based company, in the year 1995.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Proposals Under RGGVY

3114. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Government for approval under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals to which approvals have been accorded by the Government and those still pending, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the rural areas of all the States are likely be fully electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), a total of 170 proposals were received during last three years and the current year. Out of these, 82 proposals were found eligible and have been sanctioned. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The electrification of the remaining villages/ habitations having population more than 100 is to be taken up for consideration as per projects submitted by States based on the approved guidelines for 12th Plan RGGVY.

**Statement**

*State-Wise Projects Received and Approved During Last 3 Years & Current Year*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total			
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Returned	Balance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	20	11	0	0	0	0	20	11	9	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
11.	Karnataka	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
12.	Kerala	0	0	7	7	1	0	0	0	8	7	1	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	20	20	0	0	4	4	24	24	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

18. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0
22. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Tamil Nadu	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
24. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Uttar Pradesh	69	0	0	22	0	0	1	6	70	28	42	0
26. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. West Bengal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	99	0	62	72	4	0	5	10	170	82	88	0

*[English]***Publication of Classified Documents**

3115. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4433 dated 30 August, 2011 regarding Publication of Classified Documents and to state:

(a) whether the desired information has been collected;

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

(c) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) The Question No. 4433 sought information whether the publication of 'classified documents' of the Government of India in a book is punishable under the Official Secrets Act, Newspaper (Incite to Offences) Act, 1908 and the Press (Objectionable Material) Act, 1857. The information in this regard has been received from M/o Law & Justice and M/o Home Affairs. M/o Law & Justice has informed that 'The Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908' has been repealed. Regarding 'Press (Objectionable Material) Act, 1857' it has been informed that no such act was enacted during that year, however one act, namely "The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act' was enacted in the year 1951 which was later repealed in the year 1957.

M/o Home Affairs has informed that the publication of classified documents would be an offence if it falls under the purview of section 5 of the Official Secrets Act. Other provisions of the Act may be invoked, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. In case of violation of the provisions of the Act, necessary action as per the law and rules is taken. M/o Home Affairs processes the cases for authorization for filing complaints in the Courts of competent jurisdiction on receipt of specific reports/requests from concerned agencies/State Governments.

Regarding action taken against Har Anand Publications Pvt. Ltd. for the publication of 'secret' correspondence of two departments of the Government in one of its books, M/o Home Affairs has stated that the matter is under consideration and their comments would be sent in due course.

*[Translation]***Pending Projects in Nepal**

3116. YOGI ADITYANATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dialogue has been held with Nepal for finding a permanent solution to the problem of flood in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects pending in Nepal, the completion of which is likely to be helpful in resolving the problem of flood in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of said projects; and

(e) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India is in constant dialogue with the Government of Nepal for which a three tier mechanism consisting of Joint Ministerial level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) headed by Ministers of Water Resources of India and Nepal, Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) at the level of Secretaries of Water Resources of India and Department of Energy of Nepal and Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC) to discuss issues related to development of water resources including flood management on the rivers common to India and Nepal exists.

(c) to (e) The following six projects have been conceived:

- i. Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sarda.
- ii. Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme on river Kosi.
- iii. Karnali (Chissapani) Multipurpose Project
- iv. Naumure Multipurpose Project on river Rapti.
- v. Kamla Dam Multipurpose Project on river Kamla.
- vi. Bagmati Multipurpose Project on river Bagmati.

These are expected to provide benefits to the people of India and Nepal, in the form of hydro-power, irrigation and flood moderation.

These projects are under various stages of investigation & planning and dialogue between the two countries for working out modalities. The reasons for delay includes political situation in Nepal, local resistance to investigation works to be carried out in the territory of Nepal etc.

### **Real Time Weather Forecast**

3117. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide real time weather information with the help of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the benefit of pilgrims going to Chardham, Amarnath, Vaishno Devi, Mansarovar, Kumbh Mela in the wake of the tragedy in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places and the time period for which this weather information, if likely, to be made available; and

(d) the policy formulated/proposed to be formulated by the IMD to provide weather information for the Kumbh fair which is scheduled to be held in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Earth System Science Organization (ESSO)-IMD, in coordination with State Governments, is already generating forecasts for major pilgrimages such as Amarnath Yatra, Manasarovar Yatra, Chardham Yatra, Hemkund Sahib, Kumbhmela, etc. and also various mountaineering expeditions launched by Armed Forces for Mount Everest and several other Himalayan mountain ranges for the last few years. However, notwithstanding with the recent heavy rainfall events and floods over Uttarakhand, continuous efforts are on to generate value added forecast products at different spatial scales (State, District, City etc.) and temporal scales (from few hours to 5 days) for all the regions of the country. The tourist city forecasts and their updates in particular are made available through designated state government level functionaries, electronic & print media and for general public on ESSO - IMD's national as well as regional office websites.

(d) Starting from 9th January, 2013, ESSO - IMD had successfully rendered weather forecast service valid for next 7-days on daily basis in connection with Maha Kumbh Mela-2013 held at Allahabad (Sangam) during January 14, 2013 - March 10, 2013. A new android application called "Indian -Weather" for smart phones and TABS, that is freely downloadable through google play available on the home screen of android based smart phones and tabs, is launched from 15th January 2013. With this service, ESSO-IMD's forecasts for major cities of the country for next 4 days along with updated current weather observations were made available to the millions of mobile users across the country in the initial phase.

Government of India has operationalised its location specific nowcasting weather service across the country including the web based inputs. Under this service activity, that covers 117 urban centres currently on experimental basis, nowcast of severe weather (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) in 3-6h range is issued. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through all available observing systems (Automatic Weather Stations-AWSs; Automatic Rain Gauges-ARGs; Doppler Weather Radars-DWRs; Automatic Weather Observing Systems-AWOS; satellite derived wind vectors, temperature, moisture fields etc.) are assimilated to generate predictions (prepared both in text as well as in graphical form) on 3h time range for next 72-hours. Web GIS rendering of the nowcast products is implemented for enhanced spatial representation of the severe weather intensities associated with warnings.

Apart from the above, ESSO - IMD makes use of all available systems to render 7-day special outlook (updated daily) and 3h-interval forecasts for next 3-days (updated daily) valid for Nasik in association with the Kumbh-2015 starting from 14th July, 2015.

[English]

### **Airhostesses on Leave**

3118. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether many Air India Airhostesses who had taken a two year leave have failed to return to work although their leave got over a long time back, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action against these Airhostesses;

(c) if so, whether the recent medical tests conducted has also found that 40 percent of the cabin crew found to be medically unfit;

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Air India in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to smooth running of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) 115 Cabin Crew had taken two years leave under Leave Without Pay Scheme 2009. Out of these, 69 Cabin Crew have returned to work after two years leave and the remaining 46 have not joined.

(b) The 46 Cabin Crew who did not return to work after two years leave have not been allowed to extend their leave and necessary action is being taken against them by the Management of Air India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Air India for smooth running:

- (i) With a view to harmonize the wage, salary, work practices, etc. of all categories of employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, the Government had constituted a Committee of external experts under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) D.M.Dharmadhikari. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government and Air India has formed subcommittees for its implementation.
- (ii) Route rationalization of erstwhile AI & IA routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operation
- (iii) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes.

(iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.

(v) Closure of overseas office offices at certain locations.

(vi) Up-gradation of Frequent Flyer Programme (FFP) and Introduction of several marketing initiatives including Companion Free Scheme, Apex fare, GOI packages, Preferred Agents Partnership, Promotional of web bookings and other promotional schemes like At Holidays, Get Upfront scheme etc.

#### **Progress on New Line Projects**

3119. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new line projects on Thalassery-Mysore, Kalyan-Nagar, Malegaon-Satana-Sakri-Chinchpara, Nasik-Sinner, Bengaluru-Kanakpura-Chamrajnagar, Mangalore port-Chennai sections;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, section-wise;

(c) the present status of survey for third line from Shornur to Mangalore; and

(d) the broad time-frame set for completion of all the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Work on Thalassery-Mysore, Kalyan-Nagar, Malegaon-Satana-Sakri-Chinchpara and Nasik-Sinner new lines is not sanctioned and broad gauge line already exists for Mangalore port-Chennai section. Work on Bengaluru-Kanakpura-Chamrajnagar is already sanctioned as a part of Bengaluru-Satyamangalam new line project where final location survey has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 0.35 crore has been incurred on this project upto March, 2013 and an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided during 2013-14.

(c) Survey for Shoranur-Mangalore 3rd line has been taken up.

(d) No target date for completion is fixed.

[Translation]

### Polluted Water

3120. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about four crore people are affected due to supply of polluted water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of settlements wherein the affected people are living, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has allocated Rupees 400 crore for the schemes related to setting up of water purification plants;

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

(f) the capacity of water treatment plants in the country upto March 2013?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has intimated that as per the information entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, out of a total of about 16,90,870 rural habitations in the country, there are about 84,294 habitations which are quality affected i.e. affected by some form of chemical or bacteriological contamination in their drinking water sources. The rural population affected due to contaminated water in these habitations is about 4.64 crores. The State/UT wise details of the quality affected habitations and the population covered is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Water Supply schemes inter alia include setting up of water purification plants. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation implements the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of State Governments to provide adequate safe drinking water

to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. Upto 67% of the allocations made to States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations. 5% of NRDWP allocation is earmarked for allocation to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/ programmes such as Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

Provision of water supply being the responsibility of the State Governments, the capacity of water treatment plants is not maintained by the Ministry of Water Resources.

### Statement

#### Quality Affected Habitations and Population

Sl. No.	State	Quality Affected	
		No of Habitation	Population in Crore
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3549	0.51
2.	Bihar	10587	0.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	5588	0.13
4.	Goa	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	207	0.04
6.	Haryana	11	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	76	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3207	0.30
11.	Kerala	893	0.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1951	0.08
13.	Maharashtra	1294	0.28
14.	Odisha	9000	0.26
15.	Punjab	239	0.03
16.	Rajasthan	25504	1.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	486	0.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	786	0.07
19.	Uttarakhand	39	0.01
20.	West Bengal	2707	0.44
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	0.00
22.	Assam	12879	0.44
23.	Manipur	0	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	90	0.00
25.	Mizoram	0	0.00
26.	Nagaland	73	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	5003	0.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	9	0.00
Total		84292	4.64

**Tariff in DGCA**

3121. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tariff analysis unit has been set up for monitoring tariff in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the monitoring undertaken by this unit during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether this unit carries out monitoring in the absence of any record regarding the airline tickets sale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reformatory steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Tariff Analysis Unit have been set up in the year 2010 in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure the transparency as per the regulatory provision of Sub Rule 2 of Rule 135, Aircraft Rule, 1937. The Unit has been monitoring the airfares regularly on random basis to ensure that the fares offered by the airlines on their respective websites are in line with the tariff published by them. The analysis of the tariff pattern shows that the fare remain well within the fare band as displayed by the airlines on their respective website.

**Courier Service of Air India**

3122. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national carrier Air India plans to expand its business by starting its courier services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Air India has some other expansion plans in the pipeline which will help the airline to cut its losses and reduce dependence on the centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Air India to utilize its resources/infrastructure and the surplus manpower including engineers in a better way which would be an additional source of revenue to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Air India has ordered for fleet of 27 B-787 aircraft, out of which 7 B-787 aircraft have been delivered till now. The delivery schedule of the balance B-787 aircraft is given below:

Year	No. of Aircraft
2013	07
2014	05
2015	06
2016	02
Total	20

Air India has introduced B787 aircraft for London, Frankfurt, Paris and Birmingham. Air India is going to commence flight operations by B787 for Australia w.e.f. 29th August, 2013 and is also planning flights to Rome, Milan and Moscow in the near future.

B787 aircraft is around 15% more fuel efficient and has lower maintenance cost than other similar category aircraft available in the market.

(e) Under the TAP/FRP, Air India has also taken several measures to improve the financial condition of Air India, which are as under.

- \* Fuel efficiency and gap analysis conducted with the help of IATA and recommendations are being resulting savings fuel. Critical analysis of fuel consumption on all flights by setting up a Fuel Council and Fuel manager.
- \* Route rationalization and elimination of route network involving parallel operations.
- \* Phasing out of old fleet thereby reducing the maintenance cost.
- \* Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.

- \* Closure of overseas off-line offices at certain locations.
- \* Leveraging the assets of the Company to increase MRO revenue and revenue from Company's real estate properties.
- \* Operationalisation of subsidiary companies, i.e. Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) to tap third party business potential, i.e. MRO facilities and Ground Handling business.
- \* Monetizing its assets to increase its revenue from ancillary business.

#### Radon in Groundwater

3123. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any tests to check the high concentration of radioactive gas Radon in groundwater;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has conducted tests to check the presence of radioactive gas Radon in groundwater only in parts of Karnataka State. A total of 80 samples were collected from different districts viz. Bangalore city (30), Mysore (4), Chamrajnagar (7) and Tumkur (39). High radon content exceeding 11.1 Becquerel per litre as per maximum permissible limit of US Environmental Protection Agency (1991), was observed in all the samples from Bangalore city, while 36 samples in Tumkur district and one sample from Chamrajnagar district recorded high radon content. Radon content in all the samples collected from Mysore city was found to be within permissible limit. No such tests have been carried out by CGWB in any other State of the Country.

(c) Radon contamination, geogenic in nature, above permissible limit is generally present in freshly pumped water. However, radon gas (with a half life of 3.8 days only) escapes to the atmosphere on exposure. Radon concentration changes significantly on abstraction, aeration,

storage and boiling. CGWB had conducted a National Workshop on "Radon contamination in groundwater and application of isotopes in groundwater studies" during March, 2010 at Bangalore with a view to creating awareness on health hazards due to Radon and other radioactive isotopes in groundwater. A report entitled "Radon in bore wells of Tumkur district" was published in August, 2012 by CGWB.

### **Proposals for S&T**

3124. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including the Government of Gujarat have sent proposals to the Union Government regarding development of Science and Technology (S&T) during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the proposals approved/rejected by the Union Government during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the said proposals lying pending and the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology does not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also do not have any provision for making state-wise allocations. The Ministry in coordination with State Governments, including the State of Gujarat, implements some Central Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Award scheme, State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) Programme and seek proposals from them. Details on INSPIRE Award, SSTP and PFC programmes for the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 are given below:

(i) Under INSPIRE Award scheme of Department of Science and Technology (DST), two students are selected from every middle & high school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year

Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs.5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/Model. Merit based selection of students is done by the State Government machinery involving Headmaster/Headmistress/Principal of the schools. Award amount is directly sent to the selected children in the form of an INSPIRE Award Warrant issued by Bank. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5% to 10% entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). Implementation of the scheme is done by the State/UT Governments. All the 28 states and 7 UTs are participating in the scheme. Entire cost for conduct of competitions at various levels is borne by the Central Government. Money is released to State Nodal Officers in-charge of INSPIRE for organizing competitions at District and State Levels.

(ii) Under State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST annual core grant support is provided to State Science & Technology Councils in various states including the State of Gujarat. Core support is provided to State S&T Councils with the objective of facilitating these councils in planning, monitoring and implementing S&T activities in the States. This core grant assistance partially covers support for Scientific, Technical & Administrative manpower, travel, office expenses and modern office equipment etc.

(iii) Under Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) programme of DST, 24 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are supported in various states including the State of Gujarat for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at state level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells

in Universities (IPCU) of their respective states. As of now 71 IPCU's have been created in different universities of the states.

Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants provided under the above programmes during the last three

years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. The programme-wise, year-wise grants provided during this period to all the states including state of Gujarat are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Programme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Inspire Award*	15125.05 (250009)	15095.07 (242661)	12149.39 (219049)	42369.51 (711719)
SSTP	1317.64	1480.14	1683.50	4481.28
PFC	78.00	51.62	89.17	218.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>16520.69</b>	<b>16626.83</b>	<b>13922.06</b>	<b>47069.58</b>

\* figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to all States.

In addition, the Ministry of Science and Technology under the Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) has taken steps to setup an Innovation Complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in the 12th Plan for catalyzing innovation ecosystem in the region, incubating platform technologies in the identified areas, incubating spin-offs and nurturing Micro, small and medium sector enterprises in the

designated fields through innovative inputs etc. Funds will be allocated as per the provisions made for CSIR in the 12th Plan.

(c) No proposal was rejected by the Union Government under all the above three schemes during the said period.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State-wise Details of the Assistance to State Governments on "Proposals for S&T" During the Last Three Years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Number of Awards and amount covered under the INSPIRE awards and District/State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (DLEPCs)				State Science & Technology Programme (SSTP) -Core Support provided to various State Councils				Patent Information Cell Programme Grant provided to Patent Information Centre and Intellectual Property Cell in Universities			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2053.06 (29282)	844.65 (16893)	909.79 (15871)	3807.50 (62046)	51.00	58.00	62.74	171.74	7.37	-	-	737
Arunachal Pradesh	2.35 (47)	26.15 (303)	4.96 (88)	33.46 (438)	53.00	73.50	90.75	217.25	7.37	-	5.00	12.37
Assam	80.51 (1093)	102.74 (2045)	159.14 (2419)	342.39 (5557)	53.00	59.00	97.00	209.00	4.67	4.67	14.17	23.51
Bihar	421.95 (8439)	219.65 (4393)	429.87 (8456)	1071.47(2128)	18.68	36.26	31.07	86.01	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1019.95 (20399)	1195.24 (14942)	396.78 (6388)	2611.97 (41729)	55.45	62.03	74.32	191.80	-	-	-	-
Goa	3.55 (71)	15.01 (277)	6.60 (43)	25.16 (391)	61.50	52.31	68.70	182.51	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	270.25 (5405)	1086.14 (21670)	1159.91 (23138)	2516.30 (50213)	53.00	66.09	56.00	175.9	4.50	4.66	4.87	14.03
Haryana	490.80 (9816)	397.07 (2748)	282.05 (5614)	1169.92 (18178)	19.04	23.00	27.74	69.78	5.23	-	4.50	9.73
Himachal Pradesh	57.10 (1142)	404.31 (7143)	170.28 (526)	631.69 (8811)	65.00	73.00	84.65	222.65	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	324.04 (4994)	221.13 (3712)	184.15 (3486)	72932 (12192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	438.24 (6728)	330.74 (6584)	768.98 (13312)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1931.98 (27084)	1972.88 (39412)	1392.65 (24293)	5297.51 (90789)	72.50	79.50	87.00	239.00	-	2.89	6.75	9.64
Kerala	113.04 (877)	164.78 (3286)	231.31 (4601)	509.13 (8764)	61.00	69.00	76.00	206.00	4.62	4.39	3.78	12.79
Madhya Pradesh	1345.00 (26900)	1552.75 (21201)	74437 (11308)	3642.12 (59409)	81.00	93.00	105.38	279.38	6.74	-	-	6.74
Maharashtra	3463.52 (48834)	841.94(13906)	1417.11 (28282)	5722.57 (91022)	14.00	14.00	14.00	42.00	-	-	-	-

Manipur	16.45 (329)	44.65 (521)	8.12(148)	69.22 (998)	59.30	74.00	83.57	216.87	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	23.55 (471)	71.93 (1334)	32.39 (321)	127.87 (2126)	11.25	14.50	18.08	43.83	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	115.23 (1589)	41.46 (818)	50.33 (802)	207.02 (3209)	34.00	41.00	52.00	127.00	-	-	4.67	4.67
Nagaland	-	14.60 (292)	16.82 (186)	31.42 (478)	30.40	44.00	46.00	120.40	-	7.37	-	737
Odisha	281.31 (3922)	541.90 (10838)	459.66 (4557)	1282.87 (19317)	-	-	-	-	-	7.37	-	737
Punjab	233.25 (4665)	55.83 (836)	441.79 (6684)	730.87 (12185)	95.50	110.00	125.50	331.00	9.05	9.05	9.05	27.15
Rajasthan	1354.50 (27090)	568.26(11318)	1366.65 (27333)	3289.41 (65741)	77.90	84.50	85.20	247.60	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	6.30 (126)	31.93 (483)	16.08 (203)	54.31 (812)	92.63	68.00	87.00	247.63	2.00	1.72	3.52	7.24
Tamil Nadu	715.55 (14311)	722.07 (8847)	427.23 (8364)	1864.85 (31522)	65.87	66.52	51.34	183.73	7.62	-	4.87	12.49
Tripura	8.50 (170)	78.96 (1500)	37.82 (64)	125.28 (1734)	27.00	33.00	42.00	102.00	4.83	4.63	4.73	14.19
Uttar Pradesh	424.60 (8492)	2940.63 (38663)	1147.80 (22956)	4513.03 (70111)	86.50	96.50	110.50	293.50	2.65	-	11.42	14.07
Uttarakhand	18.65 (373)	63.61 (743)	157.01 (3132)	239.27 (4248)	55.00	61.50	77.97	194.47	737	4.87	7.46	19.7
West Bengal	291.76 (2922)	271.00 (5384)	107.40 (2106)	670.16 (10412)	14.77	18.83	28.99	62.59	3.98	-	438	836
Andaman and Nicobar	6.05 (121)	8.16 (60)	3.82 (62)	18.03 (243)	9.35	9.10	-	18.45	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	2.80 (56)	16.53 (200)	8.36 (159)	27.69 (415)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	8.96 (128)	9.11 (117)	18.07 (245)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	6.90 (96)	5.74 (105)	12.64 (201)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshdweep	-	0.87 (8)	0.52 (15)	1.39 (23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	31.50 (630)	110.41 (1687)	23.15 (463)	165.06 (2780)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	17.95 (359)	13.73 (246)	9.80 (175)	41.48 (780)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15125.05 (250009)	15095.07 (242661)	12149.39 (219049)	42369.51 (711719)	1317.64	1480.14	1683.50	4481.28	78.00	51.62	89.17	218.79

Figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to students in these state



**Air India Flights**

3125. PROF RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Airport, Patna and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken with regard to improvement in the amenities of the passengers and the quality of catering service;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new flights to various destinations in both domestic and international sectors from Patna airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the amenities of the passengers and quality of catering service:-

- (i) Security Hold Area has been expanded to accommodate 200 passengers.
- (ii) New ladies/gents Rest Rooms have been provided in the Security Hold Area.
- (iii) Space for snack bar facility has been provided in the Security Hold Area.
- (iv) Separate area for child care room has been provided.

(c) to (e) Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government. However, it is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

**Rural Management Institutes**

3126. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States to set up more rural management institutes on the lines of ANAND; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard particularly in respect of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Does not arise.

**Polluted Stretches**

3127. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified many polluted stretches of water in many rivers in the country which is not fit for drinking;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&F) monitors the water quality of the rivers at 1275 stations located on 445 rivers. It has identified 150 polluted stretches on 121 rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand) levels. The State wise lists of rivers are given in the enclosed Statement - I and the details of the polluted river stretches are given in the enclosed Statement - II.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources also monitors the water quality at 396 stations located in all the major river basins of India. It has published the report 'Water Quality Hot Spots in Rivers of India' in 2011. The study reveals that water at 75 locations

of major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Sone and Wainganga are not fit for Drinking purposes. The details are given in the enclosed Statement - III.

(c) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. MoE&Fis supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) including National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP presently covers 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.8904 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the plan, inter-alia, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/ improved wood crematoria and river front development. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4788 million liters per day has been created under the plan.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants in various towns under other Central Sector Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Ministry of Urban Development etc.

For the industrial effluent, CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards have taken following steps to prevent and control pollution:

- (i) The provisions of Water Act 1974 are implemented by consent management to regulate discharge of effluents and enforcement of standards in respect of polluting sources.
- (ii) Control of industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1974.
- (iii) A mutually agreed time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP) with a bank guarantee on various commitments
- (iv) Special drives are taken against the major 17 categories of polluting industries.
- (v) Directions are issued to industries discharging their waste water into rivers and lakes.
- (vi) 41 problem areas are identified as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
- (vii) Environmental auditing is being taken up.
- (viii) Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of small scale industrial units are promoted.
- (ix) Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology.
- (x) Diversion and development of treatment facilities.

#### *Statement - I*

#### *State-wise details of polluted river stretches identified by CPCB*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavegu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawachoe, Patiala kiRao and Sukhnachoe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, BalashwarKhadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panem, Shedi, Sabarmati and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula&Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Puma, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigal, TambiraparaniBhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (Party covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela&Kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kualhai	4
24.	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, ManeyKhola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

**Statement – II****Polluted River Stretches identified by CPCB****Polluted River Stretches (BOD > 30mg/l and BOD exceeding 6mg/l on all occasions )**

River	Polluted Stretch	Source/Town	Monitoring Location	BOD (mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1. Musi	• D/s Hyderabad & Rangareddy	Hyderabad & Secundrabad	1. Nagole, Rangareddy	34
			2. Hyderabad D/s	23
2. Nakkavagu	• D/s Medak	Medak	1. Bachugudem, Medak	50
<b>Assam</b>				
3. Bharalu	• D/S Guwahati	Guwahati Sewage	1. D/S Guwahati	31.5
4. Kalong	• D/s of Nagaon (Elangabeel System)	Nagaon- Sewage	1. Elangabeel System Pond	50
<b>Chandigarh</b>				
5. Patiala kiRao	• Patiala Ki Rao	Chandigarh	1. Patiala Ki Rao	50
6. AttawaChoe	• AttawaChoe (N-Choe)	Chandigarh	2. Attawa Choe (N-Choe)	50
7. SukhnaChoe	• SukhnaChoe	Chandigarh	3. SukhnaChoe	50
<b>Delhi</b>				
8. Yamuna	• Wazirabad to Okhla	Industrial & Domestic Waste from Delhi	1. Nizamuddin	55
			2. Okhla Bridge	32
			3. D/S Of Okhla A/C Shahdara Drain	70
<b>Gujarat</b>				
9. Sabarmati	• Ahmedabad to D/S of Vautha	Discharge from Meshwa&Ahemdabad	1. After Conf. With Meshwa At Vautha (Near Dhokla),	48
			2. At Ahmedabad At V.N. Bridge,	31
			3. At Vill. MiroliTalukaDascroi, Ahmedabad	103

1	2	3	4	5
			4. At railway Bridge, Ahmedabad	29
			5. At Kheroj Bridge	12
			6. At Hansoi Bridge	15
10. Amlakhadi	• Along Ankeshwar	Industrial & Domestic waste from Ankeshwar	1. Amlakhedi after confluence of wastewater from Ankleshwar	46
11. Bhogavo	• Surendranagar		1. D/s of Surendranagar	50
12. Daman Ganga	• Vapi D/S to Confl. with sea	Industrial & Domestic waste from Vapi, Salvas, Daman & Kachigaon	1. Kachi Gaon D/s	30
Haryana				
13. Ghaggar	• Interstate border of Punjab & Haryana to Ottuwier at Sirsa	Industrial & Municipal waste from Patiala, Derabassi, Sirsa	1. Before Ottu Weir (Before Mixing Of Satluj Canal Water)	50
			2. Gh-1 At Road Brdg. Sirsa, Debwali Road	33.2
			3. Gh-2 At Chandarpur Syphon,	40
			4. Near Bankarpur, DeraBassi	22
			5. U/S DhakansuNallah	21
14. Markanda	• Kala Amb to Narayan Garh	Industrial & Domestic waste from Kala Amb	1. Kala Amb D/S	590
15. Western Yamuna Canal	• D/s of Yamuna Nagar	Yamuna Nagar Industrial & Domestic wastewater	1. 100 metre D/s after receiving Industrial & Sewage effluent	247
			2. At Damla d/s of Yamuna Nagar	188
Himachal Pradesh				
16. Sukhna	• D/s Parwanoo	Parwanoo sewage	1. At Parwanoo, Solan	36
Madhya Pradesh				
17. Khan	• Indore	Indore Sewage	1. Sakkar Khadi (Near Indore)	50
			2. Sanwer	50
			3. Kabit Khedi	50

1	2	3	4	5
18. Chambal	• Nagda D/s	Industrial & domestic wastewater of Grasim Township & Nagda	1. Nagda D/s	34
Maharashtra				
19. Bhima	• Vithalwadi to Takli	Pune - Sewage	1. Pune, D/S Of Bundgarden	40
		Daunt -Sewage	2. Pune U/S Vithalwadi	28.2
			3. Pargaon (After confluence with Mule Martha)	16
20. Godavari	• Nashik D/s to Paithan	Nasik Sewage	1. Nashik D/s	36
			2. Jayakwadi Dam, Raheer	6.5
			3. U/S of Gangapur Dam, Nasik	6
			4. U/s of Paithan, Jayakwadi	6.8
			5. D/s of Paithan, Pathegaon	7.4
			6. Near Someshwar Temple	7.5
			7. Hanuman Ghat, Nashik	9
			8. Nasik D/S	18
			9. Panchavati At Ramkund	12
			10. Kapila Godavari, confl Point, Tapovan	14
			11. Saikheda	16
			12. Tapovan	20
21. Mula&Mutha	• D/s Pune city	City Sewage of Pune	1. Mula-Mutha River at Mundhawa Bridge	36
			2. Mula at Aunth Bridge	
			3. Mula-Harrison Bridge	50
			4. Mutha at sangam Bridge	32

1	2	3	4	5
22. Pawana	• Pune-SangaviGaon	Pune Sewage	1. Pune-Sangavi Gaon	36
23. Indrayani	• Alandi to confluence with Bhima	Pune Sewage	1. Alandi Gaon	36
24. Koyna	• Karad D/s	Karad Sewage	1. At Karad	35.5
25. Mithi	• Mumbai Stretch	Mumbai	1. Mithi river	50
26. Kundalika	• Are Khurd	Roha sewage	1. Are Khurd	50
			2. Kundalika At Roha city	6.5
Punjab				
27. Satluj	• D/S of Zenith Paper Mill to Bridge Harike, Amritsar	Sewage from Ludhiana & Jalandhar	1. 100m D/S BudhaNala	48
			Confl., Ludhiana	
			2. D/S East Bein	6.2
			3. Boat Bdg. Dharmkotnakodar Road, Jalandhar	18
			4. 1 Km. D/S of Zenith	22
28. Ghaggar	• Mubarkpur to Sarduigarh (Entire length in Punjab)	Municipal & Industrial discharge from Patiala, Chandigarh, Sukhna paper mills & DerraBassi, Sarduigarh, Moonak,	1. D/S DhakansuNallah	32
			2. D/S JharmalNadi	32
			3. D/S Sarduigarh	45
			4. 100m D/S Conf. With R. Saraswati (Patiala)	40
			5. Ratanheri, D/S Of Patiala Nadi (After Confl.)	50
			6. Moonak,	38
			7. U/S JharmalNadi,	40
			8. U/S Sarduigarh,	45
			9. D/s Chhatbir	10

1	2	3	4	5
			10. Mubarakpur Rest House(Patiala)	10
			11. Near Bankarpur, DeraBassi	12
			12. U/s DhakanshuNallah	18
Tamil Nadu				
29. Adyar	• Along Chennai	Chennai- Industrial & Municipal Wastewater	Nandambakkam, Ekattuthangal, Jaferkhanpet, Maraimalai bridge, Kotturpuram bridge, Boat club	43
30. Coovum	• Along Chennai	Chennai- Industrial & Municipal wastewater	Annanagar, Arumbakkam, Amanjikarai, Poonamalle, College Road, Central Jail, Napier Bridge	105
31. Cauvery	• Erode D/s	Erode Sewage	1. Erode near Chirapalayam	38
Uttar Pradesh				
32. Yamuna	• KosiKalan to Juhika	Sewage from Agra, Mathura, Bateshwar, Vrindavan&Etawah	1. D/S Of Agra, U.P.	33
			2. Mazawali	37
			3. Bateswar, UP	26
			4. Etawah, UP.	27
			5. Mathura U/S, U.P.	20
33. Hindon	• Saharanpur to confluence with River Yamuna	Sewage & Industrial effluent from Ghaziabad, Saharanpur & Muzaffarnagar	1. Ghaziabad D/S, U.P.	36
			2. Confl. With R. Krishm& Kali Near Binauli Town, Meerut	36
			3. Pura mahadev	34
			4. Saharanpur D/s	24



1	2	3	4	5
34. Western Kali	• Muzaffar Nagar to Confluence with Hindon-	Sewage & Industrial effluents from Muzaffarnagar Mansoorpur	1. Kalinadi At U/S Of Muzaffar Nagar & 2. Kalinadi At D/S Of Muzaffar Nagar	32 364
35. Kali Nadi Eastern	• Kannauj	Industrial and Municipal sewage from Meerut, Modinagar, Bulandsahar, Hapur, Gulaothi and Kannauj	1. At Kannauj (Before Conf.)  2. U/S Of Gulaothi Town In Bulandsahar,	120  183
<i>Polluted River Stretches (BOD between 20 &amp; 30 mg/l)</i>				
Karnataka				
1. Bhadra	• D/s of Bhadravathi to confluence with Tunga	Industrial & Domestic Waste water from Bhadravathi	1. D/S Of Bhadravathi  2. D/s of KIOCL Road Bridge, Near Holehunnur	22.5  7.8
Maharashtra				
2. Tapi	• M.P. Border to Bhusaval	Bhusaval Sewage	1. Ajnand Village  2. Uphad Village  3. Bhusawal U/s	21  22 19
3. Girna	• Malegaon to Jalgaon	Malegaon Sewage Jalgaon Sewage	1. Malegaon (Manmad) 2. Jalgaon	23 10
4. Nira	D/s of Jubilant Organosis, Pune	Industrial wastewater	1. D/s of Jubilant Organosis, Pune	21.2
Manipur				
5. Nambul	• Hump Bridge to Heirangoithong	Sewage	1. Heirangoithong  2. Hump Bridge	24  26
Rajasthan				
6. Joiari	• Along Jodhpur	Industrial & Domestic waste from Jodhpur	1. D/S Jodhpur	10.5- 25.1
7. Bandi	• Along Pali	Industrial & Domestic waste from Pali	I.D/S Pali	30- 141

1	2	3	4	5
8. Berech	• D/S of Udaipur	Industrial & Domestic waste from Udaipur and Chittorgarh	I.D/S Udaipur	6.2-22.1
9. Khetri	• Along Khetri	Industrial & Domestic waste from Khetri	I.D/S Khetri Complex	8.1-31.2
Tamil Nadu				
10. Noyyal	• Along coimbatoor, Tirupur, Palyanakotti	Industrial & domestic wastewater from coimbatoor, Tirupur, Palyanakotti	1. Vicinity of Tirupur	>26
Uttar Pradesh				
11. Bagad	• D/S of Gajraula	Industrial effluent of Jubilant organics	I.D/s of Jubilant Organics	BOD - >26
12. Ganga	• Kannauj D/S to Kanpur D/s(Jajmau Pumping station	Industrial effluent from Kanpur	1 .Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping Station 2. Kannauj D/s, U.P. 3.Kanpur U/s (Ranighat), U.P.	21 6 6.4
Uttarakhand				
13. Kosi	• D/S of Kashipur	Sewage & Industrial waste from Kashipur	I.D/S of Kahsipur	13
14. Dhela & Kichha	• D/S of Kashipur	Sewage & Industrial waste from Kashipur	1. Dhela D/S of Kashipur 2. Kichha D/S of Kashipur	187 17
15. Bahalla	• D/S of Kashipur	Sewage & Industrial waste from Kashipur	I. D/S of Kashipur	15-22
<i>Polluted River Stretches (BOD between 10 &amp; 20 mg/l)</i>				
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Manjira	• D/s Gowdicharla	Industrial effluent of Ganpati sugar & Impact of Nakavagu	1. Gowdicharla a/c with Nakavagu 2. Near Ganpati sugars	16 18
Assam				
2. Deepar Bill	• D/s Guwahati	Guwahati	1. Deepar Bill	11

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Gujarat</b>				
3. Khari	• Lali village, Ahemdabad	Municipal & Industrial waste from Ahemdabad	1. Lali Village Near Ahmedabad	19
4. Kolak	• D/s Patalia.		1. At PataliaBdg.	12
			2. At Railway Bridge No. 313 Vapi. Valsad	8
5. Mindhola	• D/s State Highway Bridge Sachin		1. Mindhola At State Highway Bridge Sachin	12
6. Shedi	• Along Klineda	Kheda Sewage	1. At Kheda	19
<b>Haryana</b>				
7. Gurgaon Canal	• D/s of Delhi	Delhi	1. GC-1 Near Badarpur Border	24
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
8. Subarnrekha	• D/s of Rnnchi (Tatisilwal)	Industrial & domestic waste from Ranchi	1.Ranchi(latisilwal)	10.5
			2. Namkum Road bridge	6.8
<b>Karnataka</b>				
9. Tunga	• D/S of Shimoga	Shimoga Sewage	1. D/S Of Shimoga Town	13.5
10. Tungabhadra	• Harihar D/S to Hara eahalli Bridge. &Ullanur	Harihar Sewage & Grasim waste	1. Haralahalli Bridge	16.5
11. Laxmantirtha	• D/s of Hunsur Town	Hunsur Sewage	1. D/s of Hunsur town	10
<b>Kerala</b>				
Karamana	• Karamana At Moonnattumukku		1. Karamana At Moonnattumukku	11
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
13. Kshipra	• Ujjain to confluence with Chambal	Ujjain- sewage	1. Ramghat At Ujjain,	15
			2. Trivenisangam (1 Km. D/S Of Sangam)	14
			3. Siddhawat D/S of Ujjain	8
14. Narmada	• Hoshangabad	Industrial & Domestic Wastewater	1. Hoshangabad D/s	11.4

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
15. Weinganga	• D/S Ashti	Municipal sewage of Ashti town	1. At Ashti 2. After Confluence of Kanhan 3. D/s of Ellora Paper mill 4. U/s of Ellora paper mill 5. U/s of Gaurav paper mills, Jackwell 6. D/s of Gaurav paper mills, Jackwell	10.5 9 9.4 8.6 9 7.8
16. Wardha	• Along Rajura village	Paper mill waste	1. Rajura Bridge 2. D/s of ACCGhuggus 3. At confluence point of Pangange&Wardha at Jaud	11 13 8.5
17. Bhima	• Narsinghpur D/s	Nira - discharge	1. Narsinghpur, (D/S After Confl. With R. Nira),	16.2
18. Krishna	• Dhomdam to Kolhapur	Sewage & Industrial waste from Karad&Sangli	1. Krishna Bridge, Karad, 2. At KshetraMahuli 3. Krishna Vennasangam at Mahuli 4. AtWai 5. MahabaieshwarDhom Dam Near Koina Dam,	11.6 12 17.6 12.6 8.6
19. Purna	• Andura village		1. D/s of confl. of Morna&Purna, Andura village 2. Purna at Dhupeshwar	10.2

1	2	3	4	5
20. Nira	• Along Pulgaon	Pulgaon Cotton Mill	1. Pulgaon Cotton Mill, Wardha 2. Sarole Bdg. On Pune-Banglore Highway	11.8
21. Chandrabhaga	• Along Pandharpur Town	Sewage Of Pandharpur Town	1. D/S Of Pandharpur Town 2. U/S Of Pandharpur Town	12 10.5
22. Venna River Tripura	• Varye, Satara		1. Satara D/s	12
23. Agartala Canal	• D/s Agartala	Agartala sewage	1. Near Pragati Vidyabhawan, Agartala,	14.6
Uttar Pradesh				
24. Gomti	• Lucknow to Jaunpur	Sewage & Industrial effluent from Lucknow and Jaunpur.	1. Jaunpur D/S, U.P. 2. Lucknow D/S, U.P.	12 14
25. Ganga	• Varanasi D/S	Discharge through Kalinadi & Ramganga sewage & Industrial effluent from Kannauj and Kanpur	1. Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge)	14
26. Ramganga	• Upstream Kannauj	Sewage & Industrial waste water from Ramnagar & Moradabad	1. Ramganga At Kannauj (Before Conf.)	16
<i>Polluted River Stretches (BOD Between 6-10 mg/l)</i>				
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Krishna	• Wadcpally		1. Krishna at Wadepally A/c with River: Musi	8
2. Godavari	• D/S of Rajamundry	Rajamundry	1. Rajamundry D/S	6
3. Maner	• Warangal U/S	Warangal	1 Warangal U/s	6.1
Assam				
4. Burhidihing	• Margherita to Duliajan	Margherita	1. Burhidihing At Margherita 2. Burhidihing at Duliajan	7.9 7

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar				
5. Sikrana	• Sikrana At Chanpatiya	Chanpatiya	1. Chanpatiya	8
Chhattisgarh				
6. Arpa	• Arpa river D/S of Bilaspur	Bilaspur	1. D/S Bilaspur	7
7. Seonath	U/S Rajnandgaon		1. U/S Rajnandgaon	7.1
Gujarat				
8. Mahi	• D/s Sevalia and Vasad	Municipal waste from Sevalia & Vasad	1. Vasad	6.8
			2. Near Rajasthan border at Kadana Dam	8.2
9. River Dhadar	• D/s Kothada	Kothada	1. River Dhadar At Kothada	9
10. Tapi	• Rander Bridge to Surat	Municipal & Industrial waste from Surat	1. Rander Bridge, Surat	7.4
			2. Tapi at ONGC bridge, Surat	6
11. Kim	• D/s Surat	Municipal Sewage	1. Sahol Bridge, Olpadl Hansol Road, Surat	6
Himachal Pradesh				
12. Markanda	• D/S of Paonta Sahib	Water from Paonta Sahib	1. Markanda At Paonta, Distt. Sirmour	8.2
13. Beas	• D/S of Mandi	Domestic waste from Mandi	1. D/s Mandi	7.6
Jharkhand				
14. Sankh	• Along Bolba	Municipal Sewage	1. Bolba	6.2
Karnataka				
15. Kali	• Along Dan deli Town	West Coast Paper Mill waste	1. D/S West Coast Paper Mill	7
16. Krishna	• U/S Of Ugarkhurd Barrage		1. U/S Of Ugarkhurd Barrage	9.8
Madhya Pradesh				
17. Tons	• Tons Along Madhavgarh	Sewage	1. Tons At Madhavgarh	8
18. Kalisot	• Mandideep	Sewage & industrial effluent	1. Near road bridge, Mandideep	6

1	2	3	4	5
19. Betwa	• Raisen	Sewage from Raisen	1. At Nayapur D/s, Mandideep Industrial Area No. 1, Raisen	6.8
Maharashtra				
20. Kalu	• Atale village to Confl. with Ulhas	Municipal & Industrial waste water	1. Atale village	7.5
21. Kanhan	• D/S Nagpur	Industrial & Domestic Waste of Nagpur	1. D/S of Nagpur	8.8
			2. U/s of M/s Vidharbha paper mill, Sinora	8.8
			3. D/s of M/s Vidharbha paper mill, Sinora	9.8
22. Kolar	• Along Kamptee	Municipal waste water	1. Before Confluence To Kanhan At Kamptee	7
23. Ulhas	• Mohane	Industrial & Domestic runoff Ulhasnagar	1. U/S Of Nrc Bund At Mohane	6
			2. Jhambul Water Works	7.5
24. Panchganga	• Kolhapur	Industrial & Municipal sewage of Kolhapur	1. D/S Of Kolhapur Town	6.4
25. Patalganga	• Khopoli to Esturaine region	Industrial & Municipal sewage from khopoli, Rasayani & Paundh	1. Shilphata	6
			2. Near Intake Of Midc WW	9
26. Rangavali	• Along Navapur	Sewage of Navapur	1. D/S Of Navapur	8.4
Meghalaya				
27. Kharkhala	• Near Sutnga Khlieri, Jaintia Hills		1. Near Sutnga Khlieriat, Jaintia Hills Dt.	7
28. Umtrew	• Umtrew At Bymihat East		1. Umtrew At Bymihat East	7.7
Odisha				
29. Kathjodi	• Along Cuttack	Cuttack Sewage	1. Cuttack D/S	6.4
Pondicherry				
30. Arasalar	• Along Karaikal	Domestic waste of Karaikal	1. Arasalar River Karaikal Region,	7

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
31. Chambal	• D/S Kota city	Industrial & Domestic waste from Kota	1. Kota D/S (2 Km. From City)	6.2
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
32. Vaigai	• Along Madurai	Madurai-Industrial & domestic wastewater	1. Vicinity of Madurai	>6
33. Tambiraparani	• Along Ambasamudam	Madura Coats Industrial waste	1. RailBdg. Nr. Ambasamudam	6
34. Cauvery	• Tiruchirapalli to Grand Anaicut	Municipal sewage of Erode, Tiruchirapalli	1. Tiruchtrappalli D/S	6
			2. Trichy, Grand Anaicut	7.8
			3. 1 Km D/s of Bhavani river confluence	7.3
35. Bhavani	• Bhavani	Municipal sewage	1. Bhavani SagarBhavani	7.6
			2. Bhavani at Bhavani	6.8
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
36. Ganga	• D/s of Haridwar		1. D/s of Haridwar	7.6
<b>West Bengal</b>				
37. Damodar	D/s Asansol		1. Narainpur After Confl. of NuniaNallah	6.8
			2. Near MujherMana Village After Conf. of TamiaNallah	6.8
38. Ganga	D/s Dakshineswar	Industrial waste & sewage from Dakshineswar	1. Dakshineswar	6
<i>Polluted River Stretches (BOD between 3&amp; 6 mg/l)</i>				
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1. Tungabhadra	• D/s Manthralayam		1. Manthralayam , Kurnool	3.3
2. Krishna	• Thangadi, Mahaboobnagar		1. Thangadi, Mahaboobnagar	3.1
3. Pennar	• Puspagini,		1. A/C Papagni, Puspagini	3.2
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				



1	2	3	4
4. Mahanadi	• Rajim U/s to interstate boundary with Odisha	1. U/s Rajim	3.2
		2. Interstate Boundry	3.1
Gujarat			
5. Mahi	• D/s Mujpur	1. At Umeta Bridge	3.1
		2. At Mujpur	3.2
6. Panam	• D/s Lunawada	1. At Lunawada	3.7
7. Sabarmati	• Dharoi Dam to Mahudijain Temple	1. Dharoi Dam	3
		2. At Mahudi Jain Temple	3.5
8. Ambika	• D/s Bilimora	1. At Bilimora	4.2
9. Anas	• D/s Dahod	1. Anas At Dahod,(Kushalgarh),Dist. Panchmahal	3.8
10. Baleshwar Khadi	• BaleshwarKhadi AtN.H. No. 8	1. Baleshwar Khadi At N.H. No. 8	4.5
11. Kaveri	• Bridge At Billimora-Valsad Road	1. Bridge At Billimora-Valsad Road	3
Haryana			
12. Yamuna	• Kalanaur to Sonapat	1. Hathnikund	3
		2. At Kalanaur	4
		3. At Sonapat	5
		4. U/s Paonta Sahib	3
Karnataka			
13. Tungabhadra	• Ullanur D/s	1. At Ullanur	3.1
14. Hundri	• Joharpur D/s	1. Joharpur(V), Near Temple, Kurnool	3.1
15. Kundu	• Nandayal D/s	1. Nandyal, Near Over Bdg., Kurnool	3.1
16. Arkavati	• D/s of Kanakapura	1. D/S of Kanakapura Town	5
17. Malprabha	• D/s of Khanapur	1. D/S of Khanapur Village	4.1
Kerala			
18. Puzhackal	• At Puzhackal Bridge	1. At Puzhackal Bridge	4
19. Kadambayar	• D/s Brahmapuram	1. At Brahmapuram	3

1	2	3	4
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
20. Narmada	• Hoshangabad D/s	1. at Sethanighat	3.1
		2. at Hoshangabad	3.2
21. Mandakini	• D/s Chitrakut	1. At Chitrakut	5
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
22. Ulhas	• Along Badlapur	1. U/s of Badlapur,	3.4
23. Bhatsa	• Along Pise village	1. D/s of Pise Dam Near Pise Village (Ulhas)	3.3
<b>Nagaland</b>			
24. Dhansiri	• Along Dimapur	1. Near Check Gate (DimapurKhutkhuti Road)	3.2
		2. Full Nagarjan	3.6
		3. NutonBasti	4.8
		4. Town Boundary Bridge (Diphu Road)	3.2
<b>Odisha</b>			
25. Brahmani	• Pan posh to Rourkela	1. D/sPanposh	4.6
		2. Rourkela D/s	3
26. Mahanadi	• Cuttack D/s	1. Cuttack D/s	4.6
27 Kuakhai	• Along Bhubaneshwar	1. At Bhubaneshwar	3.2
<b>Sikkim</b>			
28. Teesta	• D/s Gangtok	1. After confluence with River Ranichu at Singtam	3
		2. After confluence with Rangichu after meeting the industrial effluents from the Town Ranichu	3.1
		3. At Melli downstream	3.2
29. Ranichu	• D/s Gangtok	1. Before confluence with River Teesta at Singtam	3.5
		2. After confluence of Ranichu and Rorachu at Ranipool	3.2
30. Dikchu	• D/s Gangtok	1. Before confluence with River Teesta Near NHPC Hydroelectric Power Project	3.4

1	2	3	4
31. Maney Khola	• D/s Gangtok	1. After Confluence with Ray Khola at Adam pool after meeting waste of STP 2. At Burtuk near Army Base Camp, 4 Km U/s of Gangtok	3.2 3.2
Tamil Nadu			
32. Palar	• Along Vellore	1. Vaniyambadi Water Supply Head Work	4
Tripura			
33. Haora	• Agartala D/s	1. Chandrapur, Agartala D/s of Haora	3.5
Uttar Pradesh			
34. Saryu	• Along Ayodhya	1. At Ayodhya at main Bathing Ghat	3
35. Rihand	• Along Renukut	1. Renukut U/S 2. Renukut D/S	3.3 3.2
West Bengal			
36. Barakar	• D/s Asansol	1. At Asansol (Water Intake Point)	3.8

**Statement – III**

List of 75 Hot Spot Station identified by CWC as per Report of 2011

S1. No.	State	River	Name of Station
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Musi	Damercharla
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tungabhadra	Bawapuram
3.	Bihar	Gandak	Lalganj
4.	Bihar	Ganga	Azamabad
5.	Bihar	Ganga	Buxar
6.	Bihar	Kharakai	Adityapur
7.	Bihar	Koel	Lakhisarai
8.	Bihar	Phalgu	Gaya

1	2	3	4
9.	Bihar	Punpun	Sripalpur
10.	Bihar	Sone	Koelwar
11.	Bihar	Ganga	Gandhighat
12.	Bihar	Ganga	Hathidah
13.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa	Darrighat
14.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo	MBPL
15.	Chhattisgarh	Seonath	Ghatora
16.	Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi
17.	Gujarat	Balaram	Chitrasani
18.	Gujarat	Dhadher	Pingalwada
19.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	Vautha
20.	Gujarat	Sabarmati	Derol Bridge
21.	Gujarat	Shetrunji	Luvara
22.	Haryana	Yamuna	Mawi

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23.	Haryana	Yamuna	Mohana	47.	Maharashtra	Bhima	Takli
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Chandrabhaga	Udaipur	48.	Maharashtra	Pranhita	Tekra
25.	Jharkhand	North Koel	Mohammadganj	49.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Bamni
26.	Jharkhand	Sankh	Tilga	50.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Bishnur
27.	Jharkhand	Sone	Japla	51.	Odisha	Brahmani	Gomlai
28.	Jharkhand	Kharakai	Kulpatanga	52.	Odisha	Brahmani	Kamalanga
29.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	Baridhinala	53.	Odisha	Brahmani	RSP Nalla
30.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	Jamshedpur	54.	Rajasthan	Banas	Abu Road
31.	Karnataka	Arkavathi	Kanakapura	55.	Rajasthan	Kalisind	Barod
32.	Karnataka	Arkavathi	T. Bekuppe	56.	Rajasthan	Parwan	Aklera
33.	Karnataka	Hemavathi	Akkihebbal	57.	Rajasthan	Parwati	Khatoli
34.	Karnataka	Hemavathi	Sakaleshpur	58.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnar	Hogenakkal
35.	Karnataka	Netravathi	Bantwal	59.	Tamil Nadu	Noyyal	Elunuthimangalam
36.	Karnataka	Yagachi	Thimmanahalli	60.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnaiyar	Villupuram
37.	Karnataka	Yennehole	Yennehole	61.	Tamil Nadu	Ponniyar	Gummanur
38.	Kerala	Bharathapuzha	Pudur	62.	Tamil Nadu	Thoppaiyar	Thoppur
39.	Kerala	Chaliyar	Kuniyil	63.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa	Sahijana
40.	Kerala	Meenachil	Kidangoor	64.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga	Allahabad
41.	Kerala	Payaswini	Erinjipuzha	65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga	Kanpur
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal	Tal	66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga	Shahzadpur
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhasan	Garauli	67.	Uttar Pradesh	Gomti	Maighat
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Parwati	AB Road Xing	68.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon	Galeta
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Sindh	Seondha	69.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramganga	Bareilly
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga	Kumhhari	70.	Uttar Pradesh	Rind	Kora
				71.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna	Agra
				72.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna	Auraiya
				73.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna	Etawah
				74.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna	Hamirpur
				75.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna	Mathura

**NTPC Power Plant in Jharkhand**

3128. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether local unrest over land issues in setting up of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) power plant in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand has led to death and grievous injury to local people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any high-level enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and to expedite the construction of the said power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. NTPC has not set up any power plant in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand State.

(c) to (e) In view of above (a) does not arise.

[Translation]

**Helipads in Hilly Areas**

3129. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the crisis faced by the victims of natural calamity which hit Uttarakhand recently as the rescue and relief works could not be carried out due to lack of suitable helipads and airports in that State;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any plan to construct airports and helipads in remote hilly areas and tourist places in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which the Government proposed to implement the said plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Air India, Pawan Hans Limited, besides Indian Air Force, National Disaster Response Force and private operators did participate in the relief and rescue operation in Uttarakhand during the recent calamity. The following efforts were made by Air India and Pawan Hans Ltd. for relief and rescue operations of victims of flood affected area of Uttarakhand:-

(i) Special Fares with 50% discount were offered on Pan-India basis for passengers embarking ex-Dehradun.

(ii) Resource mobilization carried to strengthen the Air India team at Dehradun including setting up of Help Desk counter at Dehradun Airport.

(iii) Arrangements made for providing Special assistance & Lowest instant purchase fares to groups arriving from Uttarakhand and embarking from Delhi in coordination with Resident Commissioners of various states.

(iv) Based upon requirement, capacity increased to/from Dehradun by change of aircraft from CRJ (70 seats) to A 319 (122 seats).

(v) Regular communication with Resident Commissioners of various states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. for providing Charter flights on Special rates. (vi) Air India operated two chartered flights, one, on the request of Government of West Bengal to Kolkata on 27th June, 2013, and second, on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh to Bhopal on 2nd July, 2013. The number of flood affected passengers who travelled on these two flights is 258.

(vii) Pawan Hans Ltd. arranged five helicopters which carried out 446 sorties during the rescue and relief operation and rescued 1046 persons and dropped 6990 kg. of food/medicines.

(b) to (d) Government has formulated the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, outlining the guidelines for setting up of Greenfield airports/heliports across the country.

*[English]***Airport Metro**

3130. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi International Airport Ltd. has made payment of its share of cost of construction of Airport Metro Line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) has made payment of Rs. 350 crore as its share of cost of construction of Airport Metro Line.

*[Translation]***Use of Unconventional Fuel**

3131. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in the use of bio-diesel/CNG/LNG in running of trains in the country;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the implementation process;

(c) the financial implications involved therein along with the likely advantages to the Railways as a result thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the likely reduction in the level of pollution with the use thereof vis-a-vis conventional fuel; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY):

(a) Bio-Diesel:

Trials with Bio-Diesel blend of upto 20% have been done on a few locomotive in Northern, South Eastern & Southern Railways. No large scale induction of Bio-Diesel as an alternate fuel has been done due to non-availability of

Bio-Diesel in large quantities at economical prices. However, very small scale operations in Southern Railway, primarily on shunting locomotives has been continuing for past many years.

LNG:

At present LNG is not being used in Railway traction.

CNG:

One Diesel Power Car (DPC No. 19002 of Shakurbasti Diesel Shed) has been converted to CNG-diesel dual-fuel mode and is running successfully in services at present.

(b) Bio-Diesel:

Railways have decided to set up two in-house Bio-Diesel plants of 30 Tonnes per day each. The plants will be located at Tondiarpet (Chennai) in TamilNadu and Raipur in Chattisgarh. In addition efforts are also being made to procure Bio-Diesel from trade. Works are in progress in both locations.

LNG:

Railway Board have sanctioned a work of conversion of 20 diesel Locomotives to dual fuel mode with LNG as substitute fuel.

CNG:

Sanction for conversion of 100 Diesel Power Cars (DPC) exists and contract for 50 nos. have been awarded and process of conversion has been initiated. Presently two DPCs are under conversion which will be completed in four months from now. (c) Bio-Diesel:

No market discovery has been made, as no tenders have been finalized for the procurement of bio-diesel. However, the primary reason for using bio-diesel is reduced emission and foreign exchange savings.

CNG/LNG:

With present trend of working of DPCs, with CNG, there would be an estimated saving of 16.5% in fuel consumption when 20% of CNG is used in DPCs.

(d) and (e) Bio-Diesel:

RDSO has carried out detailed engine studies with bio-diesel and found the

following reduction in emission with 100% bio-diesel as compared to diesel:

Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	78%
Carbon monoxide (CO)	43%
Particulate matter	55.4%
Unburned Hydrocarbons	56.3%
CNG/LNG:	

Studies by different sources on the use of CNG/LNG indicate reduction in

pollutants vis-a-vis diesel approximately as below:

CO reduction by 90-97%

CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by 25%

NO<sub>x</sub> reduction by 35-60%

HC emission reduction by 50-75%

No particulate matter

[English]

#### **WAKF Properties Under Illegal Occupation**

3132. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI RAMKISHUN

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of Wakf properties are under illegal occupation by various people;

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

(c) the revenue earnings of each Wakf board and the estimated revenue loss from illegal occupations during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any decision to constitute the Wakf Development Corporation to identify the lands of the Wakf Boards and to get them freed from illegal occupations, construction and encroachment;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government against those encroaching upon and illegally occupying the Wakf lands;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to generate income from the Wakf properties for the welfare of the minority communities in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) As per Section 32 of the Wakf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all the waqfs in a State vests in the Board established by the State Government. According to the provision of Section 32, the Board has to maintain a record containing information relating to origin, income, object and beneficiaries of every waqf. Hence, it is the duty of the Board to exercise its powers under this Act as to ensure that the waqf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled, administered and not encroached. Section 54 of the Wakf Act, 1995 provides for removal of encroachment from waqf properties by the State Wakf Boards. Therefore, the details of waqf properties under illegal occupation are with the State Wakf Boards. However, the Ministry has also been requesting the State/UT Wakf Boards from time to time to send the details of the encroachments on waqf properties. A statement showing waqf properties encroached upon and under litigation is enclosed.

Further, the earning from waqf properties as well as revenue loss are also with the State/UT Wakf Boards.

(d) to (g) The establishment of a National Wakf Development Corporation is under consideration of the Government. The Corporation would take up development of the commercially viable waqf properties. These properties after development would generate more income which may be used for the welfare of the minority community.

The matter regarding removal of encroachments from wakf properties is primarily the concern of the State/UT Wakf Boards. Further, the Wakf Act, 1995 is being amended and the Chief Executive Officer is being empowered in removing encroachments from waqf properties by applying to the Tribunal for grant of order of eviction from the waqf properties. Penal provision has also been provided for those who encroach upon waqf properties.

**Statement****Wakf Properties facing encroachment and litigation under State Wakf Boards**

As on 29.05.2013.

Sl. No.	Name of Wakf Boards	No. of Properties encroached by Stat govt, or agencies	No. of properties encroached by individuals/private organizations	No. of litigations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.P. State Wakf Board			
2.	Assam Board of Wakfs	Nil	1	3
3.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	5	19	205
4.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	Not Applicable	14	45
5.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	Not provided	114	114
6.	Gujarat State Wakf Board			
7.	Haryana Wakf Board	195	715	2116
8.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	47	288	207
9.	Jharkhand State Sunni Wakf Board	Nil.	2	2
10.	Karnataka State Board of Wakfs	15	717	2116
11.	Kerala Wakf Board	1	112	296
12.	Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board	43	3240	4297
13.	Maharashtra State Wakfs Board			
14.	Wakf Board Manipur	Nil	Nil	N.A.
15.	Meghalaya Wakf Board	Nil	2	2
16.	Odisha Board of Wakfs	16	18	18
17.	Punjab Wakf Board	505	10864	1473
18.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs	63	185	3341
19.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	Not provided.	886	48
20.	Tripura Board of Wakfs	Nil	10	6
21.	U.P. Sunni Central Board of Wakfs			
22.	Shia Central Board of Wakfs			
23.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board			
24.	Board of Wakfs West Bengal			
25.	Andaman Nicobar Island Wakf Board	1	2	1



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Chandigarh Wakf Board	Nil	15	15
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Wakf Board	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Delhi Wakf Board	147	1100	990
29.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	15	Nil	Nil
30.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	Nil	84	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>1053</b>	<b>18388</b>	<b>15301</b>

[Translation]

### Construction of Rail Bridges

3133. SHRI PREMDAS:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state that:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a foot overbridge at the Pancholi Square of the Itawah railway station;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be constructed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the construction of rail overbridge at Jamalpur- Bhagalpur rail section under Malda Railway Division along with the quantum of funds spent till date and the time by which it is scheduled to be completed;

(d) whether the Railways have any plan to construct rail overbridge on Hapur-Khurja Railway line near Muradabad Road in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Foot Over Bridge (FOB) across the Railway tracks at the Pancholi Square of the Etawah railway station is not feasible.

(c) There is only one Road Over Bridge (ROB) has been sanctioned between Jamalpur-Bhagalpur rail section at Bariarpur Railway Station in lieu of Level Crossing No.15-B/T.

Railway Bridge portion is being undertaken by Railways and the same has already been completed in June, 2011.

Approaches are being undertaken by State Govt., but, the same has not been completed on account of litigation in land acquisition. So, the delay, if any, is on account of State Govt.

Expenditure incurred by Railways for this ROB (upto July 2013) is Rs.12.65 crore.

(d) and (e) The work of construction of ROB in lieu of Level Crossing No.329 on Hapur-Khurja section has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis in Railway Works Programme 2013-14 at a total cost of Rs.59.66 crore (Railway's share as Rs.15.81 crore and State Govt.'s share as Rs.43.85 crore). Being a new work, it is in planning and estimation stage.

### Flight from Delhi to Gorakhpur

3134. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to start air service of Air India from Delhi to Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the service is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial

viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

### Danger to Tehri Dam

3135. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of villages got swept away in floods caused by devastating cloud burst in the Himalayan region recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the devastation that may be caused in the event of breach in Tehri Dam along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) if so, the details of concrete measures likely to be taken for tackling natural calamities?

THE MINISTER of WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The data related to damages caused by flood or other natural calamities are not maintained by the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) No Madam.

(c) The Government of India had constituted National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) which advises on matters concerning dam safety. Accordingly, Central Water Commission (CWC) has prepared Guidelines for Development and Implementation of Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for Dams by the Dam Owners/State Governments.

The Government of India enacted Disaster Management Act of 2005 under which National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been constituted. NDMA coordinates and supervises the policy matter concerning all natural disasters. Besides, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs also provides central assistance to the State Governments for undertaking necessary relief measures during any disaster.

[English]

### Funds to NGOs

3136. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for granting funds to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) the funds granted to the NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the NGOs have achieved the objective for which they were granted funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The Grants-in-aid released to the NGOs by this Ministry, under the following to Schemes:-

Free Coaching & Allied Scheme: Under the Free Coaching & Allied Scheme for candidates/students belonging to the notified minority communities, grants are released to the selected institutes/universities/autonomous bodies engaged in coaching/training activities. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, NGOs/Institutes having the desired infrastructure, faculty members, experience and result of minimum success rate of 15% in Coaching and 50% in training are selected. Only those candidates/students fulfilling the eligibility conditions of income, education qualifications etc.. are selected for Coaching/Training under this Scheme.

Nai Roshni: Under Scheme of "Nai Roshni", the Leadership Development of Minority Women, aimed at women empowerment, the NGOs are selected on the basis of experience, number of projects implemented for women, their performance record, financial credibility, capacity and availability of resources including professional human resource. The implementation of the scheme has started in 2012-13.

(b). Funds released to the NGOs during each of the last three years and current year are as under:

		(Rs. in crore)	
S.No.	Year	Free coaching & Allied Scheme	Leadership Development of Minority Women
1.	2010-11	1.94	-
2.	2011-12	3.49	-
3.	2012-13	9.31	10.45
4.	2013-14 (as on 31.7.2013)	1.64	2.81

(c) to (d) The selected Institutes/NGOs have conducted Coaching/Training programmes as per the terms and conditions for which funds were sanctioned. During the last three years, 19,441 students/candidates were coached/trained under Free Coaching & Allied Scheme.

During 2012-13, Rs. 10.45 crore have been released to 64 organizations in 12 states for imparting leadership training programme to 36950 women. Organizations have submitted progress reports for completion of training programme. During 2013-14, Rs. 2.81 crore have been released to 36 organizations of 12 states for imparting training to 12250 women.

(e) Does not arise

[Translation]

#### Taking Over of NCMEI

3137. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is contemplating to send a proposal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) No, Madam. As of now there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### Losses of Power Companies

3138. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power companies of a number of States are running into losses due to shortage of coal and paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether power distribution losses have risen steeply in some States including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Power Utilities of many States are running into losses due to inadequate availability of fuel and financial constraints. Fuel shortage relate to both coal and gas availability. Financial constraints of State Distribution Companies relate to their accumulated losses mainly on account of their average cost of supply being more than the average revenue realized per unit of electricity supplied.

A statement of Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses in respect of the states/UTs in the Country including that of Madhya Pradesh from the year 2003-04 to 2011-12 is enclosed Percentage of transformation, transmission and distribution losses (including energy unaccounted for) is showing a declining trend in various States including in Madhya Pradesh.

#### Statement

Percentage Transformation, Transmission and Distribution Losses (Including Energy Unaccounted for)

Region	States/UTs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NR	1. Haryana	32.07	32.11	30.51	33.35	32.83	30.74	31.00	29.66	28.58	
	2. Himachal Pradesh	22.76	28.90	23.55	19.77	16.98	15.51	20.52	22.22	18.62	
	3. Jammu and Kashmir	45.54	41.08	44.93	51.98	55.71	58.02	67.35	63.27	61.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4.	Punjab	25.96	25.42	27.56	26.61	22.82	23.08	23.39	25.10	23.08
	5.	Rajasthan	43.74	44.68	39.92	35.60	34.71	31.47	29.99	27.87	27.94
	6.	Uttar Pradesh	35.17	34.39	32.63	33.49	28.60	30.94	33.15	34.01	32.35
	7.	Uttarakhand	49.23	39.30	35.96	34.48	35.66	41.79	25.27	29.97	28.67
	8.	Chandigarh	39.06	30.37	31.64	25.13	23.77	22.36	23.19	20.25	23.67
	9.	Delhi	43.66	45.40	48.61	33.00	28.65	22.22	22.09	20.04	19.32
WR	1.	Gujarat	24.20	30.43	27.91	24.87	26.13	24.07	22.77	19.24	21.81
	2.	Madhya Pradesh	41.44	41.30	40.07	39.24	35.64	38.46	38.32	37.62	34.47
	3.	Chhattisgarh	42.55	28.06	31.06	31.71	29.79	26.38	18.62	15.06	16.45
	4.	Maharashtra	34.12	32.40	31.60	31.64	29.79	23.88	25.16	20.68	19.99
	5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.10	16.00	19.94	11.22	18.10	15.57	11.22	10.14	12.07
	6.	Goa	45.05	35.97	19.68	20.90	21.18	17.12	16.99	15.27	12.43
	7.	Daman and Diu	16.88	15.56	21.58	22.09	23.29	20.06	17.19	16.83	14.50
SR	1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.73	23.96	20.06	18.65	22.41	19.56	18.37	16.59	17.46
	2.	Karnataka	23.29	26.08	29.77	25.91	18.87	17.03	18.76	17.34	12.66
	3.	Kerala	21.63	22.48	23.50	19.11	17.81	13.16	19.59	18.29	17.23
	4.	Tamil Nadu	17.16	19.28	18.66	19.54	18.71	18.14	18.41	13.47	16.34
	5.	Lakshadweep	11.85	10.20	11.19	12.87	18.05	24.87	11.59	25.65	22.47
	6.	Puducherry	11.60	18.15	18.48	18.76	5.89	12.24	11.84	12.41	14.66
ER	1.	Bihar	36.66	38.88	43.96	50.67	48.79	46.37	43.58	50.77	50.89
	2.	Jharkhand	25.35	19.62	26.82	26.21	23.16	24.27	22.24	17.07	14.34
	3.	Odisha	57.09	44.02	45.56	40.86	39.44	42.65	37.00	42.47	44.63
	4.	Sikkim	54.99	50.49	10.73	26.86	36.80	38.80	39.01	33.67	31.12
	5.	West Bengal	31.01	28.54	24.84	23.64	21.29	16.79	18.33	22.40	23.19
	6.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25.95	12.63	24.32	23.10	26.86	24.16	19.76	20.68	18.16
NER	1.	Assam	39.31	51.76	40.34	33.69	38.60	37.59	32.82	34.17	33.48
	2.	Manipur	65.18	70.61	63.12	53.47	63.56	63.37	54.66	50.87	40.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3.	Meghalaya	16.73	28.35	40.19	35.34	37.62	37.45	39.06	35.77	30.97
	4.	Nagaland	55.00	48.26	58.99	54.79	55.61	58.30	56.91	48.24	41.53
	5.	Tripura	46.44	59.54	41.11	34.75	42.81	35.78	35.55	27.36	39.07
	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.54	42.96	49.72	57.79	67.20	46.88	48.04	47.12	46.25
	7.	Mizoram	55.54	66.14	39.19	38.18	44.63	52.70	53.80	45.63	47.73
		All India	32.53	31.25	30.42	28.65	27.20	25.47	25.39	23.97	23.65

Source: CEA.(General Review)

### Loss Making PSUs

3139: DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning in the country;

(b) whether the Government has identified such PSUs in the country which are running in loss for the past few years;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken a decision to set up a special investment fund for the revival of these PSUs;

(e) if so, the total amount likely to be deposited in said fund during the first five years;

(f) the sources identified for routing the fund for this purpose; and

(g) the details of the closed down PSUs in the country and the steps taken by the Government for their revival and rehabilitation of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises (PE) Survey 2011-12 laid in the Parliament on 26th and 27th February 2013, as on 31.3.2012, there were 260 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country, of which 225 were in operation. Out of these 225 CPSEs, forty three (43) CPSEs have been incurring losses continuously for the last three years. State-wise list of these CPSEs and their losses, during the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (g) The Government has constituted Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in 2004 to advise the Government of India for revival and restructuring of loss making CPSEs. However, Budgetary support for payment of wages and salaries for certain sick and loss making CPSEs and also to finance cash component for revival package is provided by Government through administrative ministries / departments. No Special Investment Fund has been set-up for the revival of loss making CPSEs.

Six CPSEs have been closed in the country in the last 5 years namely Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd. (Bihar), Indian Oil Technologies Ltd. (Delhi), Brushware Ltd. (U. P.), Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Bihar), National Instruments Ltd. (West Bengal) and Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (U. P.).

**Statement***CPSEs Incurring Losses Continuously for the Last 3 Years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State / CPSEs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL. Forest & Plant.Dev.Corp.Ltd	-3196	-2701	-2393
Andhra Pradesh				
2.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-2132	-1531
Assam				
3.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-8509	-2786
4.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-11	-59	-118
Bihar				
5.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-999	-908
Delhi				
6.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-26	-18	-16
7.	Air India Ltd.	-755974	-686517	-555244
8.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-2269	-2209
9.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-9520	-6334	-6330
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-410978	-280192	-261097
11.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38089	-38228	-38247
12.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-11474	-2912	-4154
13.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-53868	-50916	-58509
14.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-885070	-638426	-182265
Haryana				
15.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-66844	-51382
Jammu and Kashmir				
16.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-4540	-4994
17.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-64	-48	-60
Karnataka				
18.	HMT Ltd.	-8220	-7924	-5291
19.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-25373	-16834

Sl. No.	State / CPSEs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
20.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-2612	-2577
21.	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-17802	-44398
22.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-9306	-4580
23.	ITI Ltd. Madhya Pradesh	-36980	-35775	-45876
24.	NEPA Ltd. Maharashtra	-7290	-7040	-5533
25.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2129	-2671	-2911
26.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-8894	-1898	-3572
27.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2156	-2738
28.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-60250	-39122	-36069
29.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Meghalaya	-7210	-5018	-4985
30.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd. Nagaland	-151	-174	-182
31.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. Odisha	-1190	-1344	-1438
32.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd. Tamil Nadu	-60	-71	-160
33.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-36	-162	-52
34.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Uttar Pradesh	-135232	-115666	-100921
35.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1994	-1711	-2801
36.	Triveni Structuals Ltd.	-5233	-5318	-5622
37.	British India Corporation Ltd. West Bengal	-5834	-5294	-4263
38.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1323	-1467
39.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-1309	-493	-182
40.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-916	-1054
41.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-3809	-5459

Sl. No.	State / CPSEs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
42.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-60739	-45932
43.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-1109	-772	-690

[English]

### Railway Lines and Surveys

3140. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct new railway lines in the naxalite/maoist affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the 12th Five Year Plan, zone-wise, including South Central Railway along with the allocation of funds therefor;

(c) the present status of new line projects and surveys under Gadchirauli, Ballarshah Allapalli, Surajagad regions in Maharashtra;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of the said projects;

(e) whether the Railways have received any proposals from Government of Himachal Pradesh for conducting a survey to connect Baddi industrial area with Kalka rail network of Haryana; and

(f) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no specific policy to construct new railway lines especially for the naxalite / maoist affected areas. However, following 4 New Line projects passing through the Naxalite/Maoist affected areas have been sanctioned recently:

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Railway	Name of project	Latest anticipated cost	Outlay 2012- 13	Outlay 2013-14	Present status
(Rs. in crore)							
1.	2011-12	Eastern Railway	Hansdiha-Godda (30 Km)	267.09	8	1	Part detailed estimate sanctioned. Final location survey taken up.
2.	2011-12	South Eastern Railway	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah (54 Km)	289.64	1	1	Part detailed estimate sanctioned. Proposal for land acquisition submitted.
3.	2011-12	South Central Railway	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam (41.5 Km)	277.7	5	1	Final location survey taken up.
4.	2011-12	South East Central Railway	Wadsa- Gadchiroli (49.5 km)	232.4	1	1	Final location survey completed.



(c) Following two surveys have been taken up in Gadchirauli, Ballarshah Allapalli, Surajagad regions:

- (i) Surajagad-Bijapur via Bhopalpatnam - Survey sanctioned in 2013-14 and preliminary works to take up the survey have been taken up.
- (ii) Ballarshah to Surajagad (Etapalli):- Survey has been completed in 2010-11. As per Survey Report, the estimated cost of this 122 Km long new line has been assessed as Rs. 586 crore with rate of return of (-) 5.19%. The report was sent to Planning Commission who have returned the proposal in original and advised Ministry of Railways to discuss it in Inter-Ministerial Meeting comprising Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Railways.

(d) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A survey to connect Baddi to Kalka was sanctioned in 2010-11 and the same was completed in 2010-11. The cost of this 20 Km long new line has been assessed as Rs. 385 Crore with rate of return of (-) 3.82%. The report was sent to Planning Commission in February, 2012 who have returned the proposal in original and advised Ministry of Railways to discuss it in Inter Ministerial Meeting comprising Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Railways.

[Translation]

#### **Dark Zones**

3141. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas in the National Capital Region which have been included by the Central Water Commission in the dark zone list in regard to groundwater;

(b) the number of borewells registered in the said region so far along with the action taken in regard to illegal borewells; and.

(c) the details thereof including the action taken in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and State Governments have jointly estimated replenishable ground water resources of the Country including the National Capital Region. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2009), 76 assessment units, in parts of 4 States, namely Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, falling in National Capital region(NCR), have been categorized as "Over exploited". The list is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(b) and (c) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has carried out registration of ground water abstraction structures in parts of NCR to assess ground water withdrawal, as a onetime exercise. As per available data, a total of 104858 borewells tubewells were registered by CGWA in four areas of NCR. Details are given in the enclosed Statement - II. CGWA has appointed officers-in-Charge of Revenue District (District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates) as 'Authorized Officers' to take up various regulatory measures in Notified Areas including regular checks against illegal borings. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors/ District Magistrates have been authorized to take necessary action such as seizure of drilling rigs, sealing of tube wells and also discontinuation of electricity against owners of illegal boring as per the provisions of Section 15 to 21 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for any violation of directives of CGWA. The details of action taken in respect of illegal exploitation of ground water during the last three years (2010-13) are given in the enclosed Statement - III.

**Statement – I***List of Overexploited Areas in National Capital Region*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Over- exploited assessment units
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Central Delhi	Karol Bagh, Paharganj
		East Delhi	Preet Vihar, VivekVihar
		New Delhi	Chanakyapuri, Parliament Street
		North Delhi	Kotwali, Sadar Bazar
		North East Delhi	Seemapuri, Shahdara
		North West Delhi	Model Town, SaraswatiVihar
		South Delhi	Defence Colony, Hauzkhas, Kalkaji
		South West Delhi	Delhi Cantonment, Najafgarh, VasantVihar
		West Delhi	Patel Nagar, Rajouri Garden
2.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Farukhnagar, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Sohna
		Faridabad	Faridabad
		Palwal	Hodel, Palwal, Hassanpur
		Mewat	Tauru, Ferozepur, Zhirka

1	2	3	4
		Panipat	Bapoli, Israna, Madlauda, Panipat, Samalkha
		Rohtak	—
		Sonipat	Ganaur, Rai, Sonapat
		Rewari	Nahar, Rewari, Bawal, Khol
		Jhajjar	—
		Bhiwani	Badra, Dadri-I, Kairu, Loharu,
		Mahendragarh	Ateli, Kanina, Mahendragarh, Nangal Chaudhary, Narnaul
3.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Behror, Bansur, Kathumar, Kishangarh, Kotkasim, Laxmangarh, Mandawar, Neemrana, Rajgarh, Ramgarh, Reni, Thanagazi, Tijara, Umrain
		Bharatpur	Kumher, Nadbai
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Loni
		Gautambudhnagar	Jewar
		Meerut	Kharkhoda, Rajpura
		Baghpat	Baghpat, Binauli, Charprauli, Khekra, Pilana
		Bulandshahar	—

**Statement – II**

*Number of Borewells/ Tubewells Registered in Areas Notified for Registration of Ground Water Abstraction Structures in National Capital Region*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Area Notified for registration	No. of borewells/ tubewells registered
1.	Delhi	All districts of Delhi	NCT Delhi	89362
2.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Farukh Nagar, Pataudi	10913
3.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Behror	4583
Total				104858

**Statement – III**

*Action Taken in Respect of Illegal Exploitation of Ground Water in NCR During Last Three Years (2010-13)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints received	Action Taken
1.	Delhi	31	Referred to concerned Authorized Officer (Deputy Commissioner) for taking necessary action.
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	38 FIRs lodged  33 illegal bore wells dismantled  14 No. of borewells sealed and challans issued
		Gurgaon	886 tube wells have been sealed.
3.	Rajasthan	Nil	NA
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Two complaints referred to Authorized officer for taking suitable action.

**Bhagal Pur Garib Rath**

3142. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind delayed departure of Bhagalpur Garib Rath and other express trains from Anand Vihar Train Terminal despite the trains reaching three to four hours before the scheduled departure time;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to address the said problem; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to attach more coaches to the said trains in view of heavy rush?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) For the month of July 2013 and for the period 01.08.2013-16.08.2013, train 22405/22406 had scheduled run on 24 occasions, out of these it departed late from Anand Vihar on 5 occasions. This train has a lie over in Anand Vihar of 9 hours and is given primary examination which takes almost 8 hours. On all these 5 occasions this train arrived late between 175" - 290". The train had to be rescheduled for late arrival of the link rake. Other trains had also to be rescheduled for late arrival of their link rake. Efforts, including regular monitoring is done at various levels to ensure punctual running of these trains.

(c) At present, 22405/22406 Bhagalpur-Anand Vihar (T) Garib Rath Express is running with 18 coaches which is considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Attachment of additional coaches in the train is not commercially justified at present. However, based on traffic pattern, extra coaches are attached to clear extra rush of passengers.

**Shortage of Power**

3143. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) has recently highlighted the problem of power shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the EAC to tackle the problem; and

(c) 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) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

#### **Import of Coal**

3144. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has fixed a target to Import coal for various power houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 60 percent of the total imported coal will be used in such power plants which have been constructed to use the indigenous coal;

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

(e) the foreign exchange likely to be spent on such import of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. During the year 2013-14, the total coal estimated to be imported is 82 Million Tonne (MT) for 36 power plants comprising 50 MT for 27 power plants designed on domestic coal and 32 MT for 9 power plants designed on imported coal.

As against the total domestic coal requirement of 516 MT for the year 2013-14, availability of domestic coal assured from CIL, SCCL and Captive Mines was only 441 MT, leaving a shortfall of 75 MT. In order to meet this shortfall of 75 MT domestic coal, Power Utilities have been advised to import 50 MT of imported coal as per the equivalent Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of the imported coal.

(e) Price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as inter-alia, heat value, moisture content, ash content, source of origin, ocean freight, etc. As per Central Electricity Authority estimates, assuming an average landed price of 80 United States Dollars (USD) per tonne for 6300 Kcal/kg GCV imported coal, total foreign exchange involvement is expected to be around 6,560 Million USD.

[English]

#### **Irrigation Maintenance Fund**

3145. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to create a separate Plan Fund namely Irrigation Maintenance Fund to increase the potential of irrigation in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering any proposal to set up any Water Resource Management Institute to control the scarcity of water in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (c) above.

[Translation]

#### **Seizure of Silver**

3146. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that crime branch of Delhi Police had recently seized huge quantity of silver in Delhi-Mumbai Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether enquiry has been conducted about the parcel of silver and if so, the details of action taken against the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) On 03.08.2013, on receipt of information from Crime Branch Delhi Police, 17 packages which were booked by Mumbai Rajdhani Express were detained at New Delhi Railway station jointly by Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Chief Parcel Supervisor (G). On checking, 892.405 kgs silver ornaments were found in the

packages. On producing proper bills of the consignments, the party was charged with Rs. 1,26,644/- towards fine for misdeclaration including freight charges for booking by Rajdhani Express and percentage charges on value of ornaments and thereafter the consignments were sent to the destination.

#### **Upgradation/Modernisation of Airports**

3147. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives have been taken recently to speed up the process of upgradation and modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Allocation Under R-APDRP**

3148. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP);

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised by various States under the said Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for the speedy utilisation of funds by the State Governments, State-wise;

(d) whether power distribution to Sabarimala and surrounding areas has been taken up under this Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status of implementation thereof along with the amount disbursed so far for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a)

Government of India approved the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) as a Central Sector Scheme in July, 2008. The salient features of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) are given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(b) Under R-APDRP, funds are released in the form of loans against sanctioned projects in installments based on progress of projects and on achieving pre-defined milestones. So far (as on 22nd August, 2013), under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.34984.34Crores have been sanctioned. Cumulatively an amount of Rs.6999.91 Crore has been disbursed under R-APDRP, for sanctioned projects.

The total amount of central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to various state power utilities under the R-APDRP Programme during each of last three financial years and the current year is enclosed in the enclosed Statement - II.

(c) As per R-APDRP Guidelines, implementation of schemes is to be accomplished by concerned state power utilities. The role of Ministry of Power, Government of India and Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), the Nodal Agency, is formulation and issuing of guidelines, providing DPR formats, Model Bidding Documents for engaging consultants and implementing agencies for Part-A, empanelment of consultants and implementing agencies for Part-A, appraisal of DPRs and putting them to R-APDRP Steering Committee for sanction, providing disbursements as per guidelines.

Ministry of Power and Power Finance Corporation Ltd, the Nodal Agency, also regularly monitor R-APDRP project implementation in all States and advise State utilities/implementing agencies regarding issues hampering scheme implementation.

(d) and (e) As per R-APDRP guidelines, towns with population greater than 30,000 [10,000 for special category states] are eligible for funding under the scheme. Since name of 'Sabarimala' does not figure in list of towns as released by Census of India in 2001, it is not eligible for funding under the scheme.

**Statement – I*****Salient Features of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme***

Government of India approved the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) as a Central Sector Scheme in July, 2008. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. The scheme comprises of three parts-Part-A, Part-B & Part C.

**Part-A:** Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable & verifiable baseline data system in all towns with population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census (10,000 for Special Category States) Installation of SCADA/DMS for towns with population greater than 4 lakhs & annual input energy greater than 350MU is also envisaged under Part-A. SCADA systems shall enable real time monitoring and control of electrical parameters to improve quality, reliability and efficiency of power supply. 100% loan is provided under R-APDRP for Part-A projects & shall be converted to grant on completion and verification of same by Third Party independent Evaluating agencies (TPIEA) appointed by MoP/Nodal Agency.

**Part-B:** Part-B deals with regular Sub Transmission & Distribution system strengthening & upgradation projects. The focus for Part-B is on AT&C loss reduction on sustainable basis. Part-B is considered for sanction for towns where Part-A(IT) is implemented. 25% loan is provided under Part-B projects and upto 50% of scheme cost is convertible to grant depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years (with first year starting an year after the year in which the base-line data system (Part A) of project area concerned is established) and completion of project within three years of sanction as decided by R-APDRP Steering Committee. For special category states, 90% loan is provided by Gol for Part-B projects and entire Gol loan shall be converted to grant in five tranches depending on extent of maintaining AT&C loss level at 15% level for five years (with first year starting an year after the year in which the base-line data

system (Part A) of project area concerned is established. Achieving AT&C loss level of greater than 15% shall reduce loan conversion to grant accordingly for that financial year. Upto 10% scheme cost for Part-B can be converted to grant each financial year for normal category states and upto 18% of scheme cost can be converted to grant each financial year for special category states.

**Part-C:** R-APDRP also has provision for Capacity Building of Utility personnel and development of franchises through Part-C of the scheme. Few pilot projects adopting innovations including those of smart grid are also envisaged under Part-C.

**Scheme Outlay**

The programme has a size of Rs. 51,577 Crores. The total grant from Gol is estimated as Rs. 31,577 Crores. The break-up is as follows:

- Rs. 50,000 Crore for Part-A & Part-B of the projects:
- Rs.10,000 Crore for Part-A activities
- Rs.40,000 Crore for Part-B activities (MoP, Gol has earmarked sanctioning of schemes of upto Rs.40,000 Crores under R-APDRP Part-B. Of this, upto Rs.20,000 Crore would be converted to grant depending on extent to which utilities reduce AT&C losses in project areas)
- Rs.1,177 Crores for enabling activities to be implemented by MoP(nodal agency fee, capacity building, pilot projects adopting new innovations)
- Rs. 400 Crores for incentive to utility staff of project areas for establishment of baseline data & for achieving targeted reduction in AT&C losses

**Nodal Agency**

Power Finance Corporation has been designated by MoP as the nodal agency for operationalising the scheme. The nodal agency has appointed process consultant & has empanelled IT Consultants, IT implementing agencies, SCADA/DMS Consultants, SCADA implementing agencies and Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies-Energy Accounting & IT.

**STATEMENT – II***Yearwise Sanction & Disbursement Under R-APDRP**All Amounts In Rs. Crores**(As on 22-Aug-13)*

State	Utility	Sanctions				Disbursements			
		Sanctions 2010-11	Sanctions 2011-12	Sanctions 2012-13	Sanctions 2013-14	Disbursements 2010-11	Disbursements 2011-12	Disbursements 2012-13	Disbursements 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	Total	230.69	442.89	0.00	238.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HP	HPSEB	337.52	16.79	0.00	0.00	101.25	0.00	29.59	0.00
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	17.50	1718.16	0.00	0.00	5.25	515.45	0.00	0.00
Punjab	PSEB	0.00	1050.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	207.41	10.26	13.50
Chandigarh	ED	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Total	1448.62	0.00	-4.40	0.00	252.21	0.00	36.07	0.00
UP	Total	1831.70	1732.59	1824.44	683.24	274.76	60.33	302.00	84.61
Uttarakhand	UPCL	0.00	409.18	191.46	0.00	0.00	33.59	117.79	0.00
Total Utilities North)		3899.37	5369.87	2011.50	921.39	633.48	816.78	495.71	98.11
MP	Total	1709.09	70.03	44.91	0.00	254.24	41.62	38.51	0.00
Gujarat	Total	259.11	5.36	-39.77	0.00	190.62	0.00	55.99	28.79
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	0.00	751.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.85	0.00
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	1793.51	1682.31	154.54	0.00	197.09	344.02	125.01	0.00
Goa	Goa ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (West)		3761.71	2509.00	159.68	0.00	641.95	385.63	338.36	28.79
AP	Total	876.36	65.15	238.08	71.05	124.32	35.05	11.90	84.44
Karnataka	Total	149.30	0.00	-162.40	0.00	100.83	41.75	0.00	68.24
Kerala	KSEB	926.33	28.99	206.13	0.00	75.51	80.25	30.92	0.00
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	3357.82	0.00	-1088.68	0.00	526.23	4.77	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	PD	0.00	0.00	98.67	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00
Total(South)		5309.81	94.14	-708.20	71.05	826.89	166.31	42.82	152.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	BSEB	0.00	647.18	530.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.53	0.00
Jharkhand	JSEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	WBSED CL	551.41	161.15	7.28	0.00	82.05	45.87	55.87	0.00
Total (East)		551.41	808.33	537.33	0.00	82.05	64.05	138.40	0.00
Assam	APDCL	0.60	665.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.15	75.79	0.00
Arunachal	PD	37.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	PD	34.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	PD	0.00	0.00	398.87	0.00	9.47	0.00	119.66	0.00
Meghalaya	MeSEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.73	10.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	PD	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	PD	68.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	PD	0.82	148.26	16.83	0.00	0.00	43.07	6.71	0.00
Total (NE)		143.00	814.13	415.70	159.73	72.41	167.22	202.16	0.00
Total		13665.30	9595.47	2416.01	1152.17	2256.78	1600.00	1217.45	279.58

NOTE: Projects cost showing negative (-ve) sign has been cancelled by the R-APDRP Steering Committee In Its 27th meeting held on 18th February, 2013 under the chairmanship of S(P).

(Source: PFC)

### Reforms in Power Sector

3149. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced reforms to boost the power sector and give a new lease of life to the sector where investments have come to a standstill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private power companies have requested the Government to address the issues related to financial viability of the existing competitively-bid projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which these reforms would help to improve the investment climate in the power sector and the

extent to which these would help to facilitate the generation of more power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 has consolidated the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalisation of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies etc. and for matters incidental thereto.

With a view to bringing improvement in the power sector and to provide electricity at economical rates to the consumers, the Government notified National Electricity Policy in 2005, Tariff Policy in 2006. Guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents have been issued for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of



power by distribution licensees and for transmission projects. Further, the Rural Electrification Policy, National Electricity Plan, Hydro Power Policy have also been notified. In addition to this, Distribution reforms through APDRP and R-APDRP schemes have been launched. National Electricity Fund (NEF) Scheme has been approved to provide reforms-linked interest subsidy to the public and private power utilities for improvement in their distribution network.

(c) to (e) The Government had received references from various stakeholders regarding fuel availability risk of domestic coal, price risk due to change in prices of fuel in coal exporting countries, delay/denial in environment & forest clearance pertaining to coal blocks etc. To address these concerns, Ministry of Power is in the process of revising the Standard Bidding Documents which will be applicable for future projects.

Higher cost of imported coal is to be considered for pass through as per modalities suggested by CERC. Ministry of Coal has issued suitable orders supplementing the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP). Ministry of Power has issued appropriate advisory to CERC/SERCs to consider the request of Individual power producers to decide for pass through of higher cost of imported coal on case to case basis.

#### **Implementation of AIBP**

3150. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in various States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of projects completed since the inception of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits' Programme (AIBP) is reviewed by the Ministry of Water Resources from time to time and particularly on yearly basis with the Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries (Water Resources/ Irrigation Department) of the respective State Governments in order to achieve further improvement in its implementation, to discuss important issues which include physical and financial progress of the projects against the targets agreed in the Memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) signed by the State Governments, proper monitoring of the projects, etc.

(b) State-wise details of the Major/ Medium irrigation project completed since the inception of the programme is given in the enclosed Statement - I, and for Surface Minor. Irrigation schemes is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

#### **Statement- I**

##### *State-Wise Major/Medium Projects completed Under AIBP Since Inception*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos of schemes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattis Garh	6
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujrat	14
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
9.	Jharkhand	3
10.	Karnatka	3
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
11.	Maharashtra	36
12.	Orissa	7
13.	Punjab	3
14.	Rajasthan	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12
17.	West Bengal	3

**Statement – II****State-Wise Details of MI Schemes Complete Under AIBP  
Since Inception**

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of schemes completed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1960
2.	Assam	693
3.	Manipur	843
4.	Meghalaya	169
5.	Mizoram	317
6.	Nagaland	1404
7.	Sikkim	578
8.	Tripura	1176
9.	Himachal Pradesh	294
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	478
11.	Orissa (KBK)	43
12.	Uttarakhand	2032
13.	Andhra Pradesh	51
14.	Chhattisgarh	213
15.	Madhya Pradesh	217
16.	Maharashtra	100
17.	Bihar	60
18.	West Bengal	57
19.	Rajasthan	1
20.	Karnataka	311
21.	Jharkhand	141

**Mangalore Air Tragedy**

3151. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the inquiry into the Mangalore Air Tragedy;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to all the victims (both identified and unidentified) of the tragedy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken for speedy disbursement of compensation and insurance to such victims in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government has submitted its report and the same has been accepted by the competent authority,

(b) and (c) All the 160 cases (i.e. 152 deceased and 08 injury cases) have been settled for an overall amount of Rs. 115.74 crores. Out of 160 cases, 130 cases have been settled on full and final basis and 30 cases have been settled on Receipt Basis i.e., without signing full Release and Discharge document as per the judgement of Division Bench of Kerala High Court, (d): Does not arise in view of (b) & (c) above.

**Construction of Power Plants**

3152. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of power plants which are under construction as on date;

(b) the details of power plants which are lagging behind their stipulated schedule;

(c) the names of the projects which are lagging behind their schedule by more than five years;

(d) the main reasons for lagging behind the schedule of these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The status of thermal and hydro power projects (above 25 MW) under construction in the country, including details of the projects lagging behind their stipulated schedule, is enclosed at as Statement - I and Statement - II, respectively.

(c) The details of under construction hydro power projects which are lagging behind schedule, by more than five years, is enclosed as Statement - III. There is no thermal power project lagging behind the schedule by more than five years.

(d) The main reasons for these projects lagging behind schedule include, inter-alia, land acquisition; environment and forest issues; rehabilitation and resettlement issues; natural calamities; law and order problems & local issues; contractual problems; change in design of projects; geological surprises, difficult terrain & poor accessibility, etc.

(e) Steps taken by the Government for the timely completion of these projects include, inter-alia, rigorous

monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects at the highest level; the periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL; formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; introduction of web-based monitoring system; and sensitization of stake-holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

**Statement – I**

*Status of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the Country*

State	Project Name	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Original commissioning schedule	Anticipated commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	U-1	250	Jan-11	Jul-14
		U-2	250	May-11	May-15
		U-3	250	Sep-11	Oct-15
Bihar	Barn STPP- 1	U-1	660	Oct.,13 *	Jun-15
		U-2	660	Apri.,14 *	Apr-16
		U-3	660	Oct., 14 *	Feb-17
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	U-4	660	Dec-12	Oct-13
		U-5	660	Oct-13	Sep-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	U-3	195	Oct-12	Mar-14
		U-4	195	Jan-13	Sep-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	May-13	Jul-14
		U-2	250	Sep-13	Jan-15
		U-3	250	Jan-14	Jul-15
		U-4	250	May-14	Jan-16
Bihar	New Nabl Nagar TPP	U-1	660	Jan-17	Feb-17
		U-2	660	Jul-17	Aug-17
		U-3	660	Jan-18	Feb-18
Chhattisgarh	Lara TPS	U-1	800	Nov-16	Mar-17
Chhattisgarh	Lara TPS	U-2	800	May-17	Sep-17

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	BokaroTPS "A" Exp.	U-1	500	Dec-11	Oct-14
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	U-1	800	Dec-15	Jun-16
		U-2	800	Jun-16	Dec-16
		U-3	800	Dec-16	Jun-17
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP Ph-II	U-3	660	Mar-16	May-16
		U-4	660	Sep-16	Nov-16
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	U-1	660	May-16	May-16
		U-2	660	Nov-16	Nov-16
MP	Vindhyachal TPP Ph-V	U-13	500	Aug-15	Jan-16
MP	Gadarwara	U-1	800	Mar-17	Apr-17
MP	Gadarwara	U-2	800	Sep-17	Oct-17
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-2	250	Jun-09	Mar-14
TN	Tuticorin JV	U-1	500	Mar-12	Feb-14
		U-2	500	Aug-12	Apr-14
TN	Vallur TPP PH-II JV	U-3	500	Dec-12	Feb-14
Tripura	Monarchal* CCPP	GT	61.3	Mar-13	Jan-14
		ST	39.7	Jul-13	May-14
Tripura	Trlpura Gas	Modula-2	363.3	Mar-12	Oct-13
UP	Rihand TPP- III	U-6	500	Dec-12	Nov-13
UP	Meja STPP	U-1	660	Jun-16	Jun-16
		U-2	660	Dec-16	Dec-16
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	U-1	600	Feb-11	Mar-14
		U-2	600	May-11	Jul-14
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-II	U-1	660	Aug-17	17-18
		U-2	660	Jan-18	17-18
STATE SECTOR					
AP	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	U-1	800	Jul-12	Feb-14
		U-2	800	Jan-13	Oct-14
AP	Kakatiya TPP Extn	U-1	600	Jul-12	May-14
AP	Rayaiseema Still U-6	U-6	600	Jul-14	Dec-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Namrup CCGT	GT	70	Sep-11 Jan-12	Mar-14 Jun-14
		ST	30	Jan-12	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	U-1	500	Sep-12	Dec-13
		U-2	500	Jul-12	Mar-14
Delhi	Pragatl CCGT-III	ST-2	250	Nov-10	Sep-13
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	Block-1	351	Sep-10	Dec-13
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	U-3	250	Oct-13	Apr-14
		U-4	250	Jan-14	Jul-14
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	U-1	250	Oct-13	Sep-14
		U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-14
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	U-8	500	Jun-12	Feb-14
		U-9	500	Sep-12	Jun-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	U-8	660	Dec-13	Mar-14
		U-9	660	Jun-14	Oct-14
		U-10	660	Dec-14	Apr-15
Maharashtra	Pari! TPP Expn.	U-8	250	Jan-12	Feb-14
MP	Malwa TPP (Shree Singaji)	U-1	600	Jun-12	Sep-13
		U-2	600	Oct-12	Mar-14
MP	Satpura TPP Extn	U-11	250	Apr-12	Oct-13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	U-3	250	May-11	Sep-13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	U-4	250	Jul-11	Mar-14
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	U-1	600	Aug-11	Sep-13
		U-2	600	Mar-12	Feb-14
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Ext.-III	ST	50	Oct-11	Dec-13
TN	North Chennai Extn.	U-1	600	Apr-11	Sep-13
UP	Anpara-D	U-6	500	Mar-11	Apr-14
		U-7	500	Jun-11	Jul-14
WB	Durgapur TPS Extn	U-8	250	Dec-13	Mar-14
WB	Sagardighl TPP-II	U-3	500	Jul-14	Oct-14
		U-4	500	Oct-14	Feb-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
PRIVATE SECTOR					
AP	Bhavanpadu TPP Ph-I	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-15
		U-2	660	Mar-14	Mar-16
AP	NCC TPP	U-1	660	Mar-15	Apr-16
		U-2	660	Jun-15	Aug-16
AP	Palnampuram TPP	U-1	660	May-14	Sep-14
		U-2	660	Aug-14	Dec-14
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt Ltd Ph-II	U-3	150	Dec-11	Nov-13
		U-4	150	Feb-12	Feb-14
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	U-3	350	May-12	Mar-15
		U-4	350	Aug-12	Jun-15
AP	Vizag TPP	U-1	525	Jun-13	Feb-14
		U-2	525	Sep-13	Jun-14
Bihar	Jas Infra. TPS	U-1	660	Aug-14	Dec-16
		U-2	660	Dec-14	16-17
		U-3	660	Apr-15	17-18
		U-4	660	Aug-15	17-18
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-2	600	Aug-12	Dec-13
		U-3	600	Dec-12	Jun-14
		U-4	600	Apr-13	Aug-14
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS,	U-1	600	Jul-12	Oct-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP	U-1	600	Mar-13	Oct-13
		U-2	600	Jul-13	Mar-14
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	U-1	300	Feb-11	Mar-14
		U-2	300	Nov-10	Feb-14
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	U-1	300	Dec-12	May-14
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Jan-14	Nov-14
		U-2	300	Apr-14	Feb-15
		U-3	300	Jul-14	Sep-15
		U-4	300	Oct-14	Jan-16
Chhattisgarh	Lanco	U-3	660	Jan-13	Oct-14

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amarkantak TPS-II	U-4	660	Mar-13	Mar-15
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14
		U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	U-1	600	Jun-14	Mar-15
		U-2	600	Sep-14	Aug-15
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	U-1	25	Jun-12	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Ralgah)	U-1	600	Jan-14	Oct-13
		U-2	600	Apr-14	Mar-14
		U-3	600	Sep-14	Feb-15
		U-4	600	Nov-14	Aug-15
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	U-1	300	Dec-13	Aug-14
		U-2	300	Apr-14	Dec-14
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	U-1	360	May-12	Jun-14
		U-2	360	Nov-12	Nov-14
		U-3	360	Feb-13	Jan-15
		U-4	360	Jul-13	Mar-15
Chhattisgarh	Chakabura TPP	U-1	30	Sep-13	Jan-14
Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	U-1	135	Jun-11	Sep-13
		U-2	135	Sep-11	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Visa TPP	U-1	600	Aug-13	Jul-15
Jharkhand	Maltrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	U-1	270	May-12	Sep-14
		U-2	270	Jun-12	Dec-14
Jharkhand	Maltrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	U-3	270	Feb-13	Jan-15
		U-4	270	Mar-13	Mar-15
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	U-1	600	Jun-13	Apr-15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	U-2	270	Dec-11	Nov-13
		U-3	270	Jan-12	Feb-14
		U-4	270	Feb-12	May-14
		U-5	270	Mar-12	Aug-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	U-1	270	Jul-14	*
		U-2	270	Sep-14	.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		U-3	270	Nov-14	*
		U-4	270	Jan-15	*
		U-5	270	Mar-15	*
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	U-1	300	Feb-12	Sep-13
		U-2	300	May-12	Jan-14
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	U-2	300	Feb-12	Aug-13
Maharashtra	Lanco	U-1	660	Jan-14	Dec-15
	Vidarbha TPP	U-2	660	May-14	Aug-16
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	U-1	270	Feb-12	Oct-13
		U-2	270	Apr-12	Dec-13
		U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14
		U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15
		U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	U-1	270	Apr-13	*
		U-2	270	Jun-13	*
		U-3	270	Aug-13	*
		U-4	270	Oct-13	*
		U-5	270	Dec-13	*
Maharashtra	Tlrora TPP Ph-II	U-2	660	Jul-12	Nov-13
		U-3	660	Oct-12	Feb-14
MP	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Apr-13	Nov-14
		U-2	600	Aug-13	Mar-15
MP	Mahan TPP	U-2	600	Sep-11	Dec-13
MP	Nigri TPP	U-1	660	Jun-13	Mar-14
		U-2	660	Dec-13	Sep-14
MP	Sasan UMPP	U-1	660	May-13	*
		U-2	660	Dec-13	Oct-13
		U-4	660	Feb-15	Dec-13
		U-5	660	Sep-15	*
		U-6	660	Apr-16	*
MP	Gorgl TPP (DB Power)	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jan-17



1	2	3	4	5	6
MP	Seioni TPP Ph-I	U-1	600	Mar-13	Mar-14
Odisha	Derang TPP	U-1	600	Mar-12	Jan-14
		U-2	600	Jun-12	Jun-14
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Orissa)	U-1	350	Sep-11	Nov-13
		U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-14
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	U-2	350	Dec-11	Sep-13
		U-3	350	Feb-12	Dec-13
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	U-1	350	Dec-11	Dec-14
		U-2	350	Jan-12	Aug-15
		U-3	350	Mar-12	Dec-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	U-1	660	Apr-13	Dec-15
		U-2	660	Aug-13	Jun-16
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-1	525	Dec-12	Sep-14
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	U-2	525	Feb-13	Dec-14
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	U-1	270	Apr-13	Sep-13
		U-2	270	Oct-13	Feb-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	U-1	700	Jan-14	Jan-14
		U-2	700	Mar-14	Apr-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13
		U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14
		U-3	660	May-13	Jul-14
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	U-2	660	Mar-13	Oct-13
TN	Melamaruthur TPP	U-1	600	Feb-12	Nov-13
		U-2	600	Mar-12	Mar-14
TN	Tutlcorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	U-1	660	May-12	Mar-16
		U-2	150		Sep-13
UP	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	U-1	660	Feb-14	Jul-14
		U-2	660	Jul-14	Dec-14
		U-3	660	Dec-14	Mar-15
UP	Lalitpur TPP	U-1	660	Oct-14	Oct-14
		U-2	660	Feb-15	Feb-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
		U-3	660	Jun-15	Jun-15
WB	Haldia TPP-I	U-1	300	Aug-14	Aug-14
		U-2	300	Nov-14	Nov-14

\* No work/ commissioning date not yet fixed

**Statement – II**

*Status of Under Construction Hydro Power Projects in the Country*

Sl. No	Name of Project / Capacity (MW)	State	Original commissioning schedule	Anticipated commissioning schedule
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Uri-II 4x60 = 240 MW	Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	2013-14
2.	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15 = 45 MW	Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	2013-14
3.	Kishanganga 3x110 = 330 MW	Jammu and Kashmir	2015-16	2016-17
4.	Parbat-II 4x200 = 800 MW	H.P.	2009-10	2016-17
5.	Parbati-III 4x130 = 520 MW	H.P.	2010-11	2013-15
6.	Kol Dam 4x200 = 800 MW	H.P.	2008-10	2014-15
7.	Ram Pur 6x68.67= 412 MW	H.P.	2011-12	2013-15
8.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130 = 520 MW	Uttarakhand	2011-12	2015-16
9.	Tehri PSS, 4x250=1000 MW	Uttarakhand	2011-12	2017-18
10.	Lata Tapovan, 3x57= 171 MW	Uttarakhand	2017-18	2017-18
11.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40 > 160 MW	West Bengal	2009-10	2014-15
12.	Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW	Arunachal Pradesh	2010-11	2016-18
13.	Kameng 4x150 = 600 MW	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	2016-17
14.	Pare 2x55 = 110 MW	Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	2014-15
15.	Tuirlal 2x30= 60 MW	Mizoram	2006-07	2016-17
State Sector				
16.	Baglihar-II 3x150= 450 MW	Jammu and Kashmir	2014-15	2016-17
17.	Uhl-III 3x33.3 =100 MW	H.P.	2006-07	2014-15
18.	Kashang-I 65 MW	H.P.	2012-13	2014-15
19.	Kashang-II & III 1x65 + 1x65=130 MW	H.P.	2013-14	2015-16
20.	Sainj 100 MW	H.P.	2014-15	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Swara Kuddu 3x37= 111 MW	H.P.	2010-11	2014-15
22.	Shongtong Karcham 3x150= 450 MW	H.P.	2017-18	2017-18
23.	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40 = 80 MW	Maharashtra	2017-18	2017-18
24.	Nagarujana Sagar TR 2x25=50 MW	A.P.	2008-09	2014-15
25.	Lower Jurala 6x40=240 MW	A.P.	2011-13	2013-16
26.	Pullchintala 120 MW (4x30 MW)	A.P.	2009-11	2015-17
27.	Pallivasal 2x30= 60 MW	Kerala	2010-11	2014-15
28.	Thottiyar 1x30 + 1x10= 40 MW	Kerala	2013-14	2015-16
29.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II 2x15 = 30 MW	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	2013-14
30.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III, 2x15 = 30	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	2013-14
31.	New Umtru 2x20=40 Private Sector	Meghalaya	2011-12	2014-15
32.	Sorang 2x50= 100 MW	H.P.	2012-13	2013-14
33.	Tidong-I 2x50 = 100 MW	H.P.	2013-14	2015-16
34.	Tangnu Romal-I 2x22= 44 MW	H.P.	2014-15	2015-16
35.	Bajoli Holi 3x60=180MW	H.P.	2017-18	2017-18
36.	Shrinagar 4x82.5=330	Uttarakhand	2005-06	2014-15
37.	Phata Byung 2x38 MW = 76 MW	Uttarakhand	2013-14	2014-15
38.	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33 MW = 99 MW	Uttarakhand	2015-16	2015-16
39.	Mahsshwar. 10x40= 400 MW	M. P.	2001-02	2014-15
40.	Teesta-III 6x200=1200 MW	Sikkim	2011-13	2014-15
41.	Teesta-VI 4x125= 500 MW	Sikkim	2012-13	2015-16
42.	Rangit-IV 3x40= 120 MW	Sikkim	2012-13	2014-15
43.	Jorethang Loop 2x48 = 96 MW	Sikkim	2013-14	2014-15
44.	Bhasmey 3x17= 51 MW	Sikkim	2014-15	2015-16
45.	Tashiding 2x48.5 = 97 MW	Sikkim	2013-14	2017-18
46.	Dikchu 3x32= 96 MW	Sikkim	2015-16	2017-18
47.	Rangit-II 2x33= 66 MW	Sikkim	2016-17	2017-18
48.	Rongnichu 2x48= 96 MW	Sikkim	2015-16	2017-18

**Statement – III***Hydro Power Projects Which are Lagging Behind Their Schedule by More Than Five Years*

Sl. No	Name of Project Capacity	Commissioning Schedule		Time over run
		Original mm/yy	Latest mm/yy	
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>				
1.	Kol Dam (4x200 MW)	Apr-09 2008-10	2014-15	71 months
2.	Tuirial (2x30 MW)	Jul-06 2006-07	2016-17	128 months
3.	Kameng (4x150 MW)	Dec 09 2009-10	2016-17	87 months
4.	Tehri PSS (4x250 MW)	Jul-10 2010-11 (As per original approval) Feb-16 (2015-16) (As per RCE)	2017-18	92 months
5.	Teesta Low Dam- IV (4x40 MW)	Sep-09 2009-10	2014-15	66 months
6.	Parbati - II (4x200 MW)	Sep-09 2009-10	2016-17	90 months
7.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW)	Sep-10 2010-11	2016-18	90 months
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>				
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
8.	Uhl-III (3x33.33MW)	Mar-07 2006-07	2014-15	96 months
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
9.	Pulichintala (4x30MW)	2009-11	2015-17	60 months
10.	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW)	Nov-08 2008-09	2014-15	72 months
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
11.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage II (2x15 MW)	Mar-06 2005-06	2013-14	98 months
12.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage III (2x15 MW)	Mar-06 2005-06	2012-14	96 months
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
13.	Shrinagar (4x82.5 MW)	2005-06	2014-15	108 months
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
14.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW)	2001-02	2014-15	156 months

**Flight from Rajkot to Delhi**

3153. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to run direct flights from Rajkot to Dehi either through Air India or the private airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

[Translation]

**R&D in Biotech**

3154: SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research and Development (R&D) centres working in the Biotechnology Sector;

(b) the details of the research carried out by them, centre-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any task force/advisory committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) There are about ninety important Research and Development (R&D) centres in Biotechnology Sector supported under various schemes in project mode.

(b) The centre wise details are given in the enclosed Statement

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of all the task force and expert committees constituted for evaluation for proposals in different areas of biotechnology is available on DBT website: <http://dbtindia.nic.in>.

**Statement***List of Centre in Biotechnology*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Centre and area of research
I.	Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology	<p>1. DBT Centre of Excellence for Novel paradigms of inhibitor design against key metabolic pathways to decimate infectious agents, NII, New Delhi</p> <p>2. DBT Centre of Excellence for Development of high throughput approaches to understand molecular basis of heterosis in rice for precision breeding, University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi</p> <p>3. Centre of Excellence for high-throughput allele determination for molecular breeding, ICRISAT, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>4. Centre of Excellence (COE) for genetics and genomics of silkmths, CDFD, Hyderabad</p> <p>5. A Virtual Centre of Excellence (COE) for Coordinated Research on Tuberculosis: Development of Alternate Strategies, ICGEB, New Delhi</p> <p>6. A Virtual Centre of Excellence in Tuberculosis Research, IISc, Bengaluru,</p> <p>7. DBT Centre of Excellence for Stem Cell Research: Basic and Translational, AIIMS, New Delhi</p>

Sl. No. Scheme	Name of the Centre and area of research
	8. DBT Centre of Excellence for Microbial Biology, CDFD, Hyderabad 9 Centre of Excellence for Research on Hepatitis C Virus, IISc, Bengaluru
	10. Centre of Excellence in Genome Science and Predictive Medicine, University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi
	11. Centre of Excellence on Genome Mapping and Molecular Breeding of <i>Brassicas</i> , University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi
	12. Virtual Centre of Excellence on multidisciplinary approaches aimed at interventions against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , ILS, Hyderabad
	13. Centre of Excellence on Computational and System Biology, NCBS, Bengaluru
	14. Virtual Centre of Excellence on Epigenetics, IISER, Pune
	15. Centre for Research in Epilepsy, AIIMS, New Delhi
II. Bioinformatics	16-21. Centres of Excellence in bioinformatics
	22-32. Distributed Information Centres (DICs) in bioinformatics
	33-83. Distributed Information Sub Centres (SubDICs) in bioinformatics
III. Bio-energy	84. ICT Centre for Energy Biosciences, Faridabad
	85. DBT-ICGEB Centre for Advance Bioenergy Research, New Delhi
	86. DBT-IOC Bioenergy Centre, Mumbai
IV. Stem Cells biology	87. CMC-DBT Centre for Stem Cell Research at CMC, Vellore
V. Biotechnology Facilities Translational Research Centre	88. Primate Research Centre for Experimental Animal Research, NII, New Delhi
	89. Translational Research Platform for Veterinary Biologicals, TNVASU, Chennai
	90. Translational Platform for Transgenic Plant Research, ICRISAT, Hyderabad
	91. DBT Partnership Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
	92. Inter-institutional Centre for Chemical Biology at NCBS, Bengaluru
	93. Vaccine Research Centre, THSTI, Faridabad
	94. Paediatric Biology Centre, THSTI, Faridabad
	95. Advance Platform Technology Centre, RCB, Faridabad

[English]

**Flight from Kolkata to Silchar**

3155. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a flight of Air India from Kolkata to Silchar everyday at 5.40 a.m.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to change the timings of this flight as it is very inconvenient to passengers due to its very early morning departure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The

schedule departure time of AI-9705 of Alliance Air on Kolkata/Silchar route is 0550 hrs. daily. Due to limited fleet and the need to operate maximum number of flights with the same aircraft departure of the Kolkata/Silchar flight is scheduled in the morning. Any delay in the departure time might result in cancellation of further scheduled operations due to sunset limitations in the northeast region.

In addition, Air India also operates 4 flights/week with A319 and A320 aircraft from Kolkata to Silchar on Mondays and Wednesdays at 1300 hrs., and on Fridays and Sundays at 1335 hrs.

[Translation]

### **Relining the Rajasthan Feeder**

3156. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the investment for relining the Rajasthan feeder (Punjab part) the work which is proposed to be done by the Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Punjab has initiated the work thereon after its clearance by the Union Government;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to issue directions to the Government of Punjab to initiate work thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Planning Commission has accorded the investment clearance to the project 'Relining of Rajasthan Feeder' on 23.11.2009.

(b) The work on the project has not been initiated so far.

(c) and (d) Water being a State Subject, the projects are planned, funded, implemented and maintained by the concerned State Governments as per their own priorities and availability of funds. The role of Union Government is promotional and catalytic. The Union Government has released central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program for an amount of Rs. 105.84 crore in March, 2011 for this work.

### **Supply of Coal**

3157. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal required for power generation for less than a week is left in most of the power plants of the country and the generation of power may be affected due to hurdles in coal supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed between the power generation companies and Coal India Limited (CIL) to provide a minimum quantity of coal required for power generation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time frame by which agreements in this regard are likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b): As on 21st August, 2013, the all India coal stock of thermal power stations was 23.29 Million Tonne (MT) which was for 19 days as compared to around 9.12 MT for 9 days on the same day last year. The number of thermal power stations were having coal stock less than 7 days have reduced from 32 to 8.

(c) to (e) At present, 97 units of thermal power projects having around 40,000 MW capacity have signed Fuel Supply Agreement with subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) for supply of coal.

### **Companion Free Scheme**

3158. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of Companion Free Scheme (CFS) by Air India;

(b) whether the scheme has been discontinued and if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations for continuation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Vigilance Department of Air India has found serious irregularities and misuse of CFS in air India during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The salient features of Companion Free Scheme (CFS) at Air India, are given in the enclosed Statement - I

(b) and (c) On the domestic sector, the Companion Free Scheme has been discontinued with effect from 31.05.2013. However, on the International Sector, the scheme still continues. No such representation has been received in the Ministry.

(d) Vigilance Department of Air India carried out study only for a period of one year and found irregularities/misuse of CFS by some AI staff.

(e) and (f) The details of irregularities found are given in the enclosed Statement - II. Based on the recommendation of Vigilance Department, appropriate disciplinary action is being taken by Air India.

#### **Statement – I**

##### *The Salient Features of Companion Free Scheme (CFS) is as Under:*

Air India has a scheme to allow a companion to be ticketed on Zero based fare when a passenger purchases a ticket on the highest full IATA fare levels on the international sectors.

The Scheme was originally conceived as a promotional measure to increase revenues and occupancy factors.

The Scheme entails that the passenger who purchases such fares on select International sectors can travel with a Companion. The ticket is not totally free as the passenger would have to pay for all taxes including the Fuel Surcharge.

To prevent misuse of the scheme, certain checks and balances were in place

- Companion is restricted to Spouse / Child or Parents
- Companion Tickets to be issued only at the Air India office and not by Travel Agents as the authenticity / relationship could be verified through passports.

- Outbound travel has to be together.

Companion Free Scheme was also introduced for Domestic sectors from January, 2009, the salient features of which are as under:

- Under the scheme a person travelling on a full business/ economy class fare paid ticket within India is allowed a free ticket for a companion in the same cabin. Only the fuel surcharge, airport taxes and fee are payable on the companions' ticket.
- Accompanying passenger can be Spouse or Child or Parent only.
- While the fare paying passenger and accompanying passenger must travel together on the outbound journey. On the Inbound journey, they have the flexibility to perform the journey separately.
- Both the tickets have to be issued together by any Air India office. Cross reference of the Companion ticket is made on the full fare ticket and V.V. In case of cancellation of full fare ticket both the tickets have to be presented for cancellation. Full fare companion ticket cannot be cancelled on a standalone basis.

#### **Statement – II**

##### *Details of Irregularities Found are Given As Under*

- CFS tickets have been issued without requisite Full-fare ticket.
- Main tickets were cancelled after issuance/use of CFS tickets.
- For domestic CFS tickets accompanying passenger should be Spouse or Child or Parent- this stipulation has not been followed.
- Main ticket and CFS ticket had no cross reference.
- CFS tickets were issued on sector different from main ticket routing.
- Higher RBD (Reservation Booking Designator) allocation has been used for CFS Tickets and /or main tickets were issued in lower RBD.



- Manual tickets issued under this scheme fudged to change the name, origin/destination, date of travel & flight etc.

#### **Pantry Car in Train**

3159. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that no pantry car has been provided in trains no. 11039 and 11040 plying on Kolhapur-Nagpur route and thus passengers of this train have to depend on vendors who sell low quality food items, snacks and water;

(b) if so, whether the Railways shall provide a pantry car in these trains;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a): On Train Number 11039-40 (Maharashtra Express) plying on Kolhapur-Nagpur route, no pantry car is attached. Catering services in this train is being provided through Platform vending whose quality remains under monitoring.

(b) to (d): 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 309 pairs of trains. In cases where trains are not provided with a pantry car the catering services are provided through Train Side Vending to the passengers in trains and/or by supply of meals through static catering units at en-route stations.

[Translation]

#### **Naxal Attack on Patna-Dhanbad Intercity**

3160. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naxalites had attacked the Patna-Dhanbad Intercity express in Bihar in the month of July, 2013;

(b) if so, the details of persons killed and injured in the incident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the said incident and the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(d) the details of measures being taken by the Railways to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. On 13.06.2013 at about 13.30 hrs, a group of about 100 Left Wing activists attacked the Railway Protection Force (RPF) train escorting party of train No. 13331 (Dhanbad-Patna Intercity Exp.) near Km. No. 398/15 between Jamui and Bhalui Railway stations in Jhajha - Kiul section of Danapur Division, East Central Railway. The perpetrators resorted to indiscriminate firing on the train and also hurled bombs. The train escorting party consisting of 03 Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) and 02 RPF jawans also opened fire on the Maoists. The encounter continued for more than half an hour. The jawans prevented the Maoists to take siege of the train or cause heavy casualty of the passengers.

Bihar Police was requested for reinforcement. State authorities responded and rushed State Police and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to the spot. In this incident, one of the RPSF jawans escorting the train and two passengers lost their lives. Five passengers and the train Guard sustained injuries. Maoists snatched away 03 Arms from the RPSF jawans.

(c) and (d): Local Police station / Chanan has registered a case vide crime No. 33/13 dated 13.06.2013 under section 147, 148, 149, 302, 307, 427, 120 (B), 379 Indian Penal Code, 27 Arms Act and 16/18 (B)/20 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in this regard.

Policing on Railways is a State Subject. Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP).

As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police.

However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

Security arrangements in naxal affected areas have been augmented by increasing the strength of train escorting parties. The train escorting parties are equipped with sophisticated weapons, sufficient ammunition, bullet proof jackets, walkie-talkies, dragon search lights, etc. Additional deployment of CRPF is being made in Railway as well as civil areas in naxal affected sections between Kiul to Jasidih.

Regular co-ordination is being maintained with the State Governments concerned and intelligence inputs are shared with Intelligence Bureau, Government Railway Police/ Local Police from time to time.

[English]

### **Misleading Advertisements**

3161. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain advertisements including misleading advertisements of cigarettes, liquor, tobacco and soda, the product of liquor companies are aired/are being aired through television channels and print media in the country;

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

(c) the role of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a comprehensive law against such misleading and exaggerated advertisements to protect the interests of consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to check such advertisements during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Some instances of surrogate/

misleading advertisements shown on private satellite/cable television channels and published in print media have come to the notice of the Government. Details of action taken against private satellite TV channels for violation of Programme and Advertising Codes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement - I. The details of the complaints against surrogate/misleading advertisements in print media as received by the Press Council of India (PCI) during each of the last three years and the current year are also enclosed as Statement - II.

(c) Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) is a self-regulatory body of advertisers. The Code adopted by the ASCI has been incorporated in the Advertising Code stipulated in Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. ASCI has set-up a Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) to consider complaints in regard to advertisements.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to bring any new legislation at present as there is adequate provisions in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder to regulate telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels. Rule 7(2)(viii) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants. Action is taken against any violations brought to the notice of the Government under the extant Rules.

So far as print media is concerned, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of press and for maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. Accordingly, PCI have formed Norms of Journalistic Conduct under section 13(2)(b) of the Press Council Act, 1978 which covers the principles and ethics of journalism. These norms should be adhered to by the print media while accepting advertisements.

(f) Details of action taken by the Government to check such advertisements, is given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

**Statement – I****Misleading/Surrogate Advertisements on Private Satellite TV channels Year 2010**

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1.	Advertisement of serious diseases claiming to have special/miraculous cure	A Warning was issued to IBN7 TV channel on 16.4.2010.
2.	Advertisements of products having special or miraculous or supernatural cure	An Advisory dated 13.5.2010 was issued to all the channels.
3.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to NDTV Good Times channel.
4.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to Star Anando channel.
5.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
6.	Advertisement of a product of 'Mcdowells Soda'.	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
7.	Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
Year 2011		
1.	Petition was received from Shri Saurabh Joshi complaining against telecast of alleged misleading advertisements of the products like 'Badha Mukti Yantra', 'Dhan Laxmi Yantra', etc. on TV channels claiming to release oneself from bad spell or give success in life, etc.	<p>The complaint was referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for their views. ASCI, vide its letters dated 11.10.2011, upheld the complaint against following advertisements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Divyarishi's Kuber Kunji</li> <li>ii. Badha Mukti Yantra,</li> <li>iii. Shani Shubh Yantra,</li> <li>iv. Sai Darshan Pendant</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
		v. Maha Dhan Laxmi Yantra
		Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) and News Broadcasters Association (NBA) were called upon, vide letter dated 17.11.2011, to advise their channels no to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.
2.	Telecast of alleged misleading advertisements of (i) Gymnedine as remedy for diabetes and (ii) Power Prash as remedy for sexual impotency on TV channels	ASCI intimated vide its letter dated 16.12.2011 and 23.1.2012 that the complaints against these advertisements were upheld. Representative bodies of the broadcasters namely Indian Broadcasting Foundation and News Broadcasters Association were called upon, vide letter dated 12.3.2012, to advise their channels no to carry these advertisements as also similar advertisements which are not in accordance with Rule 7(5) of the Advertising Code.
3.	Telecast of an alleged misleading advertisement of 'Shri Dhan Laxmi Yantra' on 'Filmy' TV channel.	ASCI intimated on 17.4.2012 that the complaint was upheld.
4.	Complaint from Pratibha Naithani against telecast of following alleged misleading advertisements on TV channels: (i) Ratan Rahashya (ii) Lai Kitab Amrit (iii) Power Prash (iv) Madhu Muktam (v) Deemark Shakti Prash	The advertisements stopped appearing on the channels. An Advisory has been issued to the channels on 7.6.2013.
5.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An advisory has been issued to the channel on 17.1.2013.
6.	Advertisement of "Mcdowell's No.1 Platinum SoJa" - The No.1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
7.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer ad on ET NOW channel	A warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
8.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012
Year 2012		
1.	Telecast of Advertorial 'Third Eye of Nirmal Baba' on TV channels	The matter was referred to IBF and NBA. They advised their member channels to stop the programmes relating to Nirmal Baba. IBF and NBA also confirmed that their member channels have stopped the telecast of the programme relating to Nirmal Baba.
2.	Petition from Shri V Lal against an alleged misleading advertisement of Gamier Fructus Shampoo.	The complaint was referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for their views. The complaint was not upheld by ASCI.
3.	Complaint from Pradeep Kumar Roy against an alleged misleading advertisement of Bhavishya Jeevan Amrit telecast on CNEB News channel.	The advertisement stopped appearing on the channel. An Advisory has been issued to the channel on 7.6.2013

**Statement – II***Surrogate/Misleading Advertisements of Tobacco Products. Liquor etc.*

Year 2010-2011 - Nil

Year 2011-2012

Sl.No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1.	Sh. Surcsh Chand Thukral (through MIB)	Economic Times	Regarding Publication of Advertisement of Fratelli Wines.	Closed on 7.02.2012 for Non-pursuance.

Year 2012-2013

1.	Sh. Edara Gopichand, Vice President, Media Wathc India, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh.	Eenadu	Regarding publication of surrogate advertisement i.e.liquor 'Royal Stag' and pan masala 'RMD'.	Under process
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Year 2013-2014 - Nil

**Power Generation Capacity**

3162. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the power generation capacity and the volume of power produced by the national energy producers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the under utilisation of power generation capacity of energy producers is a major concern; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and 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 monitored capacity of central sector generation stations as on 31.07.2013 was 68,496.03 MW. Actual gross electricity generation by these plants during 2013-14 (up to 31st July, 2013) was approximately 1,19,776 Million Unit.

(c) and (d) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit of power producers is linked to the type of power station. While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized both as base or peak load, depending on availability of water/reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating units and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal and nuclear units mainly depends on a number of factors such as age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and planned maintenance, availability of quantity and quality of fuel and receipt of schedule from beneficiaries, etc. Availability of water for hydel power generation influences the performance of hydro power stations. Therefore, unlike PLF for thermal stations, availability of hydel power station is used to assess the performance of that station. Reasons for their performance below their generating capacity include inadequate availability of coal and gas, supply of coal having quality at variance with designed coal, long duration forced outages, closure of the plant on account of taking up Renovation & Modernization, Life Extension and uprating works, problem of silt, etc.

The remedial steps taken by the Government are :

- (i) Pursuing with Coal India Limited for adequate quantity and quality of coal including for third party sampling of coal quality.
- (ii) Pursuing with the States for scheduled procurement of power.
- (iii) Pursuing with power stations for lesser forced outage.
- (iv) Expediting renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been advised to import coal.
- (vi) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission

and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues. For the State Sector generating units review is also held at various levels of the respective State Utilities.

- (vii) De-silting of hydro stations caused by heavy rains.

[*Transtation*]

#### Works under MGNREGS

3163. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made comparative assessment of the funds provided under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the ratio of works undertaken/projects completed;

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

(c) whether the demand for work under MGNREGS is declining; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Ministry and as reported by the States/UTs, Rs. 2,14,346.80 cr. has been utilised under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) since its inception i.e. 2006-7. Number of works taken up and completed, since inceptions a.e, 195.05 lakh and 108.45 lakh, respectively. Thus, on an average Rs. 1,09,884 was utilised against a work taken up and Rs. 1,97,645 was spent on each completed work since 2006-07.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Being a self-selecting wage-employment programme, the increase or the decline in the demand for labour under MGNREGA may arise due

to a myriad of factors external to the programme management viz. available of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA, rain fall pattern, prevailing unskilled wage rate in rural, semi-urban/urban areas, better connectivity to semi-urban/peri-urban/Urban areas etc. As per the information available with the Ministry, the year 2012-13 witnessed a better performance under the Act than the year 2011-12. The volume of wage-employment grew from 216.34 cr. person-days in 2011-12 to 228.16 cr. person-days in 2012-13. The average person-days per household and women participation rate were 43, 46 person-days and 48 per cent and 52 per cent during 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, Operational Guidelines have been issued from time to time, and last revised with effect from 01.04.2013. The Guidelines give detailed procedures on all aspects of the programme. The Operational Guidelines, inter alia, require the States to:

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

- maintain proper financial records;
- ensure transparency and accountability at each level of programme implementation and rolling out of a robust vigilance and grievance redressal system.

[English]

### Canal System in Punjab

3164. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4999 dated 25th April, 2013 regarding revamping of canal system in Punjab and to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any water security policy in the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(b) whether the Union Government has received any modified request from Punjab Government for granting a package for revamping and rehabilitation of Punjab's 150 year-old canal system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. However, the Government of India has adopted the National Water Policy 2012 which states that the present scenario of water resources and their management in India has given rise to several concerns, one of the important amongst them being that large parts of India have already become water-stressed and rapid growth in demand for water due to population growth, urbanisation and changing life style force serious challenges to water security. Water being a State subject, the States need to take appropriate action.

(b) and (c) A project proposal of rehabilitation, extension, renovation, modernisation of canal system, restoring storage capacity of reservoirs, lining of water courses and installation of tube wells along with allied works within Punjab State for Rs. 3769.35 crore was submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) in June 2011. As the proposal was not as per the existing guidelines of the Ministry of Water Resources, it was returned to the State Government in September 2011 with a request to re-submit the modified detailed project report. CWC has informed that the modified report has not been received.

[Translation]

**Power Projects in Bihar**

3165. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects sanctioned in Bihar and the number of hydro power and thermal power projects out of them, separately; and

(b) the time by which electricity is likely to be generated from these power projects along with the provision of coal supply for the thermal power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) At present no hydro project (above 25 MW) is under construction in the State of Bihar. After enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new thermal power projects. However, the details of thermal power projects which are presently under construction in Bihar along with their capacity, anticipated commissioning date and provision of coal supply is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in Bihar*

Project Name	Unit No	Capacity (In MW)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Provision of Coal Supply
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>				
Barh STPP-I	U-1	660	06/15	Coal linkage
	U-2	660	04/16	
	U-3	660	02/17	
Barn STPP-II	U-4	660	10/13	Coal block
	U-5	660	09/14	
Kanti TPS SMI.	U-1	195	03/14	Coal linkage
	U-2	195	09/14	
Nabi Nagar TPP	U-1	250	07/14	Coal linkage
	U-2	250	01/15	
	U-3	250	07/15	
	U-4	250	01/16	
New Nabi Nagar STPP	U-1	660	02/17	Coal linkage
	U-2	660	08/17	
	U-3	660	02/18	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>				
Barauni TPS Extn.	U-1	250	03/15	Coal Block. Ministry of Coal has approved "in principle" tapering linkage
	U-2	250	06/15	



## PRIVATE SECTOR

Jas TPP, Vill- Siriya Distt-Banka	U-1	660	16-17	Coal Block
	U-2	660	16-17	
	U-3	660	17-18	
	U-4	660	17-18	

**Electricity Connections under RGGVY**

3166. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households to which electricity connection was proposed to be provided along with the number of transformers proposed to be installed in Bihar under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) the details of the number of households in the State that are yet to be provided electricity connections, area-wise;

(c) the details of the scheme to provide electricity connections to all the households in the State;

(d) whether the Government has also selected 'Urja Grams' in every district of Bihar to achieve this objective; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 43 projects (26 projects in 10th Plan and 17 projects in 11th Plan) and 11 supplementary projects under Phase-II of RGGVY, were sanctioned in Bihar covering release of free electricity connections to 55,52,867 Below Poverty Line(BPL) households. 92,876 numbers of transformers were proposed to be installed in Bihar.

(b) Cumulatively, as on 31.07.2013, free electricity connections to 24,20,077 BPL households have been released under RGGVY in Bihar. The project-wise, details of release of free electricity, connections to BPL households, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The electrification of the remaining villages/habitations having population more than 100 is to be taken up for consideration as per the approved guidelines for 12th Plan RGGVY.

(d) No, Madam,

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement***Projectwise Coverage and Achievements of BPL Households under RGGVY in State of Bihar*

Sl. No.	District	Coverage	Ach.	Balance
X Plan				
1.	Darbanga	44942	44942	0
2.	East Champaran	68685	68685	0
3.	Madhubani	39070	39070	0
4.	Sheohar	11400	11400	0
5.	Sltamarhi	41694	41694	0
6.	Araria	35433	28944	6489
7.	Aurangabad	43050	42630	420
8.	Banka	43014	43014	0

Sl. No.	District	Coverage	Ach.	Balance
9.	Bhagalpur	30459	30459	0
10.	Bhojpur	25791	25791	0
11.	Buxar	18293	18293	0
12.	Gaya (south)	47441	47441	0
13.	Gaya(North)	31763	27312	4451
14.	Gopalganj	28409	28409	0
15.	Jamul	30203	30203	0
16.	Kaimur	14194	14194	0
17.	Kishanganj	20800	20800	0
18.	Lakhisarai	7021	7021	0
19.	Munger	7802	7802	0
20.	Nalanda	25597	25597	0
21.	Nawada	27004	27004	0
22.	Patna	25134	25134	0
23.	Purnia	25009	25009	0
24.	Rohtas	36442	36442	0
25.	Saran	38872	38872	0
26.	Siwan	33390	33390	0
BPL HH connections provided under Kuthir Jyothi/ BPL Scheme		13273	13273	0
Total (X Plan)		814185	802825	11360
XI Plan				
1.	Begusarai	90912	65880	25032
2.	Katihar	142350	45461	96889
3.	Khagaria	36671	25374	11297
4.	Madhepura	75084	71804	3280
5..	Saharsa	72996	69442	3554
6.	Samastipur	73332	63879	9453
7.	Sheikh pura	30538	23557	6981
8.	Supaul	80681	79146	1535
9.	Darbhanga	135621	132653	2968
10.	East Champaran	191639	141238	50401

Sl. No.	District	Coverage	Ach.	Balance
11.	Madhubani	141985	141985	0
12.	Sheohar	27116	25230	1886
13.	Sitamarhi	152735	151522	1213
14.	West Champaran	177751	177751	0
15.	Jahanabad and Arwal (2districts)	23953	23953	0
16.	Muzzafarpur	257553	257553	0
17.	Vaishali	117608	108995	8613
BPL HH connections provided under Kuthir Jyothi/ BPL Scheme		11829	11829	0
Total (XI Plan)		1840354	1617252	223102
XI Plan (Phase-II)				
1.	Araria	267352		267352
2.	Banka	160300		160300
3.	Bhojpur	236433	Phase-II projects were sanctioned during February/May 2012. All the projects are at various stages of award, hence no progress has been reported from these projects.	236433
4.	Gaya	275296		275296
5.	Nawada	161658		161658
6.	Purnea	365941		365941
7.	Rohtas	247396		247396
8.	Siwan	279374		279374
9.	Kishanganj	221900		221900
10.	Nalanda	304109		304109
11.	Patna	378569		378569
Total (XI Plan (Phase-II))		2898328	0	2898328
Grand Total		5552867	2420077	3132790

**Initiatives for Women Entrepreneurs**

3167. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that some State Governments have lined up several initiatives to encourage more women entrepreneurs in the States; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not compile the initiatives lined up by States for women entrepreneurs.

**Additional Funds Under MGNREGS**

3168. SHRI AN AND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide additional funds to four States under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for providing additional funds to these States; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for the effective implementation of MGNREGS in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Funding pattern for implementing the provisions of the Act has been defined in Section 22 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005. As per this, Central Government meets 100% wage cost, 75% material cost and 6% of wage plus material costs towards Administrative expenses under MGNREGA. There is no provision to provide additional funds beyond the funding pattern as indicated in MGNREG Act, 2005. However, the Central Government has agreed to share costs towards provision of additional employment beyond the stipulated 100 days and up to 150 days per rural household under MGNREGA was allowed as a special dispensation for the notified drought affected Talukas/ Blocks in various States in 2012-13 and notified flood/ landslide affected rural areas in Uttarakhand in 2013-14.

(d) To ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, Operational Guidelines have been issued from time to time, and last revised with effect from 01.04.2013. The Guidelines give detailed procedures on all aspects of the programme. The Operational Guidelines, inter alia, require the States to:

- initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall writings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act;

- carry out of door-to-door survey to identify needy and eligible households for registration under MGNREGA;
- expand scope and coverage of the demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered;
- organise Rozgar Divas periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about other provisions of the Act;
- prepare development plans and shelf of projects by adhering to the timelines as defined in the Guidelines;
- prepare realistic labour budgets after assessing appropriate quantum and timing of demand for works;
- adhere to the time schedule for works' execution and monitor asset quality;
- ensure timely payment of wages to the job seekers;
- maintain proper financial records;
- ensure transparency and accountability at each level of programme implementation and rolling out of a robust vigilance and grievance redressal system.

**Paid News**

3169. SHRI S. ALAGIRI;

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take more stringent steps to check paid news as recommended by a panel in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Press Council of India (PCI) has failed to fulfil the role expected from it in curbing the paid news;

(d) if so, whether the PCI was able to dispose of only 11 complaints out of 40 complaints due to lack of pursuance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology, in its 47th Report on 'Paid News' has made following major recommendations: -

- (i) There should be statutory body viz. Media Council having eminent persons as its members to look into all media contents both from print media and electronic media (TV as well as radio) with powers to take strong action against the defaulters. Under this process PCI shall be wound up, OR
- (ii) PCI should be re-vamped/re-cast with powers to take care of print media and a similar statutory body is set up for electronic media.

In both the situation, as expressed in (i) and (ii) the Committee recommended that the media owners/interested parties should not be a part of the proposed Media Council/body including revamped PCI.

- (iii) Election laws/rules should be reviewed and strengthened to curb the 'Paid News' menace in election process. While reviewing the Election laws/rules, the Election Commission should be empowered with not only dealing with the cases relating to suppression of expenditure in the election on account of 'Paid News' but for also taking action against the defaulting candidate as also the concerned Media entity found to have indulged in 'Paid News'.
- (iv) Ministry and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to consider the issue of Cross Media Holdings/Ownerships on priority basis and act promptly so as to prevent monopolistic trend in the media.

The recommendations are being examined in consultation with concerned agencies and stakeholders. Besides, based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information Technology, inclusion of provisions in the 'Press and Registration of Books and Publications Bill' to check the incidents of paid news is proposed.

(c) to (f) The Press Council of India (PCI) is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978. The PCI *suo motu* took cognizance of the phenomenon of paid news and released its 'Report on Paid News'. During the years 2009-10 to 2012-13, the PCI has received 58 complaints of paid news, out of which 18 were disposed of by the Council. The PCI has adjudicated upon the complaint of Shri Yogender Kumar, Ex-MLA, Badayun against the newspapers, Amar Ujala and Dainik Jagran and held both newspapers guilty for publication of paid news. The Election Commission of India, having considered the decision of PCI in the matter, disqualified Smt. Umlesh Yadav, an MLA from 24-Bisauli Assembly constituency in Uttar Pradesh. Besides, PCI has also adjudicated upon 10 other cases of paid news and 'Censored' the respondent newspapers.

The Council has a notified procedure to deal with the complaints under Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979. Since the complainants did not file requisite documents to pursue the complaint the same were closed for non-pursuance/non-compliance of requirements of Inquiry Regulations, 1979.

[Translation]

#### **Bharat Nerman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras**

3170. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras (BNRGSKs) are allowed to be constructed with the convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such BNRGSKs constructed/set up in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) is a permissible work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA). The construction cost of BNRGSK as per indicative design prescribed in the guidelines varies from place to place. However, it was estimated to be around Rs. 10 lakh for BNRGSK at Gram Panchayat level and around Rs. 25 lakh at Block level. Expenditure up to the above estimated cost can be funded under MGNREGA as per norms for sharing of costs between Centre and State. The central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages at notified wage rates and 75% of material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The State Government has to share 25% of the material cost only. Expenditure above the estimated amount has to be met from other schemes/programmes of the State Governments. As per the provisions in the guidelines on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) issued in August, 2012 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, funds from MPLADS can be converged with MGNREGA with the objective of creating more durable assets. Members of Parliament (MPs) may recommend under MPLADS, works from out of the shelf of MGNREGA projects approved by the Zilla Panchayat for the year when recommendation is being made and should have been sanctioned by the District Programme Coordinator (DPC) which constitutes the approved Annual Work Plan under MGNREGA of the district. As far as possible, MPLADS funds shall be used in respect of material component only. The number of BNRGSKs constructed in the States is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras in the States*

As per MIS since inception

Sl. No	State	Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Seva Kendra (completed works)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	85

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	95
11.	Haryana	396
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
14.	Karnataka	439
15.	Kerala	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0
17.	Maharashtra	29
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Manipur	70
20.	Meghalaya	167
21.	Mizoram	83
22.	Nagaland	0
23.	Odisha	4050
24.	Puducherry	0
25.	Punjab	188
26.	Rajasthan	7018
27.	Sikkim	2
28.	Tripura	156
29.	Uttar Pradesh	24
30.	West Bengal	138
31.	Chhattisgarh	195
32.	Jharkhand	195
33.	Uttarakhand	11
34.	Tamil Nadu	0
Total		13369

**Fraudulent Activities by Companies**

3171. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of companies allegedly swindling people and engaged in fraudulent practices have come to light in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases that have come to light or reported to the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of such cases registered for investigations and action taken out of these companies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb such fraudulent activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has received complaints against certain companies for allegedly defrauding investors by offering high returns.

During the last three years and the current year, the Ministry has ordered investigations into the affairs of 125 such companies under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 mostly through the Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

(d) This Ministry has already taken various steps to curb such malpractices, such as:

(i) The Minister has requested Chief Ministers of the States to issue instructions to State Police Authorities for taking vigorous action under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

(ii) The Minister has also written to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to increase the surveillance by RBI over unauthorized NBFCs.

(iii) Undertaking investor awareness programmes in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Institute of Cost Accountants of India, specifically targeting investors in tier II and tier III cities.

(iv) Publication of a comprehensive guide in English and two smaller booklets in English, Hindi and 11 vernacular languages for use of investors. These booklets are distributed to all investors participating in the investor awareness programmes.

(v) Issue of multi-lingual print media advertisements from time to time to caution the investors about fraudulent investment schemes.

(vi) Undertaking media campaigns through DD News Channels and Regional Kendras of Doordarshan.

(vii) Publishing a brief investors' awareness message on Post Office Savings Bank Passbooks.

(viii) A system of sending bulk SMSs introduced cautioning investors to be careful while making investments.

[English]

**Non-Submission of Balance Sheets**

3172. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies have failed to file their Annual Returns/Balance Sheets during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any action against these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the companies file their Annual Returns/ Balance Sheets regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b)

Details of companies which did not file Balance Sheets and Annual Returns during last three years are as under:

Period	No of Companies	
	Balance Sheets	Annual Returns
2009-10	194362	193768
2010-11	208087	207438
2011-12	229892	229287

(c) and (d) For non-filing of Balance Sheets and Annual Returns, penal action taken during last three years is as under:

Period	No of Prosecution filed	
	Balance Sheets	Annual Returns
2010-11	1981	1772
2011-12	3097	3004
2012-13	879	2059

(e) Public notices through print media/ advertisement and reminders through e-mails are sent to stakeholders for timely filing of documents.

#### Outstanding Due on AAI

3173. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA;

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees are due to Airports Authority of India (AAI) from various aviation companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the company-wise details of the said dues;

(c) the reasons for non-recovery of the dues by the Government;

(d) whether the Government proposes to recover it with interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Company-wise details of dues to Airports Authority of India (AAI) as on 31.03.2013 are as given under:-

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the airlines	Amount due *
1.	Air India Group	1539.75
2.	Various Foreign Airlines	193.49
3.	Kingfisher Airlines	186.26
4.	Jet Airlines Group	100.16
5.	Spice Jet	80.17
6.	Go Airlines	8.71
7.	Interglobe Aviation (Indigo)	2.89

\*Figures are subject to C&AG Audit

(c) The aviation companies fail to pay the dues due to one reason or the other. AAI takes adequate efforts to recover the dues by regular monitoring. Action is also taken as per ^Jteapproved credit policy of AAI.

(d) and (e) Defaulting companies have to pay interest as per AAI Credit Policy on delayed payments. In cases where delay persists, besides encashing the Security Deposit, the defaulting airlines is put on 'Cash & Carry Basis'. Interest @ 12% per annum is charged in respect of traffic dues. Interest on non-traffic dues is charged as per terms and conditions of the agreement which could be either 18% or 12%.

#### Rail Neer

3174. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some catering people are refilling used Rail Neer bottles from the railway stations and selling it to passengers thereby causing health hazards to the passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism existing in the Railways for carrying out inspection in the pantry cars for ensuring the quality of food and water served in it;

(c) the details of such inspection reports during 2012-13 till date; and



(d) whether the complaints regarding selling unreported brands of drinking water bottle other than Rail Neer have received with the Railways and if so, the details thereof, zone-wise along with the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) No such case of refilling of Rail Neer bottles by catering licensee has come to notice as per available records.

(b) and (c) It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food and water to Railway passengers. Accordingly, a New Catering Policy, 2010 has been introduced on 21.07.2010 with a mandate for effective quality assurance programme, wherein ISO-22000 (International Organization for Standardization) standards are to be progressively implemented for major contracts/units. Supervision and monitoring have been strengthened through a mechanism put in place by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene

and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. About 44286 inspections have been carried out in the last one year April,12 to June,13. If any irregularity is found punitive actions like imposition of fine, warning and termination of contract etc are taken according to the gravity of offence/irregularity. Passengers' opinion cards also circulated for feedback and improvement. A centralized Catering Services Monitoring Cell has been set up in Board's office having a toll free number 1800-111-321 for prompt redressal of the passenger grievances related to the catering activities for real time assistance to travelling public. On the same pattern, Catering Monitoring Cells have been set up at Zonal and Divisional level for daily monitoring of the catering activities.

(d) Zone-wise details of complaints received by the railways during Financial Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to July,13) regarding selling unreported brands of drinking water bottle other than Rail Neer and action taken thereon is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Zone-wise details of complaints received by the railways during Financial Year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to July,13) regarding selling unreported brands of drinking water bottle other than Rail Neer and action taken thereon are as under:*

Zonal Railway	Period	Number of complaints	Action taken							
			Fined	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	DAR Action	Any Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14 (till July 13)	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
East Central	2012-13	23	14	6	0	2	0	0	1	23
	2013-14 (till July 13)	6	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
East Coast	2012-13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	2013-14 (till July 13)	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2013-14 ( till July 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Western	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14 ( till July 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Central	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013-14 (till July 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	2012-13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2013-14 (till July 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2012-13	29	17	6	0	2	0	0	4	29
	2013-14 (till July 13)	14	6	3	0	1	0	0	4	14

[English]

### Corporate Social Responsibility of PSUS

3175. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the profit making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have contributed to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the PSUs which are not implementing their CSR along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the norms laid down by the Government for utilization of funds contributed by the profit making PSUs under CSR;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities in utilization of funds contributed by the said PSUs under CSR during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes Madam As per the new guidelines on CSR and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) effective from 1st April 2013, each profit making CPSEs shall, with the approval of its Board of Directors, make a budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities/ projects every year. Similar was the provision under the earlier guidelines on CSR issued by DPE in April 2010.

As per the existing, guidelines, the budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities/projects will be based on the profitability of the company. More specifically, it is determined by the Profit After Tax (PAT) of the company in the previous year as hereunder:

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

DPE guidelines on the subject provide that the budget allocated for CSR and Sustainability activities/ projects planned for each financial year is expected to be spent within that year. Unspent budget of a year would not lapse. Instead, it would be carried forward to the next year for expenditure on CSR and Sustainability activities. CPSEs will make every endeavour to spend the unutilized budget of any year within next two financial years; failure to do so would result in the unspent amount getting transferred to a 'Sustainability Fund' to be created separately for CSR and Sustainability activities. Data on budgetary allocation and spending on CSR activities by CPSEs is not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) Implementation of CSR and Sustainability Guidelines in CPSEs is monitored by their respective administrative Ministries/ Departments and as such, any happening in the fields of CSR and Sustainability is investigated and brought to logical conclusion by them. Nevertheless, senior executives concerned with CSR in CPSEs are sensitized about the need for proper implementation of guidelines on CSR & Sustainability through various regional workshops/ seminars conducted from time to time.

#### **Public Private Partnership to Dial**

3176. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the implementation of Public Private Partnership provides undue benefit of staggering nearly Rupees 2,00,000 crores to Delhi International Airport (P) Limited (DIAL) owned by GMR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the results achieved/proposed to be achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Setting Up of Power Projects**

3177. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various power projects including the Thermal Power Projects proposed to be set up in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with their capacity, locationwise;

(b) the details of their estimated cost, funds allocated, released and utilised so far along with the likely date of commissioning of these projects, project-wise;

(c) the estimated demand of power in the country by the end of this year; and

(d) the extent to which this demand is likely to be met through power generated from these new power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of hydro power projects targeted for commissioning during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with their capacity, location, their estimated cost, expenditure, commissioning schedule, project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement - I. The details of commissioned and under construction thermal power projects targeted during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with their capacity, location, their estimated cost, expenditure, commissioning schedule, project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement IIA and IIB, respectively. The details of under construction nuclear power projects for

likely benefits during the 12th Five Year Plan period along with their capacity, location, commissioning schedule, project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement - III.

(c) and (d) per the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for 2013-14, the peak demand in the country during

the year 2013-14 is likely to be 1,44,225 MW. The peak availability during 2013-14 is estimated to be 1,40,964 MW from existing power projects as well as power projects likely to yield benefits during 2013-14. The peak power shortage is likely to be 2.3% (3,261 MW) during 2013-14.

**Statement - I**

*Hydro Electric Projects for benefits during 12th Plan- State wise  
(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	Capacity (No. x MW)	Commnd. (MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Commng. Year	Estimated Cost Rs Crores	Expenditure Rs Crores	Exp. Up to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir									
1.	Chutak	Central	4x11	44.00	0.00	2012-13	913.25	775.32	(01/13)
2.	Uri-II	Central	4x60		240.00	2013-14	1794.00	1928.07	(03/13)
3.	Nimoo Bazgo	Central	3x15		45.00	2013-14	936.10	840.91	(03/13)
4.	Kishanganga	Central	3x110		330.00	2016-17	3642.04	2184.17	(03/13)
5.	Baglihar- II	State	3x150		450.00	2016-17	2113.09	191.72	(03/12)
Himachal Pradesh									
6.	Chamera-III	Central	3x77	231.00	0.00	2012-13	2084.01	1842.24	(06/12)
7.	Parbati St. II	Central	4x200		800.00	2016-17	5524.00	3854.20	(03/13)
8.	Parabati-III	Central	4x130		520.00	2013-15	2716.00	2077.96	(03/13)
9.	Kol Dam	Central	4x200		800.00	2014-15	6358.91	4842.00	(02/13)
10.	Rampur	Central	6x66.67		412.00	2013-15	2047.03	2235.78	(03/13)
11.	Uhl-III	State	3x33.33		100.00	2014-15	940.84	888.08	(03/13)
12.	Swara Kuddu	State	3x37		111.00	2014-15	1181.90	813.55	(03/13)
13.	Kashang -I	State	1x65		65.00	2014-15	478.02	608.74	(03/13)
14.	Kashang -II & III	State	2x65		130.00	2015-16	601.78		(03/13)
15.	Sainj	State	2x50		100.00	2014-15	725.24	448.94	(03/13)
16.	Budhil	Private	2x35	70.00	0.00	2012-13	418.80	364.00	(03/13)
17.	Sorang	Private	2x50		100.00	2013-14	586.00	213.05	(03/10)
18.	Tidong-I	Private	2x50		100.00	2015-16	543.15	250.89	(03/13)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Tangu Romai Uttarakhand	Private	2x22		44.00	2015-16	255.00	179.00	(03/13)
20.	Tapovan Vishnugad	Central	4x130		520.00	2015-16	2978.48	1730.00	(02/13)
21.	Shrinagar	Private	4x82.5		330.00	2014-15	2069.00	3328.01	(03/12)
22.	Phata Byung	Private	2x38		76.00	2014-15	520.00	486.96	(03/13)
23.	Singoli Bhatwari Madhya Pradesh	Private	3x33		99.00	2015-16	666.47	485.78	(03/13)
24.	Maheshwar Andhra Pradesh	Private	10x40		400.00	2014-15	3938.66	2917.70	(03/12)
25.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	State	2x25		50.00	2014-15	794.47	534.62	(03/13)
26.	Pulichintala	State	4x30		120.00	2015-17	396.00	217.91	(03/13)
27.	Lower Jurala Kerala	State	6x40		240.00	2013-16	908.34	1112.03	(03/13)
28.	Pallivasal	State	2x30		60.00	2014-15	268.02	161.76	(03/13)
29.	Thottiyar Tamil Nadu	State	1x30+1x 10		40.00	2015-16	145.77	16.24	(03/13)
30.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	2x15		30.00	2013-14	497.46	477.06	(03/12)
31.	Bhawani Barrage III West Bengal	State	2x15	15.00	15.00	2012-14	490.80	379.87	(03/12)
32.	Teesta Low Dam-III	Central	4x33	132.00	0.00	2012-14	1628.00	1686.98	(03/13)
33.	Teesta Low Dam-IV Sikkim	Central	4x40		160.00	2014-15	1502.00	1314.17	(03/13)
34.	Chujachen	Private	2x49.5	99.00	0.00	2013-14	1044.50	966.20	(03/12)
35.	Teesta St. III	Private	6x200		1200.00	2014-15	5705.55	5475.43	(03/13)
36.	Teesta St. VI	Private	4x125		500.00	2015-16	3283.08	2086.25	(03/13)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37.	Rangit-IV	Private	3x40		120.00	2016-17	726.16	554.21	(03/13)
38.	Jorethang Loop	Private	2x48		96.00	2014-15	403.00		
39.	Bhasmey Meghalaya	Private	2X25.5		51.00	2015-16	408.50	160.90	(03/12)
40.	Myntdu Unit-3	State	2x42 + 1x42	42.00	0.00	2012-13	1173.13	968.00	(03/13)
41.	New Umtru Mizoram	State	2x20		40.00	2014-15	226.40	112.87	(06/11)
42.	Tuirial Arunachal Pradesh	Central	2x30		60.00	2016-17	913.63	394.96	(03/13)
43.	Subansiri Lower	Central	8x250		1000.00	2016-17	10667.00	6203.46	(03/13)
44.	Kameng	Central	4x150		600.00	2016-17	3253.22	2208.60	(03/13)
45.	Pare	Central	2x55		110.00	2014-15	573.99	505.69	(03/13)

**Statement – II A***Details of Thermal Power Commissioned During the 12th Plan*

State	Project Name	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Org. Est. Cost (Rs. Crs)	Latest. Est. Cost (Rs. Crs)	Comm-Act	Total Exp. (Rs. Crs)	Exp upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL SECTOR								
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	U-3	660	8323.39	8323.39	02.06.12	8050.98	Mar-12 (Three Units)
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	U-3	500	8293.00	8587.97	07.11.12	6120.13	Sep-12 (Three Units)
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP	U-2	500	4313.00	5583.08	15.02.13	5634.09	Dec-12 (Two Units)
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	U-1	500	5459.28	6010.89	19.04.12	4557.00	Nov-12
		U-2	500			29.03.13		
MP	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	U-11	500	5915.00	5915.00	14.06.12	4147.00	Dec-12
		U-12	500			22.03.13		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TN	Vallur TPP Ph I	U-2	500	5423.55	5552.78	28.02.13	5995.86	Dec-12 (Two Units)
Tripura	Tripura Gas	Module-1	363.3	3429.00	3429.00	03.01.13	2977.00	Mar-13 (Two Modules)
UP	Rihand STPS- III	U-5	500	6230.81	6230.81	25.05.12	4354.00	May-13 (Two Units)
STATE SECTOR								
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III.	U-5	500	2309.34	3156.00	22.03.13	2690.99	Jan-13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT - III	GT-3	250	5195.81	5195.81	27.06.12	2996.10	Jun-13
		GT-4	250			07.05.13		(4GTs+2STs)
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	Block-2	351	2354.29	3029.00	27.03.13	2383.32	Jul-13 (Two Modules)
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	U-6	500	1950.00	2135.00	05.03.13	2455.43	Jul-12
MP	Satpura TPS Extn	U-10	250	2350.00	3032.34	22.03.13	2574.17	Jun-13 (Two Units)
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn. -III	GT	110	640.00	640.00	20.03.13	551.95	Jun-13 (GT+ST)
TN	Mettur TPP Ext	U-1	600	3550.04	3550.04	11.10.12	2441.00	Jul-12
TN	North Chennai Extn, U-2	U-2	600	2718.75	2718.75	09.03.13	1820.24	Jan-13
UP	Harduaganj Ext	U-9	250	1900.00	2605.00	25.05.12	2524.81	Mar-12 (Two Units)
UP	Parichha Extn	U-5	250	1703.00	1703.00	24.05.12	1144.05	
		U-6	250			11.03.13		(Two Units)
PRIVATE SECTOR								
AP	Simhapuri Energy Pvt.Ltd Ph-I	U-2	150	1485.00	1485.00	02.07.12	1405.38	May-12 (Two Units)
AP	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	U-1	150	1420.00	1428.00	09.09.12	1452.62	Jun-13
		U-2	150			17.04.13		(Two Units)
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	U-3	600	16190.00	16190.00	13.08.13	11036.14	Apr-13 (Six Units)
Chhattisgarh	Kasaipalli TPP	U-2	135	1267.00	1267.00	21.06.12	1245.00	Jun-12 (Two Units)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	U-1	50	220.00	220.00	04.02.13	344.00	Feb-13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	U-2	800	NA	NA	25.07.12	13124.00	Mar-11 (Five Units)
Gujarat	Salaya TPP	U-2	600	4820.00	5000.00	13.06.12	5050.45	Jun-12 (Two Units)
Haryana	Jajjar TPP (Mahatama Gandhi TPP)	U-2	660	6000.00	6000.00	11.04.12	5215.87	Mar-12 (Two Units)
Jharkhand	MahadevPrasas STPP Ph-I	U-1	270	3151.00	3151.00	19.11.12	2900.00	Dec-12
		U-2	270			29.03.13		(Two Units)
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	U-1	270	6888.00	6888.00	25.03.13	5838.81	Jun-13 (Five Units)
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	U-1	270	1477.00	1477.00	20.03.13	1648.29	Jan-13
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	U-1	300	1600.00	1600.00	17.08.12	1127.00	Dec-12
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	U-1	300	3480.00	4000.00	07.02.13	3808.00	Jun-13 (Two Units)
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	U-1	60	656.49	656.49	08.09.12	587.16	May-11
		U-2	60			28.04.12		(Two Units)
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	U-1	660	6560.00	7309.00	11.09.12	6989.00	Dec-12
		U-2	660			25.03.13		(Two Units)
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	U-1	660	8993.00	9635.00	10.06.13	7367.64	Jun-13 (Three Units)
MP	Bina TPP	U-1	250	2750.00	3240.00	12.08.12	2952.00	Jun-12
		U-2	250			31.03.13		(Two Units)
MP	Sasan UMPP	U-3	660	NA	NA	30.05.13	3471.00	Mar-11 (Six Units)
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	U-1	350	4540.00	6307.00	28.03.13	6189.79	Jun-13 (Three Units)
Odisha	Sterlite TPP	U-4	600	7669.00	7669.00	25.04.12	4997.79	Aug-09 (Four Units)
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	U-5	135	5075.00	6865.21	05.02.13	6394.38	Mar-12
		U-6	135			03.03.13		(Eight Units)

**Statement – II B***Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects for Likely Benefits During 12th Plan*

State	Project Name	Sec.	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Orig Est. cost (Cr.)	Latest Est. cost (Cr.)	Likely Commissioning schedule	Total Exp. Incurred (Cr.)	Exp. Upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AP	Rayalaseema St-IV TPS	S	U-6	600	3028.86	3525.00	Dec-15	1041.96	Jun-13
	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah (Krishnapatnam) TPP	S	U-1	800	8432.00	8654.00	Feb-14	7966.65	Jun-13
		S	U-2	800			Oct-14		
	Thamminapatnam TPP Ph-II	P	U-3	350	3120.00	3700.00	Mar-15	1246.14	Jun-13
		P	U-4	350			Jun-15		
	Bhavanapadu TPP Ph-I	P	U-1	660	6572.00	6572.00	Oct-15	1607.00	Mar-13
		P	U-2	660			Mar-16		
	Vizag TPP	P	U-1	525	5545.00	5545.00	Feb-14	4104.25	Jun-13
		P	U-2	525			Jun-14		
	Painampuram TPP	P	U-1	660	6869.00	6869.00	Sep-14	5876.00	Jun-13
		P	U-2	660			Dec-14		
	Nagarjuna TPP	P	U-1	660			Apr-16	1959.98	Jun-13
		P	U-2	660			Aug-16		
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	C	U-1	250	4375.35	4375.35	Jul-14	3886.00	May-13
		C	U-2	250			May-15		
		C	U-3	250			Oct-15		
	Namrup CCGT	S	GT	70	693.73	693.73	Mar-14	297.40	Jun-13
		S	ST	30			Jun-14		
Bihar	Barh STPP- I	C	U-1	660	8693.00	8692.97	Jun-15	7050.74	May-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		C	U-2	660			Apr-16		
		C	U-3	660			Feb-17		
	Barh STPP- II	C	U-1	660	7341.04	7341.04	Oct-13	5997.04	May-13
		C	U-2	660			Sep-14		
	Nabi nagar TPP (JV of NTPC & RLY)	C	U-1	250	5352.51	5352.51	Jul-14	2621.00	Jun-13
		C	U-2	250			Jan-15		
		C	U-3	250			Jul-15		
		C	U-4	250			Jan-16		
	Muzaffarpur Exp. (JV with BSEB)	C	U-3	195	3154.33	3154.33	Mar-14	1010.35	Mar-13
		C	U-4	195			Sep-14		
Chhattisgarh									
	Marwa TPP	S	U-1	500	4735.00	6318.00	Dec-13	4852.80	Jun-13
		S	U-2	500			Mar-14		
	Avantha Bhandar	P	U-1	600	2872.00	2872.00	Oct-13	3168.00	Jun-13
	Blaco TPS	P	U-1	300	4650.00	4650.00	Mar-14	3494.30	May-13
		P	U-2	300			Feb-14		
	Lanco Amarkantak	P	U-3	660	6886.00	7700.00	Oct-14	5810.05	Mar-13
		P	U-4	660			Mar-15		
	Akaltara TPP Ph- I	P	U-1	600	16190.0 0	16190.0 0	Dec-13	11036.14	Apr-13
		P	U-2	600			Jun-14		(Six Units)
	Raigarh (Tamnar) TPP	P	U-1	600	12800.00	12800.00	Oct-13	5200.00	Mar-13
		P	U-2	600			Mar-14		(Four units)
	Singhitarai TPP	P	U-1	600			Mar-15	2706.15	Jun-13 (Two Units)
	Baradarha TPP (DB Power)	P	U-1	600	6533.00	6533.00	Oct-13	4747.00	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		P	U-2	600			Mar-14		
	Binj Kot (SKS) TPP	P	U-1	300	5058.00	6848.10	Nov-14	2321.02	Jun-13
		P	U-2	300			Feb-15		(Four units)
		P	U-3	300			Sep-15		
	Uchpinda (RKM) (Ph-I&II) TPP	P	U-1	360	6653.61	6653.61	Jun-14	6146.29	Jun-13
		P	U-2	360			Nov-14		(Four units)
		P	U-3	360			Jan-15		
	Vandana TPP	P	U-1	135	1458.44	1458.44	Sep-13	1492.00	Jul-12
		P	U-2	135			Dec-13		
	Bandakhar TPP	P	U-1	300	1456.00	1456.00	May-14	902.87	Apr-13
	TRN TPP	P	U-1	300	2844.00	2844.00	Aug-14	621.00	Mar-13
		P	U-2	300			Dec-14		
	Swastik TPP	P	U-1	25	136.00	142.00	Dec-13	160.21	Apr-13
Delhi									
	Pragati CCGT - III	S	Block-II ST-2	250	5195.81	5195.81	Sep-13	2996.01	Jun-13 (Two Blocks of 750 MW each)
Gujarat									
	Sikka TPS Extn.	S	U-3	250	2004.00	2356.00	Apr-14	2235.59	May-13
	Pipavav CCGP	S	Block-I	351	2354.29	3029.00	Dec-13	2383.32	Jul-13 (Two Blocks)
Jharkhand									
	Bokaro TPS Exp. "A"	C	U-1	500	2313.00	3552.18	Oct-14	1795.75	Mar-13
	Matasiri TPP (Corporate), Ph-I	P	U-1	270	2900.00	3200.00	Sep-14	3120.00	Nov-12
		P	U-2	270			Dec-14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Maharashtra</b>									
	Chandrapur TPP	S	U-8	500	5500.00	5500.00	Feb-14	3251.96	May-13 (Two Units)
	Parli TPS	S	U-8	250	1375.00	1696.24	Feb-14	1327.81	Apr-13
	Koradi TPS Extn.	S	U-8	660	11880.0 0	11880.0 0	Mar-14	7164.72	May-13 (Three Units)
	Amravati TPP, St-I	P	U-2	270	6888.00	6888.00	Nov-13	5838.81	Jun-13
		P	U-3	270			Feb-14		(Five Units)
		P	U-4	270			May-14		
		P	U-5	270			Aug-14		
	Nasik TPP, Ph-I	P	U-1	270	6789.00	6789.00	Oct-13	4554.55	Jun-13
		P	U-2	270			Dec-13		
		P	U-3	270			Nov-14		
		P	U-4	270			Jan-15		
		P	U-5	270			Mar-15		
	Dhariwal Infra TPP	P	U-1	300	2850.00	3479.00	Sep-13	3128.00	Jul-13
		P	U-2	300			Jan-14		
	Emco Warora TPP	P	U-2	300	3480.00	4000.00	Aug-13	3808.00	Jun-13 (Two Units)
	Lanco Vidharbha TPP	P	U-1	660	6936.00	6936.00	Dec-15	3611.00	Jul-13
		P	U-2	660			Aug-16		
<b>MP</b>									
	Srisingaji (Malwa) TPP	S	U-1	600	4053.00	6750.00	Sep-13	5358.65	Jun-13
		S	U-2	600			Mar-14		
	Satpura TPS Extn	S	U-11	250	2350.00	3032.34	Oct-13	2574.17	Jun-13 (Two Units)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Sasan UMPP	P	U-2	660			Oct-13	3471.00	Mar-11 (Six Units)	
	Anuppur TPP, Ph-I	P	U-1	600	6240.00	6240.00	Nov-14	2779.00	Jul-12	
			U-2	600			Mar-15			
	Gorgi TPP	P	U-1	660	3941.00	3941.00	Jun-16	335.18	Jan-13	
	Seioni TPP	P	U-1	600	3550.00	3550.00	Mar-14	2448.00	May-13	
Odisha										
	Derang TPP	P	U-1	600	5961.00	5961.00	Jan-14	4547.35	Jun-13	
	Kamalanga TPP	P	U-2	350	4540.00	6307.00	Sep-13	6189.79	Jun-13	
		P	U-3	350			Dec-13		(Three Units)	
	Ind barath TPP	P	U-1	350	3185.00	3185.00	Nov-13	3000.00	Apr-13	
		P	U-2	350			Mar-14			
	Lanco Babandh	P	U-1	660	6930.00	6930.00	Mar-16	4214.00	Mar-13 (Two Units)	
	KVK Nilachal	P	U-1	350	4990.00	4990.00	Dec-14	1272.53	Jul 3 (Three Units)	
Punjab										
	Goindwal Sahib	P	U-1	270	2622.48	2963.81	Sep-13	2883.11	Jun-13	
		P	U-2	270			Feb-14			
	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	P	U-1	700	9600.00	9600.00	Jan-14	6355.00	Jun-13	
		P	U-2	700			Apr-14			
	Talwandi Saboo	P	U-1	660	10250.0 0	10250.0 0	Dec-13	8873.78	Jun-13	
		P	U-2	660			Apr-14			
		P	U-3	660			Jul-14			
Rajasthan										
	Chhabra TPS	Ext	S	U-3	250	2200.00	2990.00	Sep-13	2557.34	Jun-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		S	U-4	250			Mar-14		
	Ranigarh CCPP St.-III	S	ST	50	640.00	640.00	Dec-13	551.95	Jun-13 (GT+ST)
	Kalisindh TPP	S	U-1	600	4600.00	7723.00	Sep-13	7085.29	Jun-13
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	C	U-2	250	2030.78	3027.59	Mar-14	2324.85	Apr-13
	Tuticorin TPP	C	U-1	500	4909.54	6478.92	Feb-14	4409.31	Jun-13
		C	U-2	500			Apr-14		
	Vallur TPP Ph-II	C	U-3	500	3086.78	3086.78	Feb-14	1478.16	Jun-13
	North Chennai Eduthi TPS	S	U-1	600	3398.00	3552.00	Sep-13	2046.05	Jun-13
	Ind Barath (Tuticorin) TPP	P	U-1	660	3595.00	3595.00	Mar-16	530.00	Apr-13
Tripura	Tripura CCPP	C	Blk-II	363.3	3429.00	3429.00	Oct-13	2977.00	Mar-13
	Monarchak CCPP	C	GT+S T	101			May-14	572.96	Jun-13
UP	Rihand STPP St- III	C	U-6	500	6230.81	6230.81	Nov-13	4354.00	May-13 (Two Units)
	Anpara D TPP	S	U-1	500	5358.79	5358.79	Apr-14	4425.51	Mar-13
		S	U-2	500			Jul-14		
	Pryagraj (Bara) TPP	P	U-1	660	11622.27	11622.27	Jul-14	6753.85	Jun-13
		P	U-2	660			Dec-14		
		P	U-3	660			Mar-15		
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	C	U-1	600	4122.00	6744.99	Mar-14	5799.59	Mar-13
		C	U-2	600			Jul-14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Haldia TPP	P	U-1	300	3097.50	3097.50	Aug-14	1036.91	Mar-13
		P	U-2	300			Nov-14		

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector

**Statement - III**

*List of Under Construction Nuclear Power Projects\* for likely benefits during 12' Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Sector	Capacity (MW)	Expected Commissioning year
1.	KAPP U-3,4	Gujarat	Central	1400	2015-16
2.	RAPP U 7 & 8	Rajasthan	Central	1400	2016-17
3.	Kudankulam U 1	TN	Central	1000	2013-14
4.	Kudankulam U 2	TN	Central	1000	2014-15
5.	PFBR (Kalpakkam)	TN	Central	500	2014-15
Total Nuclear				5300	

\* Nuclear power projects are under the purview of Department of Atomic Energy

[English]

**Faulty Emissions Issue**

3178. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the faulty emissions issue involving a large number of General Motors India produced Tavera;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted a probe to check if similar violations have been made by other automotive companies and have gone undetected and unreported;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to contain such quality violations in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and

(b) Yes, Madam. A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of CEO & PD, NATRIP to conduct an enquiry into the Conformity of Production (CoP) Violation, if any, reported by General Motors Ltd. in respect of Tavera Model vehicles produced by the company.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee are as under:

- (i) To determine the extent of violation and responsibility/ culpability thereof.
- (ii) Way forward for correction for protection of consumers (vehicles owners).
- (iii) Method of preventing CoP violation in future.

(c) to (e) Report of the Committee is awaited.

[Translation]

**Conversion of Barren Land**

3179. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) the extent to which the target fixed for converting barren land into arable land have been achieved;

(b) the reasons for slippages, if any;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to convert barren land into arable land in the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) There is no specific scheme for converting barren land into arable land. Therefore no such target for converting barren land into arable land has been fixed by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) There is no specific scheme/ programme to convert barren land into arable 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, for development of rainfed/ degraded areas including wastelands in the country. 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. The Department of Land Resources has fixed a target for sanction of new projects covering an area of 25 million hectares @ 5 million hectares per year during 12th Five Year Plan.

#### Projects in UP and Bihar

3180. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of railway projects announced for the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the Rail Budget 2013-14, project-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to get requisite approval and start work thereon;

(c) the details of financing module worked out by the Railways for the said projects; and

(d) the time frame set for implementation/completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) 5 new line projects falling partly/fully in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been announced in Railway Budget 2013-14 subject to necessary approval and clearances. Details of these projects are as under:-

Name of new line project	Length in Km.	States cover-ed	Anticipa-ted cost (Rs. in crore)	Latest position
Kapilvastu-Basti	91	Uttar Pradesh	643	Planning Commission has accorded conditional "in principle" approval.
Anand Nagar-Ghugli	50	Uttar Pradesh	307	Planning Commission has accorded conditional "in principle" approval.
Chola-Bulandshahr	16	Uttar Pradesh	59.35	Updating survey has been taken up.
Faizabad-Lalganj	71	Uttar Pradesh	585	Planning Commission has not given "in principle" approval.
Pirpainti-Jasidih	97	Bihar/ Jharkhand	916	Planning Commission has accorded conditional "in principle" approval.

(b) and (c) The concerned State Governments have been requested to provide land free of cost for these projects and to share 50% of their costs of construction. State Government of Jharkhand has agreed to share 50% of the total cost of the Pirpainti-Jasidih new line project. No response has so far been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in respect of projects falling in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

[English]

#### Losses in AIR India

3181. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has suffered loss on almost all the routes and if so, the details for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the income generated and the expenditure incurred by Air India during each of the last three years and the reasons for increasing loss, if any;

(c) whether the banks have denied fresh loans to Air India and if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken thereon;

(d) whether any scheme for restructuring/bail out package for Air India was approved recently and if so, the steps taken to implement the scheme/package along with the results achieved/proposed to be achieved;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating disinvestment of Air India and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to turn Air India into a profit making entity and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of routes economics of Air India for the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Routes	No. of Services		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Services not meeting cash cost	178	137	78
2.	Services meeting cash cost but not meeting total cost	81	57	109
3.	Services meeting total cost	10	01	14
Total		269	195	201

(b) The details of the income generated and the expenditure incurred by Air India during each of the last three years and the reasons for increasing losses are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rupees in Crores		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Total Revenue	14455.98	15901.79	16130.08
2.	Total Expenses	23459.48	21319.65	22542.00

The main reasons for the losses are:

- (i) Abnormal increase in price of ATF more than three times the year 2000 level and un-favourable pricing/taxation structure of ATF in India
- (ii) Increase in depreciation expenditure due to aircraft acquisition
- (iii) Increase in interest on aircraft loans due to induction of new aircraft fleet and high infrastructure cost existing at airports
- (iv) Increase in financing cost on account of increase in interest rates and increase in working capital borrowings.
- (v) Decrease in ground handling revenue

- (vi) Depreciation of Rupee against US Dollar
- (vii) Entry of Low Cost Carriers on domestic and international routes and
- (viii) Global recession and fall in premium traffic

(c) Yes, Madam. Air India has requested for Government of India's Guarantee for getting fresh loans from the Banks.

(d) The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turn Around Plan(TAP) of Air India has been approved by the Government on 12.04.2012 under which there would be equity investment in Air India spread over 10 years. Under FRP the Government has already released Rs.11,700 crores as equity till 31st August, 2013. Equity infusion by the Government is against achievement of specific milestones in terms of load factors, yield and on-time performance. Achievements made by Air India vis-a-vis TAP milestones are enclosed as Statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Under the Turn Around Plan approved by the Cabinet, banks have converted short term loans amounting to Rs.10,500 crores into long term loans. A certain portion of short term loans amounting to Rs.7400 crores have been paid through the proceeds of Non-Convertible Debentures(NCD). This has resulted into reduction in the interest. Besides the above, the Government has taken several steps to turn Air India in to profit making organisation. Some of the steps taken by the Government are as follows:

- (i) Discontinuation of highly loss making routes where there is no probability of profitability even in remote future.
- (ii) elimination of route network including parallel operations
- (iii) induction of new fuel efficient aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passenger appeal and reduce operational cost
- (iv) enhanced utilisation in new fleet of new aircraft
- (v) phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
- (vi) establishment of institutional mechanism to promptly respond to market developments.

### Statement

#### Achievements Made by Air India Against the Milestones

Parameters	TAP Benchmark	Actual Achievement
On Time Performance	85% FY 2013	April-March, 2013
Passenger Load Factor	69.5% by FY 2013	Network - 77.1%; Domestic- 80.2% International - 70.8%
Yield	As per FRP-FY 2013: Network- Rs.3.53	April-March, 2013  Network - 4.25; Domestic - 5.92 International - 3.49
PLI	PLI ceased until PBT is generated	PLI has been discontinued w.e.f. 1st July, 2012
Cash Losses	Bring down cash losses on day to day basis	• Cash Losses (Provisional) during April-March, 2013 is expected to reduce by Rs.2,426.94 crores as compared to the previous year.  • As per Revised Budget estimates expected to end of the year with EBIDTA positive of Rs.19.45 crs (excluding exchange impact)

**National Rural Livelihoods Mission**

3182. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Union Government to spread the reach of microcredit and give skill development to poor;

(b) whether the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is one of the major programmes in this direction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total funds sanctioned, released and spend under NRLM during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(e) whether the NRLM is suffering from some shortcomings; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) : The Government is implementing a number of schemes to spread the reach of micro credit and give skill development to poor. This includes schemes called National Rural Livelihoods Mission - renamed as Aajeevika and Women Self Help Group Scheme. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a comprehensive poverty eradication programme through social mobilization, institution building financial inclusion and multiple livelihoods for the poor.

Under the program, Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund is provided to institutions of poor who in turn give credit to members of Self Help Group. Besides, the banks provide credit to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Priority Sector lending. The Women Self Help Group Scheme seeks to empower women and promote their Self Help Groups (SHGs). A Women SHGs Development Fund has been created which is being operated by NABARD. The scheme was announced in the year 2011-12. It is being operationalized in 150 most backwards districts including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts.

For providing skills to the poor, a number of programmes are being implemented. This includes imparting skills by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and also under skills and RSETI component of NRLM.

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has been launched on 3rd June, 2011. Under NRLM it is proposed to cover all rural poor families, in a phased manner. It is estimated that around 7.0 crore rural poor women need to be supported to come out of poverty. A woman member from each household will be organized into SHGs, and all SHGs will be provided continuous hand holding and capacity building support. Each SHG will be nurtured for a period of 6 - 8 years. The SHGs will be federated at village level and at cluster level, for a group of villages. They will be enabled to access financial services, livelihoods promotion services, enabled to access their entitlements, etc.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) and (f) NRLM is in initial stages as preparatory work is going on and ground level implementation has just started. Any evaluation studies can only be done after the programme has achieved some scale and been implemented for some period of time.

## Statement

## Total Fund Sanctioned, Released and Spend Under NRLM

Sl. No.	Name of States /UTs	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14					
		Central Allocation	Central Release		Expenditure*	Central Allocation	Central Release		Central Allocation (Including Interest Subvention)	Central Release		Expenditure*	
		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP		NRLM	NRLM	NRLP		NRLM	NRLM		NRLP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472.00	5736.00	570.00	14410.52	11623.00	15141.90	399.00	19343.00	23466.00	2865.50	1691.93	1655.12
2.	Bihar	27291.00	17516.00	4646.00	14639.25	27649.00	13825.00	6969.00	6364.17	19616.00			1816.9
3.	Chattisgarh					6141.00	7871.62	1348.445	8681.03	4405.00	1537.50	1234.2	2110.63
4.	Goa									307.00			
5.	Gujarat					4375.00	2279.00	1841.00	8574.58	3201.00			84.3
6.	Haryana									2028.00	390.70		
7.	Himachal Pradesh									966.00			
8.	Jammu and Kashmir									1014.00	823.58		
9.	Jharkhand					10425.00	5212.50	1120.93	5891.36	7423.00		2401.13	335.92
10.	Karnataka							78.27		9489.00	2176.00	1167.94	47.14
11.	Kerala				100.00	3938.00	3586.40	225.00	1643.72	4537.00	1003.50	244.95	299.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh					13156.00	15940.38	3763.74	16370.77	9305.00	3081.00	2993.52	1220.78

13. Maharashtra	17349.00	9900.25	3979.00	17040.62	12866.00	4252.50	3998.3	645.94				
14. Odisha	13294.00	10489.02	2389.84	9477.08	10655.00	1635.00	1250	387.36				
15. Punjab	1251.00	974.68			1020.00	337.31						
16. Rajasthan	6664.00	3332.00	1493.63	12433.04	5276.00			47.82				
17. Tamil Nadu	10277.00	9831.76	3279.10	1712.89	11679.00	2539.50	1414.5	738.1				
18. Uttar Pradesh			200.00		28747.00	1054.00	2618.43	18.22				
19. Uttarakhand					1634.00							
20. West Bengal			155.26	43.78	11558.00	3085.70	4172.64	15.9				
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands					57.35							
22. Daman and Diu					25.00							
23. Dadar and Nagar Haveli					25.00							
24. Laksha dweep					25.65							
25. Pondicherry					475.00							
TOTAL	38763.00	23252.00	5216.00	29149.77	126142.00	98384.51	27242.20	107576.04	169800.00	24781.79	23187.54	9423.43
NORTH EASTERN STATES												
1. Arunachal Pradesh									793			
2. Assam	16194.00	10847.37	4357.80	5304.28	18897.00	4313.93	3445.01	3329.09				
3. Manipur									1328.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Meghalaya					1216.00				1462.00	588.92		
5.	Mizoram					281.00	140.48			472.00	196.00		
6.	Nagaland					834.00				1046.00	459.47		
7.	Sikkim									459.00			
8.	Tripura									2643.00			
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00		0.00	18525.00	10987.85	4357.80	5304.28	27100.00	5558.32	3445.01	3329.09
	GRAND TOTAL	38763.00	23252.00		29149.77	144667.00	109372.36	31600.00	112880.32	196900.00	30340.11	26632.55	12752.52

\*Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share, Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts

Note: Data is Provisional

### Wave of Airport Fees

3183. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India has expressed its concerns over the waiver of airport fees in tier-II cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Corruption in Projects

3184. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds sanctioned under projects of Department of Bio-technology, Government of India for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been diverted to the farmers belonging to general and backward categories and the guidelines of Indian Council for Agricultural Research have not been followed in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Department of Biotechnology has a scheme under the Societal Programme to support projects for the benefit of SC/ST and Rural Community. Under this scheme the benefits of the project are ensured to reach to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers/ youths/ women. However, the benefits have also been extended to OBC and other economically weaker sections of the Society, in some cases and not to the general categories. Every effort is being made to further increase the number of beneficiaries i.e. SC/ST population in the supported projects under the scheme. Department of Biotechnology has its own guidelines for sanctioning these projects. Therefore, department need not to follow the guidelines of Indian Council for Agricultural Research.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Monitoring Agency for DGCA

3185. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring agency for Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no formal agency to monitor the functioning of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). However, the functioning of DGCA, which is an attached office of Ministry of Civil Aviation is periodically monitored by the Ministry. Further, since India is a signatory to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Convention, instructions/guidelines on International Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) issued by ICAO are followed by DGCA. ICAO also conducts audit from time to time to monitor the compliance of SARPs.

### Officers from Surplus Cell

3186. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officers in Directorate General of Civil Aviation are from surplus cell;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such officers from surplus cell carrying out surveillance inspections which are neither casual nor supportive in nature, if so, the details thereof and the justifications therefor;

(d) whether vigilance cases are pending against some of the officers of surplus cell; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Eight pilots of the erstwhile Directorate of Agricultural Aviation were placed in the Ministry of Civil Aviation through the Surplus Cell of the DoPT for allocation of work in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on 22nd July, 1992. In accordance with the DoPT's directions,



these surplus employees have been assigned such duties which are casual or supportive in nature, so that the surplus employees can be relieved to join the alternative placements arranged for them by the Central Cell with minimum dislocation of work or loss of time. Out of 08 surplus pilots, 07 have already retired from Government service. Only one is in service in DGCA as a surplus employee, who has been assigned the task of inspecting Flying Training Organisations in order to ensure continued compliance of the Flying Training Standards. A Disciplinary case is pending against a surplus employee presently working in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for violation of Rule 4 (1) & Rule 4 (2) (i) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 for failure to obtain previous sanction of the Government to permit employment of his son with airlines which are regulated by DGCA.

[*Translston*]

#### **Minority Status to Communities**

3187. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for according the status of minority to a community in the country;
- (b) the name of communities in the States to whom the minority status has been accorded;
- (c) whether any community enjoying the status of minority has been excluded from the minority status; and
- (d) if so the details thereof and reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) The Constitution of India used the word 'minorities' or its plural form in the Articles 29 to 30 and 350 A to 350 B- But does not define it anywhere. Article 29 has the word "minorities" in its marginal heading but speaks of "any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture". This may be a whole community generally seen as a minority or group within a majority community. Article 30 speaks specifically of two categories of minorities- religious and linguistic. The remaining two articles - 350 A & 350 B relate to linguistic minorities only.

(b) As per clause (c) of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, five communities vide

Ministry of Welfare notification dated 23rd October, 1993 are declared as minority communities viz.- Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). However, 14 states have declared Jains as minorities within the jurisdiction of their respective states.

(c) and (d) No, Madam

[*English*]

#### **Charges for Ancillary Services**

3188. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the practice of charging of ancillary services on domestic flights is likely to grow as competition soars;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the passengers and provide them better services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With a view to make basic fare more affordable and to provide consumer an option of paying for the services which he/she wishes to avail, scheduled airlines have been allowed to unbundle services like Check-in baggage charges, Preferential seating, Meal/snack/drink charge, Charges for using airline lounges, charges for carriages Sports equipment and Musical instruments, Fees for special declaration of valuable baggage (allow for higher unit on carrier liability) etc. to be unbundled and charged separately on opt-in basis subject to compliance of requirements specified in Air Transport Circular No. 03/2013 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The said circular is available in DGCA website <http://www.dgca.nic.in>.

The process of unbundling has just been started. Therefore, no assessment is possible at this stage about its future growth.

(c) With regard to passenger facilitation, DGCA has issued the following Civil Aviation Requirements:

- (i) CAR, Section 3, Series M, Part-I on 'Carriage by Air of Person with Disability and or With Reduced Mobility.

- (ii) CAR, Section 3, Series M, Part-II on 'Refund of Airlines Ticket to Passengers of Public Transport'
- (iii) CAR, Section 3, Series M, Part IV on 'Facilities to be provided to the passengers by airlines due to Denied Boarding, Cancellation of Flights and Delays of Flights'.

#### Sources of Drinking Water

3189. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sources of drinking water in the rural areas in the country at present;

(b) the accessibility and availability of drinking water in rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether more than 20 per cent of people in the country are getting water from unsafe sources including open wells; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The sources of drinking water in the country are piped water, handpumps, tube wells, wells and natural sources like springs, rivers, ponds etc.

(b) and (c) per the Census 2011, 84.2% of the households in rural areas have access to drinking water from improved sources i.e covered wells, hand pumps and piped water supply. The status of households with access to drinking water from improved sources State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement - I.

Regarding the availability of drinking water in rural areas, as per the Census 2011 figures, 77.9% of the rural households of the country have drinking water available within or near their premises, i.e. within a distance of 500 metres. The State/UT wise list is given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(d) Though water is a State subject, the Government of India is administering the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate and safe drinking water to all rural habitations. Under the NRDWP, State Governments are empowered to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 11,000 crore has been made for NRDWP in 2013-14. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds released to States can be utilized for providing adequate and safe drinking water to rural habitations. States are urged to prioritise the coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations in their Annual Action Plans under the NRDWP.

#### Statement - I

*Census 2011 - Percentage of households with access to drinking water from Improved Sources*

Sl. No.	State	Tap Water	Covered Well	Hand Pump/ Tube well	Total percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.70	2.30	14.40	72.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	88.70	1.70	4.50	94.90
3.	Punjab	34.90	0.30	61.80	97.00
4.	Chandigarh	95.20	0.00	3.40	98.60
5.	Uttarakhand	63.90	0.90	25.60	90.40
6.	Haryana	63.60	0.90	28.40	92.90
7.	Delhi	59.40	0.20	28.50	88.10
8.	Rajasthan	26.90	1.40	45.90	74.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20.20	0.60	74.20	95.00
10.	Bihar	2.60	0.60	91.40	94.60
11.	Sikkim	82.60	0.30	0.00	82.90
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.30	1.10	15.00	75.40
13.	Nagaland	51.80	5.00	2.80	59.60
14.	Manipur	29.50	3.10	8.00	40.60
15.	Mizoram	41.40	1.70	2.00	45.10
16.	Tripura	25.20	3.50	33.00	61.70
17.	Meghalaya	28.70	7.90	6.40	43.00
18.	Assam	6.80	1.10	61.50	69.40
19.	West Bengal	11.40	0.60	80.00	92.00
20.	Jharkhand	3.70	1.70	50.60	56.00
21.	Odisha	7.50	1.70	66.90	76.10
22.	Chhattisgarh	8.80	0.80	75.30	84.90
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9.90	1.00	63.20	74.10
24.	Gujarat	55.80	3.70	29.10	88.60
25.	Daman and Diu	84.80	1.20	13.00	99.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.50	2.20	41.80	86.50
27.	Madharashtra	50.20	3.20	22.90	76.30
28.	Andhra Pradesh	63.40	0.50	25.20	89.10
29.	Karnataka	56.40	1.00	28.00	85.40
30.	Goa	77.80	4.90	0.50	83.20
31.	Lakshadweep	31.00	0.40	0.20	31.60
32.	Kerala	24.50	14.30	3.90	42.70
33.	Tamil Nadu	79.30	0.90	12.90	93.10
34.	Puducherry	95.00	0.10	4.60	99.70
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77.50	1.00	0.80	79.30
	India	30.80	1.50	51.90	84.20

**Statement – II***Distance of availability of Drinking Water supply from households - Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of Rural Households		
		Within the premises (< 500 m)	Near the premises (< 500 m)	Away (> 500 m)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.50	35.10	29.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	51.90	37.90	10.20
3.	Punjab	81.70	12.70	5.70
4.	Chandigarh	85.40	13.00	1.60
5.	Uttarakhand	45.40	34.50	20.10
6.	Haryana	56.30	27.50	16.20
7.	Delhi	64.10	25.50	10.40
8.	Rajasthan	21.00	47.10	31.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	44.10	41.90	14.10
10.	Bihar	47.10	40.40	12.60
11.	Sikkim	42.10	35.10	22.80
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.40	42.20	26.40
13.	Nagaland	20.10	48.50	31.40
14.	Manipur	8.00	51.30	40.70
15.	Mizoram	6.40	61.60	32.10
16.	Tripura	24.50	35.90	39.60
17.	Meghalaya	14.80	47.30	37.90
18.	Assam	50.40	29.30	20.40
19.	West Bengal	30.50	37.90	31.50
20.	Jharkhand	11.70	51.90	36.40
21.	Odisha	16.00	45.50	38.50
22.	Chhattisgarh	10.30	59.30	30.30
23.	Madhya Pradesh	13.00	50.90	36.10

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Gujarat	48.30	33.20	18.50
25.	Daman and Diu	72.60	24.60	2.80
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	30.60	48.4	19.00
27.	Maharashtra	42.90	37.50	19.60
28.	Andhra Pradesh	31.50	44.60	23.90
29.	Karnataka	26.60	48.60	24.80
30.	Goa	71.20	20.60	8.20
31.	Lakshadweep	79.80	19.90	0.30
32.	Kerala	72.90	16.30	10.80
33.	Tamil Nadu	17.00	74.80	8.20
34.	Puducherry	60.70	37.20	2.10
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.10	35.30	17.60
	India	35.00	42.90	22.10

### Raising of Funds Through Land Parcels

3190: SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati (PB) has floated a proposal to raise Rs. 4000 crore by monetising its land parcels across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) No-Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

### Railway Lines and Station

3191. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had announced extension of all trains from Delhi to Nangal in Punjab upto Una in

Himachal Pradesh, establishment of Dera Baba Rudranand Ashram Railway Station between Una and Ghandawal railway station and timely completion of Una-Talwada, Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Manali-Lahaul Spiti rail lines;

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

(c) the time by which these works are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Presently all the services between Delhi and Nangaldam, as indicated below, are running upto Una Himachal.

1. 14553/14554 Delhi-Amb Andaura Express

2. 12057/12058 New Delhi-Una Himachal Jan Shatabdi Express

No announcement has been made by the railways regarding establishment of Dera Baba Rudranand Ashram Railway station between Una and Ghandawal.

"Una-Talwara" is a part of "Nangal Dam-Talwara" new line project. Details of this project and "Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri" new line project are as under:-

Project	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure upto March, 2013	Outlay 2013-14	Physical Progress
Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74)	1036.78	391.80	10.00	55%. Nangal Dam-Amb Andaura (44 Km) section completed and commissioned. Further work has slowed down for want of funds. Target date of completion not fixed.
Bhanupalli -Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 Km)	2967.00	58.68	4.00	02%. Land has been acquired for the first 3 km and earth work and minor bridge work taken up. Target date of completion not fixed.

Bilaspur-Manali-Leh new line survey have been completed and as per the survey report, the cost of this 498 km long new line has been assessed as Rs. 22831.5 crore. The project has not yet been taken up as the funding issue of this high cost project has not yet been sorted out.

[English]

#### Protection of Canals

3192. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from various State Governments recently for the protection and repair of canals which cause heavy floods almost every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon, representation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such representation has been received in Central Water Commission. However, State Governments have submitted proposals to Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal of Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Irrigation projects, involving repair of canals.

(b) and (c) The list of Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Irrigation projects, involving repair of canals, approved during XI Plan and the status of the ERM Irrigation projects under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) are given in the enclosed Statement - I and Statement - II.

#### Statement - I

List of ERM Projects Accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR During the XI Plan Period

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Benefits in Ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	27.02.2008	Kanhirapuzha Irri. Project (ERM)	Kerala	Medium	30	21853
2.	27.02.2008	Modernization of Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Major	951	177337

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	22.05.2008	Odisha Integrated & Water Management Investment Programme				
		a) Improvement of Gohira Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	23.1	12456
		b) Improvement of Remal Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	12.57	5607
		c) Improvement in Sunei Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	25.93	14159
4.	09.07.2009	Relining of Rajasthan feeder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	Punjab	Major	952.1	93117
5.	09.07.2009	Relining of Sirhind feeder from RL 119700 to 447927-ERM	Punjab	Major	489.165	34548
6.	24.08.2009	Eastern Kosi Canal Project (New ERM)	Bihar	Major	750.75	735500
7.	11.03.2010	Rehabilitation, Modernisation of drains to recharge the Ground water (ERM)	Haryana	Major	67.28	159311 (Restoration 28822)
a	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Chadrapalli project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	14.93	8446 (Restoation 1935 ha)
9.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Hattikuni project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	6.75	2145 (Restoration 956 ha)
10.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Upper Mullamari project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	8.21	3279 (Restoration 1500 ha)
11.	11.03.2010	Extension, Renovation and modernisation of Canal being fed from River Sutlej- ERM	Punjab	Major	734.46	6,67,000 (Restoration 198,924 ha) additional 8144 ha
12.	12.05.2010	Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch System (Revised -ERM)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	105.30	3,06,055 (Restoration 95.961 ha)
13.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Lar Canal Project (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	47.72	2,231 (Additional 617Ha)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Grimtoo canal (ERM)	Jammu and Kashmir	Medium	99.09	4,734
15.	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major	101.04	56,300 (Additnl.Irri. 15.300)
16.	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM	Chattisgarh	Major	159.95	64,771
17.	16.09.2010	Restoring capacity of Western Gandak Canal system - ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	217.12	332.000 (Rstm.178,00 0)
18.	04.01.2011	Relining of Indira Gandhi main Canal, Stage-I (ERM)	Rajasthan	Major	401.63	71892
19.	20.07.2011	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernisation of critically damaged channels of Haryana irrigation network-ERM	Haryana	Major	115.94	146,000
20.	20.07.2011	Rajghat Canal Project-ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	34.15	164789
21.	20.07.2011	Rangwan High Level Canal System-ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	39.04	17085
22.	20.07.2011	Urniil Right Bank canal system-ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	45.69	7692
23.	14.09.2011	Mahi Right Bank Canal project-ERM	Gujarat	Major	300.01	1,83,000 ha (Restoration 8500 ha)
24.	14.09.2011	Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC (0 to 60.98 km) and Ukai RBMC (0 to 35.06 km) and LBMC system-ERM	Gujarat	Major	296.51 (2009-PL)	134503 (including restoration of 3500 ha)
25.	14.09.2011	Maharashtra Water sector Improvement Project (MWSIP) (World Bank Aided)-ERM	Maharashtra	Major	2351.5 (PL 2010- 11)	5,16,704 ha
26.	12.01.2012	Eastern Gandak Canal System (Gandak Phase-II).	Bihar	New-ERM	1799.50	146,000
27.	12.01.2012	Udersthan Barrage & other Iner-connected and Inter-dependent Schemes.	Bihar	New-ERM	531.01	41,052



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	1201.2012	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (MPWSRP)	Madhya Pradesh	New-ERM	1919.00	488,682
29.	12.01 2012	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Programme (OIIAWMIP)-Tranche-II	Odisha	New-ERM	471.43 (PL 2010-11)	79863

**Statement – II***Status of ERM Projects Under Various Stages of Appraisal*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	District Benefited	Benefit (Th.Ha)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
1.	Remodeling of Sanigaloo Canal	ERM-Medium	Jhelum/ Jhelun	Shopian	3.818	98.72 (PL-2008)	• Techno-economic viability of the project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.
<b>Karnataka</b>							
2.	Narayanpur Bank Canal	ERM-Major	Krishna	Yadgir, Gulbarg, Bijapur	408.703	4103.5 crore (PL2012-13)	• Techno-economic viability of the project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>							
3.	Sanjay (Major)	ERM-Major	Wainganga /	Seoni, Balaghat	6.000 (Additional)	782.16 (PL.-2009)	• Techno-economic viability of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Godavari					project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.
4.	Barna	Major-ERM	Barna/ Narmada	Raisen & Sehore	54.556 ha.	300.00 (PL.-2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Techno-economic viability of the project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.</li> </ul>	
5.	Chndrakeshar	Medium (ERM)	Chadarke shar/ Narmada	Dewas	6.060/ (1.800 addl.)	15.55281	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPR has been circulated to specialized directorates</li> </ul>	
Manipur								
6.	Singda Multipurpose project	Medium ERM	Singda	Imphal	CCA 2.428 750KW power. 7.8 MGD Water Supply	25.10 cr (PL2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TAC Note has been finalised.</li> </ul>	
7.	ERM of Loktak Irrigation Project	Major ERM	Loktak lake/ Imphal River	Bishnupur	12.6 Th Ha	22.02 cr (PL2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Techno-economic viability of the project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.</li> </ul>	
Uttarakhand								
8.	Strengthening, Renovation and Moderation of existing Baur and Haripura dam in Bazpur/Gadarpur block district Udham Singh Nagar	Major-ERM	Baur, Karrala Bhakra river (Ramg- anga/ Ganga Basin)	Rampur (UP), Udham Singh Nagar	74.391	34.15 (PL 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Techno-economic viability of the project has not been established. Observation of CWC sent to State Government.</li> </ul>	

### **Violation of Chicago Convention**

3193. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agreement between Jet and Etihad;
- (b) whether this bilateral agreement is in violation of Chicago Convention and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has allowed Jet and Etihad to enter into Fifth and Sixth Freedom Rights which allow taking passengers to destinations in third countries when we are not a signatory to these Rights under Chicago Convention; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A proposal has been submitted by Jet Airways (India) Limited and Etihad Airways to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for preferential allotment of 24 per cent of paid up equity share of Jet Airways (India) Ltd. to Etihad Airways. These airlines have submitted Share Holders Agreement, Investors Agreement and Commercial Cooperation Agreement which has been considered by FIPB and Government decision is awaited. The Chicago Convention is applicable to the Contracting States for safe and orderly development of International Air Transport Services.

(c) and (d) No Madam. India is a signatory of Chicago Convention, 1944 which recognizes that every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory. ICAO has formally recognized only five freedoms of air. The first and second freedoms of air viz. over flight (without landing) and non-traffic stops for scheduled air services are governed by the International Air Services Transit Agreement which has been ratified by India. International Air Transport Agreement allows all the five freedoms of air which has not been ratified by India. In absence of an accepted multinational regulatory regime, traffic right is regulated on the basis of bilateral air services agreement which is legal framework for operation of air services between the countries. The traffic rights are exchanged between the countries and not between the airlines. In case of UAE (Abu Dhabi), the fifth freedom right is available only to Indian carriers under existing Air Services Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding and no such fifth freedom right is available to UAE (Abu Dhabi) . The sixth freedom right is in respect of services via home state of the carrier and the other contracting country has no

control over such right. It is not incorporated in any Air Services Agreement.

### **Projects under MGNREGS**

3194. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assets created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country including Jharkhand during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has asked the States to identify development projects under the MGNREGS to ensure availability of work for workers especially agricultural workers who are in distress;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The assets created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year, is indicated State/UT wise in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. 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. With the objective of expanding and deepening the positive synergy between MGNREGA and agriculture, especially in the context of small and marginal farmers, Ministry has permitted new works under MGNREGA relating to NADEP composting, vermi-composting and liquid bio-manures, livestock related works, irrigation command related works (rehabilitation of minors, sub-minors and field channels), etc. Detailed guidelines for the new/additional works permitted under MGNREGA have also been shared with the states (Appendix 2 of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, 2013).

**Statement***Completed Works (FY 2013-14 till 12/08/2013)*

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	Rural Con- nec- -tivity	Flood Control and Protec- -tion	Water Conser- -vation and Water Harves- -ting	Drought Proof- -ing	Micro Irriga- -tion Works	Provi- -sion of Irriga- -tion facility to Land deve- -lopment	Re- -novation of Tradi- -tional Water Bodies	Land deve- -lopment	Any Other Activity Appro- -ved by MRD	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	Coastal Areas	Rural Drin- -king Water	Fishe- -ries	Rural Sanita- -tion	Total Comp- -leted works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1/81	115	193	175	92	171	41	450	158	7	0	0	1	0	3184
4.	Bihar	5298	320	1189	5227	1023	261	552	1472	200	2	0	9	6	0	15559
5.	Chhattisgarh	3642	78	1224	557	239	3308	889	7575	374	40	0	99	0	271	18296
6.	Gujarat	618	720	877	165	27	124	602	129	196	10	0	2	1	1567	5038
7.	Haryana	343	13	107	7	98	17	25	103	9	79	0	0	0	30	831
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1091	861	1864	122	658	1887	137	2443	92	0	0	1	0	100	9256
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1542	481	128	2	537	0	17	185	63	0	0	5	0	396	3356
10.	Jharkhand	3197	39	10521	88	141	3324	490	2020	344	32	0	0	0	47	20243
11.	Karnataka	420	558	853	476	193	359	257	357	791	11	3	6	3	5713	10000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12.	Kerala	203	2134	1272	345	890	744	3202	3848	26	0	0	19	1	48	12732
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3047	16	3342	2723	32	4887	325	2256	958	0	0	9	0	1594	19189
14.	Maharashtra	548	12	1392	2123	75	1469	478	355	83	3	0	1	0	882	7421
15.	Manipur	53	13	3	0	15	0	13	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
16.	Meghalaya	28	4	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
17.	Mizoram	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	44
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	5846	113	5389	2512	264	3339	3297	3256	1695	339	0	41	7	82	26180
20.	Punjab	150	9	4	5	27	0	40	57	28	6	0	0	0	0	326
21.	Rajasthan	3472	155	2392	437	238	8505	986	1091	598	289	0	0	0	5170	23333
22.	Sikkim	9	9	0	1	7	0	0	138	24	0	0	0	0	0	188
23.	Tamil Nadu	451	1	467	0	111	31	792	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	1873
24.	Tripura	219	16	237	130	161	55	47	323	154	2	0	1	48	2	1395
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5673	480	1065	502	458	6468	259	1310	1182	0	0	3	0	20448	37848
26.	Uttarakhand	353	913	246	310	229	6	117	505	19	0	0	3	0	3	2704
27.	West Bengal	11549	1568	10307	25711	1011	2797	3110	5916	208	17	0	0	0	1	62195
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	Total	49576	8628	43076	41619	6528	37752	15689	33843	7205	837	3	199	67	36357	281379

*Completed Works (FY 2012-13)*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3704	3916	81835	7134	60573	5199	4902	3228	179	27	0	0	0	17695	188392
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
3.	Assam	9293	938	969	3748	920	4775	669	2218	2172	32	0	0	13	77	25824
4.	Bihar	26760	1951	5241	15843	6220	164	2875	3958	1-72	14	0	0	0	0	64198
5.	Chhattisgarh	23232	855	11237	4731	2521	27564	7668	30336	782	129	0	99	0	154	109308
6.	Gujarat	7311	7023	7327	5357	193	12073	5154	2597	2289	64	0	23	6	1165	50582
7.	Haryana	4932	359	1407	105	2674	94	627	2166	190	216	0	16	0	492	13278
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6820	4246	9329	1009	2950	5601	1178	8876	564	3	0	0	0	64	40640
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10389	6645	2474	103	3654	52	410	2943	920	1	0	101	4	928	28624
10.	Jharkhand	12889	235	52084	733	612	12732	3278	5917	2057	140	0	0	0	2	90679
11.	Karnataka	8075	9855	13030	8457	3660	7980	3338	11928	2334	170	0	44	1	12879	81751
12.	Kerala	2527	26809	30110	4125	11550	13952	18321	65232	686	1	0	10	0	105	173428
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29183	416	58234	30931	401	43674	5196	49675	4904	0	0	0	0	10691	233305
14.	Maharashtra	3410	51	18140	11119	691	8180	5022	2875	1055	16	0	8	0	1823	52390
15.	Manipur	1819	775	621	1196	239	97	30	571	65	29	0	7	4	226	5679
16.	Meghalaya	1555	176	272	76	39	0	50	263	38	47	0	0	0	0	2516

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17.	Mizoram	3324	178	138	313	15	0	20	722	492	32	0	0	0	0	5234
18.	Nagaland	2338	221	175	80	92	0	0	182	267	0	0	0	0	0	3355
19.	Odisha	16652	287	10264	4121	556	12212	7182	5424	2506	1419	0	41	0	1	60665
20.	Punjab	2793	175	124	533	447	0	1431	975	758	88	0	0	0	0	7324
21.	Rajasthan	29113	1053	19878	4622	5823	19908	12012	9103	8244	713	0	0	0	1643	112112
22.	Sikkim	209	88	42	251	47	0	7	570	66	0	0	0	0	0	1280
23.	Tamil Nadu	20240	314	15360	8	9376	3	37153	70	67	0	0	0	0	1574	84165
24.	Tripura	16749	780	11909	6446	7760	180	2772	28022	3889	21	0	47	1695	840	81110
25.	Uttar Pradesh	116520	12586	18612	9424	9407	49490	7173	23372	23752	12	0	19	0	18038	288405
26.	Uttarakhand	2913	6890	3526	1210	2006	127	775	2821	248	3	0	0	0	194	20713
27.	West Bengal	50458	8523	42411	47012	7372	12737	25873	22915	1500	55	0	27	4	0	218887
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	84	43	41	27	0	14	8	29	8	0	0	0	0	0	254
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	12	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Total	413294	95390	414803	168716	139798	236808	153648	286996	61204	3232	0	442	1727	68591	2044649

Completed Works (FY 2011-12)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	8468	18596	303612	25432	161365	3716	8608	2787	92	118	532794
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2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	8	2	0	4	0	0	21	2	0	88
3.	Assam	8434	855	975	5281	748	918	254	1953	1683	27	21128
4.	Bihar	28461	1475	3745	6460	5358	100	2060	4470	1096	2	53227
5.	Chhattisgarh	15543	560	9868	2415	1392	41704	6242	26582	531	17	104854
6.	Gujarat	11593	6428	9656	8582	741	10409	1822	3406	3557	14	56208
7.	Haryana	5312	532	1670	756	2989	54	616	2649	293	50	14921
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11066	4437	7157	794	3076	3535	1663	8314	708	2	40752
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6966	3777	1560	122	1649	4	472	3225	540	0	18315
10.	Jharkhand	8158	70	27117	430	258	3486	3240	5381	2131	19	50290
11.	Karnataka	19639	17814	25010	20659	8048	18759	7109	30079	8055	216	155388
12.	Kerala	4127	31125	23147	4136	11839	5762	15604	51862	932	0	148534
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13718	383	43984	19999	363	38101	3296	43817	811		164472
14.	Maharashtra	2549	141	19416	3901	180	1391	3062	3392	1776	7	35815
15.	Manipur	665	167	132	490	182	0	7	155	26	40	1864
16.	Meghalaya	5410	566	1707	1264	375	0	398	1090	160	86	11056
17.	Mizoram	1675	101	62	233	31	0	5	384	202	78	2771
18.	Nagaland	1901	378	212	212	260	0	1	277	351	0	3592
19.	Odisha	20106	348	13852	5539	486	14417	9644	7887	2621	1810	76710
20.	Punjab	3554	285	125	860	647	2	1582	1135	565	83	8838
21.	Rajasthan	10685	649	9950	2423	2462	9326	4453	6035	999	837	47819
22.	Sikkim	173	105	14	431	70	0	3	724	37	2	1559



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Tamil Nadu	16628	305	10644	9	8010	15	24018	96	15	0	59740
24.	Tripura	15389	730	13889	4043	6607	646	4053	19464	3614	47	68482
25.	Uttar Pradesh	343850	39247	63014	31927	32154	139420	18172	89459	86288	14	843545
26.	Uttarakhand	2401	6328	3393	1494	2207	176	1093	3797	175	5	21069
27.	West Bengal	51200	8567	38140	54001	8167	9754	17686	21058	2445	41	211059
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	103	88	49	19	1	20	15	63	16	0	374
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	122	72	3	0	1	0	19	139	1	0	357
32.	Lakshadweep	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	42
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	71
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	m	NR
	Total	617947	144138	632135	201913	259670	301715	135268	339711	119722	3515	2755734

*Completed Works (FY 2010-11)*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	61818	5030	312006	16492	132659	87392	94782	154781	0	29	864989
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	431	140	48	26	157	0	15	96	13	0	926
3.	Assam	4872	774	531	2540	282	78	295	1246	8	24	10650
4.	Bihar	37364	5051	11526	6685	7467	1857	7378	4812	209	0	82349
5.	Chhattisgarh	12871	572	5945	3852	1048	41094	9020	14880	4	1	89287

6.	Gujarat	5858	3475	7964	8426	842	5012	2752	9321	1508	0	45158
7.	Haryana	2995	220	1143	271	1385	8	546	963	2	40	7573
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10660	4790	5285	661	3240	3144	2367	3675	153	0	33975
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11351	8401	3518	731	4660	1248	2099	4511	23	0	36542
10.	Jharkhand	9016	58	17808	613	304	8559	3142	7147	768	4	47419
11.	Karnataka	10628	9457	9512	15810	3856	16201	3992	18745	2876	12	91089
12.	Kerala	3390	27836	13791	3413	8911	4341	14768	27568	470	1	104489
13.	Madhya Pradesh	29139	1633	24686	33349	6677	126863	6679	62004	5	0	291035
14.	Maharashtra	366	115	16412	692	10	260	422	430	0	0	18707
15.	Manipur	2416	1042	852	1091	582	5	297	1216	368	28	7897
16.	Meghalaya	3975	330	1288	511	340	14	725	459	85	28	7755
17.	Mizoram	1524	128	311	582	18	14	4	415	113	144	3253
18.	Nagaland	1478	671	1546	594	639	0	201	3682	126	0	8937
19.	Odisha	19534	143	8940	2552	376	11672	11349	2654	1522	536	59278
20.	Punjab	2450	163	171	964	856	2	1181	678	323	5	6793
21.	Rajasthan	10203	558	7802	3114	2485	18394	6953	2235	112	406	52262
22.	Sikkim	260	181	360	415	100	2	17	199	0	0	1534
23.	Tamil Nadu	8001	445	4272	0	3955	0	14707	9	2	0	31391
24.	Tripura	16454	722	12293	5546	5955	447	2179	15609	6164	64	65433
25.	Uttar Pradesh	149785	22743	29420	19071	34562	73293	26514	72260	20495	5	448148
26.	Uttarakhand	2704	8812	7844	2988	2930	748	1498	2141	78	6	29749
27.	West Bengal	39004	7342	32490	11968	8052	7934	22210	13583	1	390	142974

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	66	48	69	5	24	0	10	38	3	0	263
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	162	169	15	0	12	0	64	137	0	0	559
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		458777	111054	537848	142963	232384	408582	236166	425494	35431	1723	2590422

**BHEL Power Plant**

3195. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has recently set up Power Plant Piping Unit in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of estimated cost, capacity thereof;

(c) whether the new plant aimed at creating more employment opportunities and economic development of the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of proposed future expansion of the project thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has set up Power Plant Piping Unit at Thirumayam in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu, which was dedicated to the Nation by the Prime Minister on 02.08.2013.

(b) to (d) The Power Plant Piping Unit of BHEL has been established mainly to cater to the requirement of piping for power plants and process industries at a sanctioned cost of about Rs. 300 Crore, and with capacity / capability to deliver 80,000 metric tonne per annum. Besides, other benefits also accrue such as direct and indirect employment avenues including from support industries/ services for around 3,000 persons, and general improvement in the vicinity of the Unit and adjoining areas.

(e) Presently there is no such proposal in BHEL.

[*Translation*]

**Flood Projects**

3196. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal regarding construction of flood related projects from the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest status thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has from time to time sent various proposals regarding construction of flood related projects for techno-economic appraisal in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC). During XI Plan, the Government of India had approved 26 projects of Government of Uttar Pradesh under Flood Management Programme (FMP) and the Central Assistance of Rs. 336.35 crore has so far been released. Out of these 26 projects, 6 projects have been completed. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has further sent 60 new projects related to flood control and erosion. Out of these, 3 projects have been techno-economically accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR, 15 projects have been techno-economically cleared by GFCC, 40 projects have been technically examined by GFCC and observations conveyed to the State Government. Preliminary scrutiny has been done for remaining 2 projects.

(d) The delay in completion of approved projects is generally due to lesser period of time available for working, non-submission of requisite documents in-time including utilisation certificate, audit statements and concurrent evaluation reports etc.

The delay in techno-economic clearance of the new projects is mainly due to non-submission of requisite compliance to the observations of GFCC by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in time.

**Progress Made In Earth Sciences**

3197. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the field of earth sciences till date during the last three years; and current year;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with its achievements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The progress made during the last 3 years and the current year has been considerably significant under various projects of the ministry. Some of the major accomplishments are described below:

1. **Observation Systems:** Recognizing the importance of real-time data on meteorological and oceanographic data for various operational weather and other advisory services, the Ministry has substantially augmented the observations networks during the last 3 years. As a part of modernization meteorological Services, Atmospheric Observing Systems has been strengthened through installation of 1609 state-of-the-art systems in various parts of the country for real-time monitoring meteorological parameters which include 1055 Automatic Rain gauges and 554 Automatic weather stations in various parts of India. Ten Doppler Weather Radars have been installed in various cities viz., Delhi airport, New Delhi, Nagpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Patiala, Agartala, Mohanbari, Bhuj and Mumbai which has contributed for now casting. The augmentation of Ocean Observation Networks in the seas around India includes deployment of 16 moored buoys including 10 Tsunami buoys, 194 Argo Floats, 74 drifters, 16 wave rider buoys etc., for acquisition of real-time data from the seas around India.
2. **Services:** Under the Meteorological Services, a district-level agro-meteorological advisory service, providing a 5-day weather forecast for farmers, in 585 districts, has been made operational. About 3,500,000 farmers have subscribed for the information through mobile for planning their agricultural activities. A location-specific weather and air quality forecast 24 hours in advance was provided successfully for the Commonwealth Games 2010 in National Capital Region, Delhi. Under the Ocean Science and Information Services, a unique system of Fisheries Advisories based on identification of potential fishing zones (PFZ) using remote sensing technology has been made operational along with a new Tuna fishery advisory to deep sea fishing industry. A Coral Bleaching Alert System (CABS) has been set up for providing bimonthly status on 5 major coral environments of India viz., Andaman Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutchchh. Under Disaster Mitigation Support, a state-of-the-art Tsunami Warning System was set up, in September 2007, which has been recognized as a Regional Tsunami warning centre for the Indian Ocean countries which has been recognized as a Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP) for the Indian Ocean Region and started operation to the Indian Ocean Rim countries. Under the framework of Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early warning System (RIMES), a data-sharing arrangement has been established with the nine countries to provide 24 hour accumulated rainfall forecast for 3 days. The countries include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The departments of irrigation, agriculture, and other primary users of weather information also have become major beneficiaries. The maps of Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) for the entire country were prepared.
3. **Technology Development:** Under the Ocean Technology & Resources, two more LTTD plants were commissioned in the islands of Lakshadweep one each at Minicoy and Agatti during March 2011 and August 2011, respectively. A full fledged hatchery unit for the breeding and rearing of ornamental fishes was established at Agatti, Lakshadweep islands. The remotely operable submersible (ROSUB) was tested at 5300 m in the Indian Ocean which is land mark achievement for exploitation of resources. A Remotely Operable Subsea In-situ Soil Tester (ROSIS) has been developed and was tested at a water depth of 5462 m in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB).
4. **Scientific Research:** Numerical weather prediction capability has been significantly improved from 35 km to 18 km resolution. Tropical Cyclone Tracker, which tracks and generates the cyclone positions in the forecasts (& observations), has been implemented in the Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS) and the T574L64. Under the Polar Science & cryosphere, the First Scientific expedition was successfully undertaken to the South Pole in November 2010. In 2010, the fish potential in the Indian EEZ was estimated using both satellite and in-situ data, which was found to be 4.32 MSY (maximum sustainable yield). India's

had made claim to the extended continental shelf, in pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The monsoon mission was launched with multi-institutional and inter-agency participation to improve the monsoon prediction over the country on all time scales. A cloud aerosol interaction precipitation experiments (CAIPEX) was carried using instrumented aircraft measurements on campaign mode. Initiated investigations on Deep Borehole (~7 Km) Observatory in Koyna-Warna region for direct and continuous monitoring of intra-plate seismic zone at depth, leading to a better understanding of the mechanics of faulting, physics of reservoir triggered earthquakes as well as earthquake hazard assessment, India became a member of Arctic council for conducting scientific research. India's scientific proposal for deep sea drilling in the Arabian Sea has been recommended by Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP).

5. **Human Resources and Infrastructure Development:** Towards human resource development, an Advanced Training School was established with self contained facilities for training and research at Pune. The second batch of 20 students was inducted in August 2011 through a national selective process. To process the huge volume of data and run the weather forecasting models, the computation facilities have been substantially augmented by commissioning of a set of 4 High Performance Computing systems in various centres of the ministry which has a total combining capacity of 170 Tflops. A dedicated centre for Climate Change Research was established at Pune to address various scientific issues relating to climate change. Setting up of National Knowledge Network (NKN) connection to all the centres of MoES was accomplished for efficient communication and data transfer useful for various information services being rendered by the ministry. The ministry signed an agreement with UNESCO for establishment of International Training Centre for Operational Oceanography at INCOIS, Hyderabad. MoES Chairs were

established in academic institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies for promotion of research in various branches of earth sciences. The Third Antarctic Station "Bharati" was successfully commissioned in March 2012 for operations towards conducting front ranking research. A dedicated Oceansat Satellite Ground Station was installed at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad for real time direct reception of satellite data for various operational Ocean Information Services

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The progress of the ministry is satisfactory both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The performance of the ministry has been monitored objectively by the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) of the Cabinet Secretariat. The performance of Results -Framework Document of the ministry were 95.07% and 97.15% and 93.45% for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. The efforts made by the ministry towards augmentation of observational networks and computation capability have lead to improved prediction of weather, and climate services. According to a recent survey, various services such as agromet for farmers, potential fishing zone for fisherman, ocean state forecast for shipping, aviation services, public weather services, etc., have been extremely useful and beneficial for society at large. There has been a significant growth in research publications in recognized SCI journals during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Sanitation Facilities**

3198. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the number of habitations/villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in various States of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Central assistance provided by Government under TSC is insufficient in view of the rising prices of construction materials;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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

(e) whether there are deficiencies in the rural sanitation programme of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being implemented in the rural areas of the country taking district as a unit. All habitations/villages in the districts are supposed to be covered under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The State/UT-wise number of districts where Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) is being implemented is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), total assistance of Rs. 3200/- (central share of Rs 2200/- and State share of Rs. 1000/-) was earlier provided to BPL Households for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs).

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

(e) and (f) Government of India presently administers Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan which has been revamped after eliminating the deficiency reported in Total Sanitation Campaign. The major shortcoming observed were:

- APL-BPL distinction

- Poor incentivisation
- Individual centric
- Aim at overall scattered coverage
- Lack of inclusive approach
- No specific emphasis on Solid & Liquid Waste Management

(g) Under NBA, following steps have been taken:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/-.(Rs. 10500/- for Hilly and difficult areas)
- More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC).with 15% of the total outlay of district projects earmarked for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.
- Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and

field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy.

- Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) & Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups & NGOs of repute are to be encouraged by states to participate in sanitation promotion.
- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized by focussed funding.

#### **Statement**

#### *State/Ut-Wise Details of District Projects Sanctioned Under NBA*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of Project Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	25
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
12.	Jharkhand	24
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Manipur	9

1	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	7
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	11
21.	Odisha	30
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	20
24.	Rajasthan	32
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	29
27.	Tripura	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
29.	Uttarakhand	13
30.	West Bengal	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>607</b>

#### **Pilot Training Institute**

3199. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained pilots in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up more pilot training institutions in the country; and

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

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPALJ: (a) and (b) Yes Madam. There is shortage of type rated Commanders (Type rated Pilots or Pilot in Command) in the country due to growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircrafts in the fleet of airlines. However, there is no shortage of Pilots at the entry level and sufficient numbers of co-pilots are available and employed with the airlines.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.



### Corruption in IRCTC

3200. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received complaints regarding corruption in Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC);

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received during the last three years and the current year till date with the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways to check recurrence of such cases in the IRCTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The details of complaints received related to corruption in IRCTC during last three years are as under:

Year	No. of Complaints received
2010	32
2011	20
2012	15
2013 (till 22 August)	15

All the complaints received are examined and action taken against delinquent officials under disciplinary rules. In case of licensees suitable fines have been imposed.

(c) Preventive surprise checks are being carried out on a regular basis in the premises of the ticketing agents, kitchens and trains and immediate corrective action is taken. System improvement is also undertaken to curb recurrence of similar irregularities.

### Flights from Jalgaon Airport

3201. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending for approval before the Government for starting flights from Jalgaon airport; and

(b) the time by which the flights are likely to be started from the Jalgaon airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, madam.

(b) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines concerned on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including north-east region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

[Translation]

### Details of Earthquakes

3202. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of jolts of earthquakes suffered by Bihar over the last several years;

(b) if so, the details of such earthquakes including their number and intensity during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(c) whether Bihar State comes under the category of Seismic zone;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Details of earthquakes detected and located in Bihar and neighboring areas by the National Seismological Network operated by the Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO - IMD) during the years 2008-2012 and so far "during current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Of these, the earthquake of magnitude 4.1, which occurred on 6th June, 2008 in Bihar-Jharkhand border region, was reportedly felt widely in the state. Other significant earthquakes that have occurred in the adjoining states/regions viz. Jharkhand, Sikkim, West Bengal and Nepal, could have also been experienced in parts of Bihar State.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) As per the Seismic Zonation Map of India [IS 1893 (Part I):2002], prepared by the Bureau of Indian Standards, the country is grouped into four seismic zones viz. Zone -II, -III, -IV and -V. Of these, Zone V is seismically most active region, while zone II is the least. As per this seismic zoning map, parts of Bihar State fall in Seismic zones - V, IV and III. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity, which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones is presented below:

Seismic Zone	Intensity on MM scale
II (Low intensity zone)	VI (or less)
III (Moderate intensity zone)	VII
IV (Severe intensity zone)	VIII
V (Very severe intensity zone)	IX (and above)

(e) Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures so as to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Loss of life and damage to property due to earthquakes could considerably be reduced only through proper planning and implementation of pre and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner following the above mentioned guidelines. These guidelines are in wide circulation amongst the public and the state/local level administrative/regulatory authorities for ensuring their compliance in respect of the structural safety in various earthquake prone areas. Appropriate training programmes are periodically conducted for Architects and Masons regarding structural safety requirements.

Further, as part of pre-disaster preparedness measure, Government of India has also completed seismic microzonation studies of some of the major cities in the country such as, Jabalpur, Guwahati, Bangalore, greater Bharuch in Gujarat, Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir, Shillong in Meghalaya, Chennai in Tamilnadu and Sikkim state. These studies involving preparation of geological, geomorphological and land use maps followed by drilling, geological logging, standard penetration test and geophysical studies to demarcate the zones of least to most damage prone areas within the urban areas helps the respective town and country planning agencies in various states/UTs to formulate perspective developmental planning within the overall earthquake impact minimization efforts.

The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses. Regular field level drills and emergency response simulation exercises are organized at involving multi-level emergency responder groups and stakeholders so as to assess and augment emergency response systems appropriately.

By imparting professional training to the Engineers of the civic bodies, Government is enhancing the technical capabilities of field engineering wings to be able to survey potentially weak buildings. Guidelines for improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings (IS 13828:1993) that covers the special features of design and construction for improving earthquake resistance of buildings of low -strength masonry are already in force to supplement these efforts. Government is keen to see atleast from now that all new buildings constructed under various National and State schemes should be made earthquake resistant in the first instance so that no new addition to the stock of existing unsafe buildings takes place.

#### *Statement*

*List of Earthquakes Located in and Around Bihar During the Period January, 2008 - August, 2013*

Date & Time	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Depth	Magnitude	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
06/06/2008 21:16:33,7	24.70	84.99	10	4.1	Bihar-Jharkhand Border

1	2	3	4	5	6
09/06/2008 10:13:9.6	24.81	85.09	15	3.0	Bihar
26/12/2010 05:47:16.5	24.90	85.79	15	3.1	Bihar
27/03/2012 23:40:12.6	26.12	87.79	27	5.0	Bihar -Nepal Border
13/01/2013 17:35:49.0	26.50	86.10	10	3.0	Bihar -Nepal Border

### Railway Projects under W.C.R.

3203. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of railway projects, viz. new lines, gauge conversion, doubling, electrification and survey work under West Central Railways (WCR) including Jabalpur and Bhopal Divisions, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds, allocated/spent thereon, project-wise;

(c) the details of railway projects proposed for the WCR during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Details of ongoing projects/Surveys of New Lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Electrification falling partly or fully under West Central Railway are as under-

(i) Ongoing projects of New Lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Electrification:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Expenditure till March, 2013	Outlay 2013-14	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho (New Line)	468.7	45.00	Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 km) & Lalitpur-Chhatarpur (135 km) : Work completed and beyond Chhatarpur work taken up.
2.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal (New Line)	228.89	25.00	Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar completed and opened for goods traffic. In Jhalawar-Bhopal section, land acquisition taken up.
3.	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line (Doubling)	0.5	2.00	Project entrusted to RVNL. Final Location Survey taken up.
4.	Itarsi-Budhni 3rd line (Doubling)	0.5	2.00	Project entrusted to RVNL. Final Location Survey taken up.
5.	Ghat Pindrai-Belkhera Patch (Doubling)	0.5	2.00	Final Location Survey completed. Tender for bridges, earthwork and P-way are under finalization.
6.	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line (Doubling)	678.94	59.64	Project entrusted to RVNL. Nishatpura-Sanchi (42.61 km), Sorai-Bareth (43.84 km) & Kalhar-Kurwai Rethorth (16.70 km) completed. Work taken up for balance portion.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Guna-Ruthiyai (Doubling)	27.24	15.00	88% land acquisition completed. Earthwork, bridges work taken up.
8.	Budhni-Barkhera 3rd line (Doubling)	12.01	10.00	Project entrusted to RVNL. Final Location Survey taken up.
9.	Bina-Kota (Doubling)	5.00	30.00	Project entrusted to RVNL. Final Location Survey completed. Work of major bridges taken up.
10.	Itarsi-Jabalpur-Katni-Manikpur-Chheeki including Satna-Rewa (Electrification)	0.32	23.00	Planned for completion by March, 2018.

## (ii) Surveys:

Sl. No.	Name of Surveys	Plan Head	KM	Present Status
Survey completed:				
1.	Pipraigaon-Lalitpur via Chanderi	New Line	80	Sent to Planning Commission for 'In Principle' approval.
Survey in progress:				
1.	Chindwara-Kareli-Sagar	New Line	202	Survey in progress
2.	Indore-Betul	New Line	250	Survey in progress
3.	Jabalpur-Indore	New Line	450	Survey In progress
4.	Sagar to Bandri Malthon-Lalitpur	New Line	110	Survey in progress
5.	Ujjain-Ramganjmandi	New Line	190	Survey in progress
6.	Satna-Mirzapur	New Line	120	Survey in progress
7.	Dibrugarh-Gadarwara- Udaipur-Jaisinagar- Saugor-Banda Badamalhara Khajuraho	New Line	450	Survey in progress
8.	Astha-Bhopal	New Line	10	Survey sanctioned in 2013-14. Preliminary works to take up the survey are in progress.
9.	Suwasra-Mandsour via Sitamau	New Line	66	Survey sanctioned in 2013-14. Preliminary works to take up the survey are in progress.
10.	Ramganjmandi-Neemuch	New Line	111	Survey in progress
11.	Guna-Aron-Sironj-Vasoda-Vidisha	New Line	120	Survey in progress

Sl. No.	Name of Surveys	Plan Head	KM	Present Status
12.	Biyavra Rajgarh-Bina	New Line	147	Survey in progress
13.	Baran-Shivpuri	New Line	150	Survey in progress
14.	Jabalpur-Udaipura-Sagar	New Line	246	Survey in progress
15.	Damoh-Hatanagar-Kajuraho	New Line	125	Survey in progress
16.	Jabalpur-Panna via Damoh	New Line	246	Survey in progress
17.	Sagar-Chatarpur-Khajuraho-Bhopal	New Line	320	Survey in progress
18.	Gwalior-Guna-Maksi	Doubling	400	Survey in progress
19.	Satna-Rewa	Doubling	50	Survey in progress
20.	Katni-Singrauli	Doubling	261	Survey in progress
21.	3rd Line between Katni and Bina	Doubling	263	Survey in progress
22.	Chandaria-Kota	Electrification	158	Survey in progress

(c) and (d) —Sanctioning of projects is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned every year during Five Year Plan. During 12th Five Year Plan, so far 3 doubling projects covering a length of 72.07 km at a cost of Rs. 380.44 crores have been sanctioned in WCR.

[English]

#### Closure of Hindustan Photo Films

3204. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises has recommended the closure of the Hindustan Photo Films (HPF) at Ooty branch at Ambattur in Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to revive the HPF and give a new lease of life to its employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in its meeting held on 28.06.2013 has discussed various aspects of the status of revival of

Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. (HPFL) and has suggested that following efforts may be made in this regard:

- (i) Implementation of VRS on the basis of notional pay scales of 2007 without any arrears to all employees. The government should infuse required funds either in the form of equity or loan in escrow account or otherwise for implementation of VRS. Necessary exemption from DPE guidelines may be accorded.
- (ii) All other liabilities of banks, FIs, etc. should be settled by sale of the Company's land at Chennai and Ooty and other assets. Any deficiency in the requirement should be funded by the Government.
- (iii) The land in possession of the Company which belongs to Tamil Nadu government should be returned to that Government.
- (iv) If any other Government organization say the Ordnance Factory Board would be interested to take the Company's land for its own use then that should also be allowed. In case, Government wants to utilize the available land for any other use like setting up of a Hotel, that should also be permitted

(c) to (e) As recommended by BRPSE, an enhanced VRS package for the employees of HPF is being worked out.

**Role of NGOS**

3205. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) are also engaged in the protection and development of water bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to NGOs/VOs during the last three years, NGO/VO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The scheme of "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies does not have any provision for funding of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Details of involvement of NGOs/VOs in the scheme with external assistance would be available with the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

**Regulation of TV Channels**

3206. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the various laws and rules in place to regulate the television channels along with their purpose thereof;

(b) whether the said purpose is being achieved by the Government;

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

(d) the number of cases of violation of the said laws and rules during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against them, channel-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Private satellite television channels are governed by the policy guidelines for uplinking and downlinking of television channels. These guidelines make it obligatory for all companies to comply with the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The extant rules and guidelines are considered adequate to regulate TV channels.

(d) The details of action taken in case of violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes by private satellite TV channels during the last three years and the current year are given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Years-2010 to 2013*

*The Details of Action Taken in Case Of Violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes by' Private Satellite TV Channels During the Last Three Years and the Current Year*

Sl. No.	Name of Channel	Date of SCN	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of Order/Warnings
1	2	3	4	5
1.	9X	27.07.2009	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting horrifying visuals	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
2.	Mega TV	28.07.2009	Telecast of a news item containing indecent visuals	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
3.	ETV Marathi	27.07.2009	Telecast of a news item based on suicide committed by a person	An Advisory dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	MTV	02.06.2009	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days The channel complied with the direction.
5.	National Geographic	04.09.2009	Telecast of visuals showing wrong map	A Warning dated 05.01.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	TV 9	30.09.2008	Telecast of news items on 22.12.2004 criticizing and maligning the image of Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.	A Warning dated 13.01.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	All NCA TV Channels, IBF and NBA	No SCN	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai -conversation with terrorists	An Advisory dated 24.02.2010 issued to all NCA channels, IBF and NBA.
8.	NDTV Imagine	06.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh'	A Warning dated 03.03.2010 issued to the channel.
9.	Sony TV	16.10.2009	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	An Advisory dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
10.	Star Plus	23.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka- Bidaai'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
11.	Bindass	26.08.2009	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
12.	VH1	11.09.2009	Telecast of the programme 'South Park'	An Order dated 05.03.2010 issued to the channel directing it to take the programme off air.
13.	India TV	28.11.2008	Telecast of news item on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai -conversation with terrorists	An Advisory dated 24.02.2010 issued to all News and Current Affairs channels, IBF and NBA.
14.	FTV.com India	11.09.2009	Telecast of visuals of nude upper body of female models	An Order dated 10.03.2010 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of channel for 9 days from 12.03.2010 to 21.03.2010
15.	Sadhna TV	09.10.2009	Telecast of a News Item	An Advisory dated 11.03.2010 issued to the channel
16.	NDTV Good Times	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Star Anando	05.01.2010	Surrogate advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CD's'	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 issued to the channel.
18.	IBN7	13.01.2010	Telecast of a programme showing Mr. Munir Khan advertising and advocating his treatment of serious diseases without any scientific proof.	A Warning dated 16.04.2010 issued to the channel
19.	MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of the reality show 'Splitsvilla-3' on the channel offended against good taste and decency.	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days.
20.	All channels	No SCN	Telecast , of misleading advertisements by various TV channels	An Advisory dated 13.05.2010 issued to all TV channel and IBF & NBA
21.	All Channels	No SCN	Surrogate Advertisements	A Directive dated 17.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of surrogate advertisements
21.	All Channels	No SCN	Advertisements interfering the programme	An Advisory dated 21.06.2010 issued to All TV channels, NBA and IBF for compliance of the Rule prohibiting the telecast of advertisements interfering with the programmes.
22.	Colors	22.01.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel.
23.	TV 5	25.02.2010	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel complied with the direction.
24.	Jai Hind	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
25.	Fox History	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
26.	Star Anando	02.04.2010	Telecast a news items of sms of Hon'ble Minister Rly Ms. Mamta	An Advisory dated 30.09.2010 issued to the channel



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			Banerjee and displayed personal cell number.	
27.	SS Music (Now as SS TV)	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order 08.02.2012 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel from 15th Feb to 22 Feb 2012.
28.	Colors	NoSCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 4' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel did not comply with the direction and filed a writ petition against the above Order in Hon'ble Bombay High Court
29.	Imagine TV	No SCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction and shifted the time of the programme to 11.00 p.m.
30.	NDTV India	26.04.2010	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
31.	Zee Telugu	14.06.2010	Telecast of vulgar, indecent and obscene reality show titled 'Aata'	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
32.	Star Plus	30.06.2010	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Pratigya'	No violation established. However, an Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
34.	Colors	09.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run apology scroll.
35.	All Channels	No SCN	To follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telecast films or films' promos or trailer etc along with CBFC Certificate	An Advisory dated 06.01.2011 issued to all TV channels and IBF to follow Rule 6 (1) (n) of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 to telecast films or films' promos or trailer along with CBFC Certificate
36.	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanon Ka Balidaan Arakshan'	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
37.	Star Plus	26.08.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye' containing vulgar and derogatory remarks against a community	A Warning dated 28.02.2011 was issued to the channel.

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38.	Sony TV	No SCN	Telecast of tele-serial 'Maan Rahe Tera Pittah' containing content towards persons with disabilities.	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to the channel.
39.	Sahara One	No SCN	Telecast of tele-serial 'Shorr Goongi Kankoo Ki Bolti Kahani' containing content towards persons with disabilities	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to the channel.
40.	All channels	No SCN	To modify the advertisements/promos of the programmes relating to persons with disabilities.	An Advisory dated 20.04.2011 was issued to all the channels to comply with Rule 6 (1) (a) & (l) of the Programme Code.
41.	All channels	No SCN	Certain programmes telecast by TV channels have shown ill-treatment and cruelty to animals.	An Advisory dated 25.04.2011 was issued to all the channels to comply with Rule 6 (1) of the Programme Code.
42.	Sony TV	20.04.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent and child denigrating content.	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
43.	Channel [V]	05.05.2011	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
44.	Zee Telugu	No SCN	Telecast of reality show 'Konda Veeti Raja and Kotalo Rani' appeared to insult adivasis and their culture	An Advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
45.	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.
46.	Bindass	05.05.2011	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	A Warning dated 28.07.2011 issued to the channel
47.	Bindass	19.04.2011	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	A Warning dated 03.08.2011 issued to the channel.
48.	TLC	19.04.2011	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 issued to the channel
48.			showing obscene content.	

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49.	Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of programme "Rishton Se Badi Pratha" showing excessive violence and cruelty.	A Warning dated 12.08,2011 issued to the channel
50.	PEOPLE TV	19.05.2011	Telecast programme Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 issued to the channel
51.	Bindass	27.05.2011	Telecast progarmme 'Meri Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent.	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 issued to the channel
52.	India TV	19.04.2011	Telecast programme 'TV Par Sakshat Laxmi' appears to encourage superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel
53.	News 9	01.06.2011	Telecast programme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent. The visuals appear to degrade and denigrate women.	An Order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
54.	All channels	No SCN	Telecast of quiz-based game show	An Advisory dated 29.09.2011 issued to all TV channels, NBA and IBF
55.	Sahara Samay Channel	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 Directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
56.	P7	11.11.2011	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter sent to the channel on 21.11.2011 Directing them to run apology scroll on the channel. The channel complied with the direction.
57.	All channels	No SCN	Telecast of Programme apparently encouraging superstition and blind belief-Rule 6(1) (j) of the Cable Television Netwroks Rules, 1994.	An Advisory dated 29.11.2011 issued to all TV channels, NBA, IBF and EMMC.
58.	Star World	27.07.2011	Telecast of programmes 'Dexter', 'the Bold and the Beautiful', 'Las Végas', 'Two and a half man' and 'How I met Your Mother' showing obscene	An Advisory dated 14.12.2011 was issued to the channel visuals
59.	SS TV	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order 08.02.2012 issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel from 15th Feb to 22 Feb 2012.

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60.	All channels	No SCN	News programmes on movement of troops	An Advisory dated 11.04.2012 issued to all channels, NBA, IBF, NBSA & BCCC to follow the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad and not to air news relating to movement of troops
61.	FX channel	18.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	Warning dated 18.04.2012 issued to the channel.
62.	Sony TV	No SCN	Direction not to telecast Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day-time	A letter dated 20.04.2012 issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time. A copy of the letter has also been sent to IBF.
63.	Sony TV	No SCN	Direction not to telecast Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' in view of Order of Allahabad High Court.	A letter dated 21.04.2012 issued to the channel directing it not to air the Hindi feature film 'The Dirty Picture' during day time. A copy of the letter has also been sent to IBF.
64.	Fox Crime	28.07.2011	Telecast of programme 'Sleeper Cell" and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	Warning dated 08.05.2012 issued to the channel.
65.	Sony Pix	11.07.2011	Telecast of some English feature films, certain content of which appeared to offend good taste and decency.	Warning dated 16.05.2012 issued to the channel.
66.	Channel [V]	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 issued to the channel.
67.	News Live	12.01.2011	Telecast of a news item defaming an individual.	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 issued to the channel.
68.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Reference dated 13.07.12 from NCPCR for issue of directive w.r.t, protection of Identity of Children in need of care and Protection and Juveniles in conflict with law.	A Directive issued on 08.08.12
69.	ET Now	16.05.12	Telecast of a programme "Brand Equity" showing direct promotion of " Kingfisher Beer"	A warning issued on 12.09.12

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70.	Star Cricket	16.05.12	Telecast of advertisement of "VB Best Cold Beer" during the telecast of Australia Vs. New Zealand Test Series on 4.12.2011	A warning issued on 12.09.12
71.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Telecast of programmes as news items showing clippings from films not certified for unrestricted public exhibition	An Advisory issued on 19.09.12
72.	Zee Trendz	12.09.2011	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	Advisory issued on 05.11.2012.
73.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Direct Telecast of the events round the clock relating to public demonstration being held in New Delhi	Advisory issued on 23.12.12
74.	All News & Current Affairs channels	No SCN	Telecast of news on the issue of the tragic demise of the young girl in a Singapore hospital who was the victim of the gang rape in Delhi	Advisory issued on 29.12.12
75.	Enterr 10	27.01.2012 & 24.04.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and Ashiq Banaya Apne'- A' certified films.	Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
76.	Zing	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - A' certified film.	Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
77.	Manoranjan TV	18.04.2012	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - "A' certified film.	Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for one day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 12th January to 12:00 midnight of 13th January 2013
78.	SS TV	25.04.2012	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order issued on 08.01.13 to prohibit the transmission of the channel for fifteen day w.e.f 12:00 midnight of 5th January to 12:00 midnight of 30th January 2013
79.	FTV	No SCN	Telecast of an advertisement of Vodka on 2.3.11 in a programme Fashion TV Launch Party	Advisory issued on 17.01.13

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80.	Sadhna TV	03.08.12	Telecast of programme " Adhyatmik Gyan Charcha" on 03.12.2011 and 04.12.2011	Warning issued on 06.03.13 as per recommendation of IMC in its meeting held on 04.01.13
81.	Comedy Central	No SCN	Telecast of Programme "The Wonder Years" on 22.04.12	An Advisory issued on 28.03.13
82.	FTV	03.11.11 & 05.06.12	Telecast of programme "Designers' in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 & "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary- Top Designers" on 18.04.12	An Order issued on 28.03.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
83.	NDTV Good Times	26.07.11	Telecast of programme "Life a Beach" during April, May, 2011	An Advisory issued on 02.04.13
84.	Mahuaa	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order issued on 25.04.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day on 28.04.13
85.	AXN	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls' - 'A' certified film.	An order issued on 25.04.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day on 28.04.13 .Hon'ble High Court of Delhi put stay on the operation of the order.
86.	Movies Ok	20.09.12	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order issued on 01.05.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day on 02.05.13. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi put stay on the operation of the order.
87.	Manoranjan TV	07.05.13	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates	An order issued on 17.05.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 7 days
88.	Comedy Central	22.06.2012	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order issued on 17.05.13 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
89.	IBN7	28.05.2012	Telecast of the Advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	An order issued on 29.05.13 directing the channel to furnish an undertaking in writing that the channel will be more cautious in future while approving the content of the advertisement and will not air such ads in future.
90.	MTV	24.04.2012	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	An order issued on 17.06.13 directing the channel to furnish an undertaking

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				in writing that the channel will be more cautious in future while approving the content of the advertisement and will not air such ads in future.
91.	VH-1	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	An order issued on 17.06.13 directing the channel to furnish an undertaking in writing that the channel will be more cautious in future while approving the content of the advertisement and will not air such ads in future.
92.	Colors	28.05.2012	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel"	An order issued on 17.06.13 directing the channel to furnish an undertaking in writing that the channel will be more cautious in future while approving the content of the advertisement and will not air such ads in future.

[English]

#### Fares in Gulf Kerala Sector

3207. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India has increased fare between Gulf-Kerala sector in the last six months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Air India has taken any steps to bring back Indians affected by Nithaqath in Saudi Arabia;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any concessions were given to Nithaqath affected people; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India being the National Carrier gives equal priority to its responsibility towards travelling public as well as to the commercial interest of the organization. Market Fares are product of a complex interplay of multiple factors ranging from demand and supply of capacity to practices employed by rival airlines. Also air fares are governed by seasonality with low fares available in lean season and high fares during peak season. Even during peak season tow level fares are offered in the market with limited number of seats

and passengers can avail these low fares by booking in advance. There are frequent upward and downward movements of fares in response to market dynamics. Air India adjusts its fares to meet any such change in market dynamics. In spite of this, at any given time on an average, Air India's fares are at par with what is charged by other airlines. Cost of fuel is one of the major drives of total cost of operations. Increase in fuel prices over the years has put considerable pressure on the cost and in turn profit margins of operations. Yield Comparison (Economy Class) in June 2013 against June 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) Air India is well equipped to bring back Indians affected by Nithaqath in Saudi Arabia as and when such a situation arises. Huge flow of such passengers has not been experienced so far. As and when requests are received from the Ministries concerned, Air India will make efforts to bring such passengers to India at the lowest possible fare.

#### Statement

*Lowest One Way Fare (Economy Class) in June 2013 against June 2012.*

Sector	All inclusive Fare in INR	
	Jun-13	Jun-12
Cochin-Sharjah	7223	9807
Calicut-Sharjah	9383	13603

Sector	Jun-13	Jun-12
Calicut-Dubai	9855	10088
Sharjah-Cochin	850	890
Sharjah-Calicut	1040	1650
Dubai-Calicut	1070	1240

The above mentioned lowest available fare comparisons between June 2012 and June 2013 reflects that there has been no increase in fares this year.

[Translation]

### Job Card Holder

3208. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of jobcard holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is decreasing year after year;

(b) if so, the number of job card holders decreased during the year 2012-13 in comparison to the year 2011-12;

(c) whether the Government propose to make changes in the scheme to make it more popular and result-oriented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has been a steady increase in the number of job card holders over the years since inception of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006-07. The number of job card holders in 2012-13 has increased by 0.25 crores over the number of job card holders of the previous year 2011-12. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREGA stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work under MGNREGA. The validity of a job card issued to a household is for five years.

However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment and employment is provided on demand.

(c) to (e) At present there is no proposal to make any changes in the basic feature and provisions of the Act. However, amendment to increase the number of permissible activities included in Schedule-I of the Act have already been notified. Wage rates as notified under MGNREGA have been indexed to the Consumer Price Index-Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) and regularly revised on the basis of the Price movement in the CPI-AL state-wise.

To ensure provisions of the Act are given effect to, Operational Guidelines have been issued from time to time, and last revised with effect from 01.04.2013. The Guidelines give detailed procedures on all aspects of the programme. The Operational Guidelines, inter alia, require the States to:

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

### New Line Projects

3209. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new line projects on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar and Muzaffarnagar-Tapri sections;



(b) the details of funds allocated and spent thereon so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Patch doubling of Meerut-Muzaffarnagar section (55.47 km) has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2012-13 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 289.79 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 0.50 crore has been incurred upto March, 2013. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for the work for 2013-14. Target date of completion for the project has not yet been fixed. Doubling of Muzaffarnagar-Tapri section is not a sanctioned work. Survey for the same has been taken up.

#### **Prediction on Ocean Weather**

3210. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information is being provided with regard to the height of tides and the velocity and direction of winds in the ocean at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the waverider instruments which provide every important information about the oceans are being properly utilised after they were made available;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment about the benefits likely to be accrued to fishermen from the use of waverider; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Madam with daily prediction updates for next 5-days.

(b) Earth System Science Organization-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO - INCOIS) is rendering operational ocean state forecasting (OSF) service by providing information that includes wave, surface currents, SST etc., and the Potential Fishing Zone advisories. The expected height of the tides at 178 locations along the coastline of Indian Ocean rim and at 136 locations along the coastline of India covering all major/minor ports. The dissemination of the generated ocean state forecasting system products (in graphical and digital form at each of the

locations with details of high/low tide timings) is carried out through all available mechanisms viz. world wide web, emails, short message service (SMS), electronic display boards and radio etc., so as to reach to a maximum number of user groups -fishermen cooperatives, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Security Police, non -governmental organizations working with coastal population and ports/harbour authorities. Generated Ocean surface winds by the ESSO - National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) are utilized for rendering OSF service in India. The wind forecasts (wind speed and direction) are provided at 6h interval to various coastal states and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands.

(c) Yes Madam. The wave rider buoy network plays an important role in continuous validation of location specific OSF service products and the same is also used to monitor the sea conditions while issuing '*High Wave Alerts*' to fishermen and coastal population in local language. In addition the data is also being used to study the wave patterns along the Indian coast for various research/engineering applications. Currently 10 wave rider buoys are reporting data in real time.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The independent survey report titled "Impact of INCOIS scientific forecast services towards improving the lives and livelihood of fishing communities across Tamilnadu and Puducherry" prepared by M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation suggests that a significant number of fishermen prevented losses due to timely guidance of the OSF information. Another study carried out by the National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi in 2010 categorically stated that "awareness of the utility of ocean state information by fishermen as well as its use is quite high; more than 90% fishermen were aware of these services in the southern coastal regions and around 64% in the eastern region.

*[English]*

#### **Societies Registration Act, 1860**

3211. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Expert Group to study the legislative and regulatory architecture of the Societies Registration Act, 1860;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Expert Group has submitted its report;

(d) whether the Government is considering to facilitate formulating a Model Law based on the recommendations of the Expert Group; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The Ministry has constituted an Expert Group to study the legislative and regulatory architecture of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (now a state level legislation) and to suggest a Model Law on the subject. The report of Expert Group on draft model law on Societies Registration is still awaited.

#### **Water Pricing**

3212. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce different slabs of water pricing for States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State Governments plan the utilization and allocation of water as per availability and demand and levy charges for different uses as per regulatory and development needs of the respective States.

Ministry of Urban Development have informed that for the guidance of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) vested with the responsibility of providing water supply in urban areas, they have formulated an advisory on tariff structure for urban water supply and sewerage services in June, 2013. It is for the State/ULBs to decide on the water pricing suitable for the services provided by them.

#### **Indigenous Research Projects**

3213. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is pursuing indigenous research projects rather than to execute projects for foreign multinational companies in science and technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam. The projects supported by the Government are for pursuing indigenous research only. The launch of new initiatives like Nano Mission, Support to Mega Facilities, Solar Energy, Open Source Drug Discovery, Translational Research, Network Projects and the National Biotechnology Development Strategy in the XI Plan period demonstrates the commitment of the Government to encourage, promote and develop an innovative ecosystem for indigenous research in the country.

(b) The Government has established Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB would significantly enhance the level of basic research funding in the 12th Plan period and also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. The 12th Five Year Plan has embedded several new initiatives to promote indigenous research in science and technology. These include National Supercomputing Mission: Building Capacity & Capability; PAN-India Mission, Challenge Award for Global Positioning; International Centre for Operational Oceanography; etc. The Ministry of Science & Technology along with other S&T Ministries/ Departments has defined national targets for the S&T Sector in the 12th Five Year Plan. These targets include improving the global ranking of the country to the 6th position based on Science Citation Index; enhancing PhD output in S&T to 12500 candidates per year; gender parity in extramural research funding to be better than 60:40; increased share of high technology in exports; and improving country's position in Global Innovation Index ranking. To achieve this the Ministry has included support to frontier areas of research that include nanoscience and nanotechnology, combustion engineering R&D, aerospace and allied areas, health care drugs & pharmaceuticals, food & food processing, energy, computational and particle physics, computer science & technology, green chemistry, mining and mineral engineering, molecular materials, solar energy and water technology to boost indigenous research in the country. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has implemented several integrated research programmes in several sectoral areas of application of biotechnology in

agriculture, health care, environment and industrial development. The Ministry of Earth Science has included high potential areas of research in polar science & cryosphere, climate change and ocean technology. The priorities set for the 12th Plan also include stimulation of private sector engagement for investment into R&D; public-private partnerships for promotion of R&D and clean energy; enlarging research in the university sector. Steps would be taken to launch grand challenge mission mode programmes for application in biotechnology, healthcare, agriculture and other areas of national priorities including supercomputing facilities to enlarge the scope of quality indigenous research.

### **NTPC Project in Odisha**

3214. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer the reply given to USQ No. 1777, dated 7 March, 2013 on Mega Power Project of NTPC at Darlipali, Odisha and to state the progress made in commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The progress of land acquisition, environment and forest clearance of Mega Project of NTPC at Darlipali is as follows:

- Out of 1274 acres of private land, physical possession has been received of 1205 acres.
- Out of 338.97 acres of Government land, payment for 275 acres has been released by NTPC to State Government and transfer of Government land is under process of approval of State Government.
- Environment clearance for the project has been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) on 09.01.2012 subject to according of forest clearance for Darlipali Project and environment and forest clearance for linked Dulanga coal mine.
- MoEF has agreed for Stage-I forest clearance for diversion of 34.47 acres forest land with certain conditions on 14.08.2013.

Regarding Darlipali's linked Dulanga coal mine, land rates for land compensation are under finalization by State

Government. Stage-I forest proposal of Dulanga was discussed in the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) of MoEF held on 10.06.2013. Minutes of Meeting (MoM) was issued on 03.07.2013, wherein FAC asked State Government of Odisha and Regional Office, Bhubaneswar to review and provide justification for the need of 49.41 Hectare of forest area outside the mine boundary. NTPC is pursuing with Regional Office (Eastern Region), MoEF Bhubaneswar and Odisha State Forest Department for providing necessary clarifications to MoEF.

The investment approval of the project will be accorded after obtaining environment clearance for project and linked Dulanga mine. The schedule for project commissioning is 52- months from the date of investment approval.

### **Electric Cars and Two-Wheelers**

3215. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to put on road a large number of electric cars and two-wheelers by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the strategy chalked out to increase consumer confidence and provide greater acceptability for electric cars;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to introduce a clear policy to promote electric cars and also provide for requisite infrastructure by setting up charging stations for electric vehicles all over the country especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Government has formulated a Mission Plan for electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020). 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. A pilot project of electric vehicles is being launched in Delhi to increase consumer confidence and provide greater acceptability for electric cars.

(d) At present there is no specific proposal under consideration to promote electric cars and also to provide for requisite infrastructure by setting up charging stations for electric vehicles in Haryana.

#### Amount Spent on Advertisements

3216. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is spending a huge amount on advertisements on the death and birth anniversaries of various leaders;

(b) if so, the amount spent on advertisements since 2009, leader and year-wise ;

(c) the rationale behind spending a huge amount of tax-payers money on such advertisements;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reduce this spending in the wake of austerity measures being taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The percentage of expenditure on advertisements on the death and birth anniversaries of various leaders by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is only 8.09% of the total expenditure incurred under the Print Media head in the last four years starting from 2009-10 to 2012-B. The year-wise amount spent on advertisements since 2009 by DAVP on advertisements on death and birth anniversaries of various leaders are given in the enclosed Statement. However, the information regarding the other Ministries / Departments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) The percentage of expenditure incurred on account of advertisements on the birth and death anniversaries of former leaders is not very huge. It is imperative on the part of the Government to make the young generation aware about the great contribution and sacrifices made by the freedom fighters and great national leaders in nation building.

#### Statement

*Former Leader Commitment Amount Report {(2009-2010),(2010-2011), (2011-2012) & (2012-2013)}*

Sl. No.	Name of Leader	Occasion/ Date	Date	Commitment Amount (in Rupees)			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru	Birth Anniversary	14th November	26011020	23844097	17708251	4090696
2.	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru	Death Anniversary	27th May	4748950	5712425	10133845	2794723
3.	Maulana Azad	Birth Anniversary	11th November	8206731	3603582	3405362	5110392
4.	Mahatma Gandhi	Birth Anniversary	2nd October	47311091	83654720	108523222	59110930
5.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Birth Anniversary	2nd October	6276039	12566597	3507703	1810793
6.	Mahatma Gandhi	Death Anniversary	30th January	10243666	18726110	5772861	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Rajiv Gandhi	Death Anniversary	21st May	10465713	30522160	32817061	23861296
8.	Rajiv Gandhi	Birth Anniversary	20th August	30753171	29507364	23662472	37554191
9.	S. Radhakrishnan	Birth Anniversary	5th Sep	5624848	4897178	0	0
10.	Indira Gandhi	Birth Anniversary	19th November	15670220	22949866	22688836	16548464
11.	Sardar Patel	Birth Anniversary	31st October	3075033	41026364	27063449	14343303
12.	Indira Gandhi	Death Anniversary	31st October	16004859	15960395	28850080	11271239
13.	Babu Jagjivan Ram	Birth Anniversary	5th April	6148924	6145865	5923236	10116836
14.	Babu Jagjivan Ram	Death Anniversary	6th July	7794097	4989355	10346542	10056971
15.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Birth Anniversary	14th April	19643812	32811642	20102822	42382196
16.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Death Anniversary	6th December	3675798	5861136	17235020	12946254
17.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Death Anniversary	11th January	632841	1068626	1377433	607861
18.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev	Shaheed Diwas	23rd March	11257326	49178007	31474695	4948858
19.	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose	Birth Anniversary	23rd January	0	2004911	2997209	0
20.	Swami Vivekananda	Birth Anniversary	12th January	0	3456516	0	5542843
Total				233544139	398486916	373590099	263097846

### Revenue from Radio Industry

3217. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual revenue to the Government from radio industry is very less in comparison with TV channels;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment the revenue from radio channels particularly FM channels and also to increase its numbers in the coming years;

(d) whether the Government is also aware of the increasing complaints against the FM channels that their

programme contents at times violated grant of permission agreement;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to set up a regulatory body for FM channels on the lines of TV channels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said Body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of revenue earned by the Government from the TV channels and radio channels during the last three years are as under:

Financial year	Revenue received from TV channels (by Doordarshan and as fees from private TV channels) (Rs. in crore)	Revenue received from radio channels (by All India Radio and as fees from private FM channels) (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	1112.00	348.49
2011-12	1127.09	356.95
2012-13	1328.02	352.10
Total	3567.11	1057.54

Since no comparative study has been undertaken to analyze the revenue earned from radio industry being very less in comparison to TV channels; no specific reasons could be provided for the same.

(c) While fulfilling its mandate as a Public Service Broadcaster and at the same time to compete with other electronic media, All India Radio(AIR) has been making sustained efforts to augment its revenue, as detailed below:

- Changing the Fixed Point Chart at regular intervals to include popular programmes so as to attract more advertisements/ commercials;
- Broadcasting more interactive, customized and channel driving programmes;

- Dedicated time slots for specific target audiences viz Women & Children, Youth, Rural Community, Music Lovers, Industrial workers and the Farmers;
- Extending its transmission hours to accommodate commercials;
- Entering into more Media Partnership by branding AIR.
- AIR is in the process of revising/rationalizing its Rate Card and to make it more market friendly and revenue oriented;
- The Programme Pattern of AIR Stations particularly of FM Channels has been changed and made more listener's interest oriented so as to attract more buyers from the corporate sectors.
- Frequent audience research surveys are being carried out so that programmes can be planned according to the desires of the public.

As far as number of AIR FM channels is concerned, at present 383 FM channels are functioning and 130 additional FM channels are being set up in the country. Augmentation of new channels is a continuous and dynamic process keeping in view the growing requirements of the public.

As per approved policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies in Phase-III, Government proposes a total of 839 new private FM radio channels in 294 cities.

(d) Number of complaints received against content of FM channels during the last three years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Years	Number of complaints
1.	2010	01
2.	2011	02
3.	2012	04
4.	2013	05

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to set up a regulatory body for FM channels.

[Translation]

**Travel Concession on Religious Purposes**

3218. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide air travel concession to the pilgrims travelling by helicopter to Vaishno Devi, Kedarnath and Badrinath for religious purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rates at which the concession is proposed to be given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

[English]

**Water Quality Testing Laboratories**

3219. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure available in many Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) in the country is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to upgrade the existing WQTLs in various parts of the country under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance likely to be provided to various States/UTs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As reported by the State/UT Governments into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, as on 22/8/2013, there are 23 State level drinking water quality testing laboratories, 726 district water quality testing laboratories, 1157 Sub-divisional/Block level

water quality testing laboratories and 58 Mobile laboratories set up for testing of drinking water quality in the rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State/UT Governments for providing safe drinking water facility in the rural areas of the country by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Out of the allocations made to the States/UTs under NRDWP, upto 3% of funds are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance activities on a 100% Central sharing basis which, inter alia, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-divisional water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed. The Ministry has also released a reference document called "Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol" in Feb' 2013 to guide the States/UTs on strengthening and standardizing the drinking water quality testing laboratories at various levels which interalia include suggestive laboratory space, equipment, manpower, methodology of testing, chemicals, glassware, frequency of sampling, etc.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12:00 hrs.

**11.26 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**National Sports Day**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is being celebrated as National Sports Day in the country to commemorate the birth anniversary of Indian Hockey legend Shri Dhyan Chand.

On this day, the House conveys its good wishes to all sportspersons of the country and wishes them well for success in their endeavours.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9616/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Hospet, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9617/15/13]

- (b) Annual Report of the Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9617A/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the SJVN Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9618/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:-
  - (i) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Household Frost Free Refrigerators) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 2/11(5)/03-BEE-4 in Gazette of India dated 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2013.
  - (ii) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Room Air Conditioners) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 2/11(5)/03-BEE-2 in Gazette of India dated 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9619/15/13]



(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

(i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. L- 1(3)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2013.

(ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 2/2(2)/2011- Estt./CERC in Gazette of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2013.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9620/15/13]

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) The Companies Directors Identification Number (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 173(E) in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013.

(ii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183(E) in Gazette of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9621/15/13]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Film Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9622/15/13]

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Railway (Notices of and Inquires into Accidents) Amendment Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 526(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013 under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9623/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the IRCON International Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9624/15/13]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013- 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9625/15/13]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9626/15/13]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Burn Standard Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013- 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9627/15/13]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9628/15/13]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9629/15/13]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9630/15/13]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9631/15/13]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Braitwaite and Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013- 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9632/15/13]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Railtel Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9633/15/13]

- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the RITES Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9634/15/13]

- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Container Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9635/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS  
AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 2010, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 2013, with the following amendments:-

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-fourth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2010", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 5

3. That at page 2, line 7, *after* the word "person", the words "or institution, public or private" be *inserted*.
4. That at page 2, line 9, *after* the words "terminated by" the words "mutawalli or" be *inserted*.
5. That at page 2, line 18, the word "such" be *deleted*.
6. That at page 2, line 22, *after* the word "Khanqah" the words "peerkhana and karbala" be *inserted*.
7. That at page 2, *for* lines 23 to 27, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(v) *for* clause (r), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:-

- (r) "waqf" means the permanent dedication by any person, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and includes –

\* Laid on the Table.

- (i) a waqf by user but such waqf shall not cease to be a waqf by reason only of the user having ceased irrespective of the period of such cesser;
- (ii) a Shamlat Patti, Shamlat Deh, Jumla Malkkan or by any other name entered in a revenue record;
- (iii) "grants", including mashrat-ul-khidmat for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable; and
- (iv) a waqf-alal-aulad to the extent to which the property is dedicated for any purpose recognised by Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable, provided when the line of succession fails, the income of the waqf shall be spent for education, development, welfare and such other purposes as recognised by Muslim law, and "waqif" means any person making such dedication;".

#### CLAUSE 6

8. That at page 2, *after* line 28, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(a) in sub-section (1), for the words 'wakfs existing in the State at the date of the commencement of this Act', the words 'auqaf in the State' shall be *substituted*,".

9. That at page 2, line 29, *for* the bracket and alphabet "(a)", the bracket and alphabet "(b)", be *substituted*
10. That at page 2, line 33, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2013" be *substituted*
11. That at page 2, line 34, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2013" be *substituted*
12. That at page 2, for lines 38 and 39, the following be substituted, namely:-

"(c) in sub-section (6).-

- (i) in the proviso, *for* the words "twenty years", the words "ten years" shall be *substituted*;
- (ii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be *inserted*, namely:-

"Provided further that the waqf properties already notified shall not be reviewed again in subsequent survey except where the status of such property has been changed in accordance with the provisions of any law."

#### CLAUSE 7

13. That at page 3, *for* lines 2 to 4, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"(3) The revenue authorities shall;-

- (i) include the list of auqaf referred to in sub-section (2), while updating the land records; and
- (ii) take into consideration the list of auqaf referred to in sub-section (2), while deciding mutation in the land records."

#### CLAUSE 9

14. That at page 3, line 23, *after* the word "have" the word "the" be *inserted*.

#### CLAUSE 11

15. That at page 4, line 9, *for* the word "or" the word "and" be *substituted*.
16. That at page 4, line 20, *for* the words "Central Council and the Council" the words "Council and it" be *substituted*.
17. That at page 4, line 27 the words "Central Waqf" be *deleted*.
18. That at page 4, line 30, *for* the words "Judge of the Supreme Court and the fee" the words "Judge of the Supreme Court or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court and the fees" be *substituted*.
19. That at page 4, line 31 *for* the word "determined", the word "specified" be *substituted*.

**CLAUSE 12**

20. That at page 4, line 38, for the words "one year from the date of the", the words "six months from the date of" be *substituted*.
21. That at page 4, line 39, for the figure "2010", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
22. That at page 4, for lines 42 and 43, the following be *substituted*, namely:-  
"section 13, in the case of Shia waqf, the Members shall belong to the Shia Muslim and in the case of Sunni waqf, the Members shall belong to the Sunni Muslim".

**CLAUSE 13**

23. That at page 5, line 4, for the words "members enrolled with", the words "members of" be *substituted*.
24. That at page 5, for lines 6 to 9, the following proviso be *substituted*, namely:-  
"Provided that in case there is no Muslim member of the Bar Council of a State or a Union Territory, the State Government or the Union Territory administration, as the case may be, may nominate any senior Muslim advocate from that State or the Union Territory, and";.
25. That at page 5, for lines 33 and 34, the following be *substituted*, namely:-  
"(d) one person each from amongst Muslims, to be nominated by the State Government from recognised scholars in Shia and Sunni Islamic Theology;".
26. That at page 5, line 37, for the words "Deputy Secretary", the words "Joint Secretary" be *substituted*.
27. That at page 5, line 42, for the words "less than three and not more than five", the words "less than five and not more than seven" be *substituted*.
28. That at page 6, line 3, for the bracket and figure "(7)", the bracket and figure "(5)" be *substituted*.

29. That at page 6, after line 3, the following be *inserted*, namely:-  
"(IV) sub-section (7) shall be *omitted*";.

**NEW CLAUSE 14A**

30. That at page 6, after line 5, the following new clause be *inserted*, namely:-  
"14A. In section 16 of the Amendment of principal Act, after clause (d), section 16. the following clause shall be *inserted*, namely:-  
"(da) he has been held guilty of encroachment on any waqf property;".

**CLAUSE 15**

31. That at page 7, line 5, for the words "show of hands", the words "method of secret ballot" be *substituted*.

**CLAUSE 16**

32. That at page 7, line 18, for the word "sub-sections", the word "sub-section" be *substituted*.
33. That at page 7, line 23, after the words "State Government", the words "and in case of non availability of a Muslim officer of that rank, a Muslim officer of equivalent rank may be appointed on deputation" be *inserted*.
34. That at page 7, lines 24 and 25, be *deleted*.

**NEW CLAUSE 17A**

35. That at page 7, after line 34, the following be *inserted*, namely:  
17 A. For section 28 of the principal Act, the following of new section shall be *substituted*, section for namely:- section 28.  
" 28. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the District Magistrate, District Magistrate or in his absence an Additional District Magistrate or District Sub Divisional Magistrate of a Magistrate or

District in the State shall be responsible for implementation of the decisions of the Board which may be conveyed through the Chief Executive Officer and the Board may, wherever considers necessary, seek directions from the Tribunal for the implementation of its decisions."

**CLAUSE 18**

36. That at page 7, for lines 37 to 40, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(a) in sub-section (1) as so numbered, for the words 'subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and subject to the payment of such fees as may be leviable under any law for the time being in force', the words 'subject to such conditions as may be prescribed' shall be *substituted*;"

**CLAUSE 20**

37. That at page 8, for lines 14 to 22, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

(l) in sub-section (2), for clause (j), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(j) to sanction lease of any immovable property of a waqf in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder:

Provided that no such sanction shall be given unless a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Board present cast their vote in favour of such transaction:

Provided further that where no such sanction is given by the Board, the reasons for doing so shall be recorded in writing.";

38. That at page 8, line 26, for the word "fair", the word "market" be *substituted*.

39. That at page 8, for lines 29 and 30, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"educational institution, shopping centre, market, housing or residential flats and the like" shall be *substituted*;"

**CLAUSE 21**

40. That at page 8, for lines 33 to 35, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"21. In section 33 of the Amendment of principal Act, in sub-section (1), section 33.

(a) after the words "the Chief Executive Officer", the words "or any other person authorised by him in writing" shall be *inserted*;

(b) the words "either himself or any other person authorised by him in writing in this behalf" shall be omitted".

**CLAUSE 24**

41. That at page 9, lines 2 and 3, be *deleted*.
42. That at page 9, line 4, for the bracket and alphabet "(b)", the bracket and alphabet "(a)" be *substituted*.
43. That at page 9, line 6, for the bracket and alphabet "(c)", the bracket and alphabet "(b)" be *substituted*.

**CLAUSE 26**

44. That at page 9, for lines 13 to 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"26. In section 47 of the Amendment of principal Act, - section 47.

(l) in sub-section (1), -

(i) in clause (a), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be *substituted*;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be *substituted*;

(iii) in clause (c), after the words "the State Government may," the words "under intimation to the Board", shall be *inserted*;

(II) in sub-section (3), in the first proviso, the words "more than ten thousand rupees but less than fifteen thousand rupees", the words "more than fifty thousand rupees" shall be *substituted*.

#### CLAUSE 27

45. That at page 9, for lines 20 to 41, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"27. In section 51 of the principal Act,- Amendment of section 51.

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:-"

(1) *Notwithstanding* anything contained in the waqf deed, any lease of any immovable property which is waqf property, shall be void unless such lease is effected with the prior sanction of the Board:

Provided that no mosque, dargah, khanqah, graveyard, or imambara shall be leased except any unused graveyards in the State of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh where such graveyard has been leased out before the date of commencement of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 2013.

(1A) Any sale, gift, exchange, mortgage or transfer of waqf property shall be void *ab initio*:

Provided that in case the Board is satisfied that any waqf property may be developed for the purposes of the Act, it may, after recording reasons in writing, take-up the development of such property through such agency and in such manner as the Board may determine and move a resolution containing recommendation of development of such waqf property, which shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of the Board.

1 of 1894.

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall affect any acquisition of waqf properties for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other law relating to acquisition of land if such acquisition is made in consultation with the Board;

42 of 1991.

Provided also that –

(a) the acquisition shall not be in contravention of the Places of Public Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991;

(b) the purpose for which the land is being acquired shall be undisputedly for a public purpose;

(c) no alternative land is available which shall be considered as more or less suitable for that purpose; and

(d) to safeguard adequately the interest and objective of the waqf, the compensation shall be at the prevailing market value or a suitable land with reasonable solatium in lieu of the acquired property;

(ii) sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall be omitted."

#### CLAUSE 29

46. That at page 10, line 14, for the word "save", the word "except" be *substituted*.
47. That at page 10, line 15, for the words "an officer duly authorised by the Board", the words "any officer duly authorised by the State Government" be *substituted*.

#### CLAUSE 30

48. That at page 10, for lines 18 and 19, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"30. In section 54 of the principal Act,-  
Amendment of section 54.

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words "he may, by an order, require the encroacher to remove", substitute "he may, make an application to the

Tribunal for grant of order of eviction for removing"

(b) for sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be *substituted*, namely:-

"(4) The Tribunal, upon receipt of such application from the Chief Executive Officer, for reasons to be recorded therein, make an order of eviction directing that the waqf property shall be vacated by all persons who may be in occupation thereof or any part thereof, and cause a copy of the order to be affixed on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the waqf property:

Provided that the Tribunal may before making an order of eviction, give an opportunity of being heard to the person against whom the application for eviction has been made by the Chief Executive Officer.

(5) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction within forty-five days from the date of affixture of the order under sub-section (2), the Chief Executive Officer or any other person duly authorised by him in this behalf may evict that person from, and take possession of, the waqf property."

**NEW CLAUSES 30A AND 30B**

49. That at page 10, *after* line 19, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"30A. In section 55 of the Amendment of principal Act, - section 55.

(a) for the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (3)", the word, bracket and figure "sub-section (4)" shall be *substituted*;

(b) for the words "apply to the Sub- Divisional Magistrate", the words "refer the order of the Tribunal to the Executive Magistrate" shall be *substituted*.

- 30B. After section 55 of the principal Act, the following section shall be *inserted*, namely:-

"55A. (1) Where any person has been evicted from any waqf property under sub-section (4) of the section 54, the Chief Executive Officer may, after giving fourteen days' notice to the person from whom possession of the waqf property has been taken and after publishing the notice in at least one newspaper having circulation in the locality and after proclaiming the contents of the notice by placing it on conspicuous part of the waqf property, remove or cause to be removed or dispose of by public auction any property remaining on such premises.

(2) Where any property is sold under sub-section (1), the sale proceeds shall, after

deducting the expenses relating to removal, sale and such other expenses, the amount, if any, due to the State Government or a local authority or a corporate authority on account of arrears of rent, damages or costs, be paid to such person, as may appear to the Chief Executive Officer to be entitled to the same:

Provided that where the Chief Executive Officer is unable to decide as to the person to whom the balance of the amount is payable or as to the apportionment of the same, he may refer such dispute to the Tribunal and the decision of the Tribunal thereon shall be final."

**CLAUSE 31**

50. That at page 10, *for* line 21 to 36, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"(a) in sub-section (1), -

(i) for the words "A lease or sub-lease for any period exceeding three years", the words "A lease for any period exceeding thirty years" shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

Provided that a lease for any period up to thirty years may be made for commercial activities, education or health purposes, with the approval of the State Government, for such period and purposes as may be specified in the rules made by the Central Government:

Provided further that lease of any immovable waqf property, which is an agricultural land, for a period exceeding



three years shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the deed or instrument of waqf or in any other law for the time being in force, be void and of no effect:

Provided also that before making lease of any waqf property, the Board shall publish the details of lease and invite bids in at least one leading national and regional news papers.;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "A lease or sub-lease for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years", the words "A lease for a period of one year but not exceeding thirty years" shall be *substituted*;

(c) in sub-section (3), –

(i) the words "or sub-lease", at both the places where they occur, shall be *omitted*;

(ii) the following proviso shall be *inserted* at the end, namely:-

51. That at page 10, lines 38 and 39, for the words "regarding a lease or sub- lease for any period exceeding one year and exchange or mortgage", the words "regarding a lease for any period exceeding three years" be *substituted*.

#### CLAUSE 34

52. That at page 11, for lines 19 to 21, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"34. In section 68 of the principal Act, -

(i) in sub-section (2), for the words "Magistrate of the first class" and "Magistrate", the words "District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or their equivalent" shall be *substituted*;

(ii) in sub-sections (3), (4), (5) and sub-section (6), for the words "the Magistrate" the words "any Magistrate" shall be *substituted*.

#### CLAUSE 39

53. That at page 12, for lines 3 to 5, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"and a copy of the said auditor's report, along with orders shall be forwarded by the State Government to the Council within a period of thirty days of laying of such report before each House of the State legislature where it consists of two Houses or where such Legislatures consist of one House, before that House."

#### CLAUSE 40

54. That at page 12, for lines 6 and 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"40. In section 83 of the principal Act, –

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

(1) The State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute as many Tribunals as it may think fit, for the determination of any dispute, question or other matter relating to a waqf or waqf property, eviction of a tenant or determination of rights and obligations of the lessor and the lessee of such property, under this Act and define the local limits and jurisdiction of such Tribunals;

(b) for sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:-

55. That at page 12, line 18, for the word "presented", the word "prescribed" be *substituted*.

#### NEW CLAUSE 42A

56. That at page 12, after line 22, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"42A. Section 87 of the principal Act shall be *omitted*. Omission of section 87.

#### NEW CLAUSE 43A

57. That at page 12, after line 24, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"43A. In section 91 of the Amendment principal Act, in sub-section (1) of section 91. for the word "it appears to the collector before an award is made that any property", the

words "and before an award is made, in case the property" shall be substituted.

#### CLAUSE 46

58. That at page 12, line 41, the words "Central Waqf" be *deleted*.

#### CLAUSE 47

59. That at page 13, *for* lines 3 to 8, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"104A. (1) Notwithstanding Prohibition of anything contained in this Act sale, gift, or any other law for the time exchange, being in force or any waqf deed, mortgage or no person shall sell, gift, transfer of exchange, mortgage or waqf property. any movable or immovable property which is waqf property to any other person.

(2) Any sale, gift, exchange, mortgage or transfer of property referred to in sub-section (1) shall be void *ab initio*."

#### NEW CLAUSE 47A

60. That at page 13, *after* line 8, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"47A. After section 104A of the Insertion of principal Act, the following new section section shall be inserted, 104B. namely:-

"104B. (1) If any waqf Restoration of property has been occupied by the Government agencies waqf properties in it shall be returned to the occupation of Board or the mutawalli within Government agencies to a period of six months from the date of the order of the waqf Boards Tribunal.

(2) The Government agency may, if the property is

required for a public purpose, make an application for determination of the rent, or as the case may be, the compensation, by the Tribunal at the prevailing market value."

#### CLAUSE 48

61. That at page 13, line 10, the words "Central Waqf" be *deleted*.

#### NEW CLAUSE 48A

62. That at page 13, *after* line 11, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"48A. After section 108 of the Insertion of principal Act, the following new section section shall be inserted, 108A. namely:-

"108A. The provisions of this Act to have Act shall have overriding overriding effect notwithstanding effect. anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act."

#### CLAUSE 49

63. That at page 13, *after* line 26, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(d) clause (xi) shall be *omitted*;"

64. That at page 13, line 27, *for* the bracket and alphabet "(d)", the bracket and alphabet "(e)" be *substituted*.

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 22nd April, 2013 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs):-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha to elect ten Members from amongst the

Members of the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee and do communicate to this House the names of Members so elected to the Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above Motion, seven Members of Rajya Sabha were duly elected to the said Committee and their names were communicated to the Lok Sabha through a Message dated 29th April, 2013 from the Rajya Sabha. As intimated therein, the election process to fill up the remaining three vacancies in the Committee was deferred to next Session of Rajya Sabha. Now the election process to fill up the same, having been completed during the current Session, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee on the 26th August, 2013 :-

1. Dr. Bharatkumar Raut
2. Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani
3. Shri Shankarbai N. Vegad

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 2013

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and the Representation of the People (Amendments and Validation) Bill, 2013, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 27th August, 2013.

12.04 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### 87th and 88th Reports

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2013-14):-

- (1) 87th Report on 'Tax Administrator' based on C&AG Report No. 27 of 2011-12 relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
- (2) 88th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 42nd Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Uneconomic Branch Lines in Indian Railways' relating to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ¼ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

##### 29th to 35th Reports

[English]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) 29th Report regarding review of pending assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (2) 30th Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.
- (3) 31st Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.
- (4) 32nd Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.
- (5) 33rd Report regarding requests for dropping of assurances.
- (6) 34th Report regarding review of pending assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Mines.
- (7) 35th Report regarding review of pending assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation)

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

36th Report

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the 36th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

... (Interruptions)

- (1) 38th Report on "Review of Export of Iron Ore Policy" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.
- (2) 39th Report on "Promotion of Steel Usage" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.
- (3) 40th Report on "Functioning of MSTC Ltd." pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT

26th Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH KUMAR (South Delhi): Madam, I beg to present the 26th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2012-2013) on 'Role of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in checking unauthorized occupation of Government land and colonies and evaluation of their performance in maintaining Government buildings'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Madam, I beg to lay the following Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

(ii) Statements

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and V of the 28th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 25th Report on "Demands for Grants (2012-13)" of the Ministry of Mines.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the 29th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in 26th Report on "Demands for Grants (2012-13)" of the Ministry of Steel.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND  
FERTILIZERS

39th Report

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam, I beg to present the 39th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on the subject 'Pricing of Fertilizers' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE  
AND EMPOWERMENT

Statements

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): I beg to lay on the table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:-

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

(i) 38th to 40th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:

- (1) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 29th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the Recommendations of the Committee contained in 26th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (2) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 30th Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the Recommendations of the Committee contained in 25th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (3) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter V of the 31<sup>st</sup> Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the Recommendations of the Committee contained in 24th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

... (Interruptions)

12.06 ½ hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

##### 173rd Report

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 173rd Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the strengthening of the working of Ministry of DoNER for effective implementation of policies, programmes, schemes and projects meant for North Eastern Region.

... (Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 240th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on**

#### **Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology. \***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I am laying this Statement on the status of implementation by the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology on the recommendations in the Two Hundred Fortieth (240th) Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests regarding Demands for Grants (2013-2014) in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests laid their Two Hundred Fortieth (240th) Report on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 in the Lok Sabha. The present status of implementation is detailed in the appended Annexure which may be allowed to be laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 ½ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 64th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I am laying the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in pursuance of direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, four recommendations were made by the Committee in the above report where action was required to be taken on the part of the Government. The Government has accepted 'in principle' all the recommendations of the

\* Laid on the Table and also placed on Library. See No. LT 9636/15/13

\* Laid on the Table and also placed on Library. See No. LT 9637/15/13

Committee. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this 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 the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 116th, 125th, 138th, 140th and 147th Reports of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants, pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 116th, 125th, 138th, 140th and 147th Reports of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants, pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 ½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 138 DATED  
22ND NOVEMBER 2012 REGARDING  
'NEW LINE PROJECTS'\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): Madam, with your kind permission, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 22nd November, 2012 to Unstarred Question No. 138 by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Rao Saheb Danve Patil and Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao regarding 'New Line Projects' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed on Library. See No. LT 9638/15/13

\* Laid on the Table and also placed on Library. See No. LT 9639/15/13

In the Question, Jalna-Khemgaon new line survey report was mentioned inadvertently as having been sent to Planning Commission for necessary approval. During periodic review of ongoing/pending survey reports it was realized that the said survey report was still under examination and had not been sent to Planning Commission. Accordingly, a correcting statement has been put up. Delay is sincerely regretted.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 ¾ hrs

MOTION RE: FIFTY-FIRST REPORT OF  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 27th August, 2013."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 27th August, 2013."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

**(i) Need to take all necessary measures for revival of jute industry in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that Jute industry in India is in bad shape. Coastal Andhra Pradesh is one of the main sources of raw material for Indian Jute Industry. We are all aware that the *Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI)* was set up in 1971 as an official agency by the Government of India with the aim to provide minimum support price (MSP) to the jute cultivators and also to work as a helping hand in the raw jute sector. But, due to extreme weather conditions and non-friendly attitude of Central Government, the jute farming community is in distress. In spite of heavy demand for jute bags, the industry is not in a position to cater to the needs of domestic demand. In Andhra Pradesh alone, several jute mills are on the verge of shutting down due to non-availability of raw jute. As a result, thousands of jute mill workers are on road. It is because of non-supportive price from State Governments for jute farmers. The farmers are alternatively converting their jute cultivation land into real estate sector for lucrative offers. Therefore, the whole jute industry is losing its shine.

I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to revive the jute industry and announce a special package for jute cultivators and to look into the problems of jute farming community in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

**(ii) Need to address the grievances related to salary, honorarium and service conditions of Anganwadi workers, Accredited Social Health Activists, MNREGA workers and Madarsa teachers and instructors**

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): While drawing the attention of the Central Government towards various schemes, I would like to express my views.

Keeping in view the importance of the services of Anganwadi worker, Asha Bahu, she should be given the status of a Government servant and be given salary in place of honorarium and their honorarium should also be increased.

Many contract workers of various categories in MNREGA have not received their salary for many months in Uttar Pradesh State. It should be paid at the earliest.

Due to technical fault of the State Government, Madarsa Teachers have not got their pay for the last two years under Madarsa Modernization Programme. Alongwith making arrangement for payment, permanent arrangements for their future should also be made.

**(iii) Need to supply kerosene at subsidized rates to fishermen of Lakshadweep Islands**

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the issue of supply of kerosene for fishing boats in Lakshadweep Islands. Earlier, the amount of kerosene needed for fishing boat was met through the supply under the PDS. Use of PDS supplied kerosene has now been stopped on the orders of the Ministry, as it cannot be used for commercial purpose. Under the circumstances, the Department of Fisheries took up the matter with the Agricultural Ministry and finally approval was accorded from Petroleum Ministry for supply of Non-PDS Kerosene. As the procurement formalities from Indian Oil Corporation Ltd like licence etc. have not been materialized, they have not been able to lift the Non-PDS Kerosene. The fishermen whose boats run on kerosene are suffering because of the lack of fuel. Since no subsidy is provided by the Ministry on the fuel for fishing operations, I would like to suggest two alternatives. One is to supply the required kerosene on subsidized rates. Previously the fishermen were purchasing kerosene at Rs. 36 per litre, now they are being asked to pay Rs.70 per litre. So, it is necessary to provide subsidized kerosene to the people of Lakshadweep or else their livelihood will be affected. Second option is to make a special case for Lakshadweep so that PDS supply can be used for fishing boats.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider the plight of fishermen because of unaffordable price of fuel and its non-availability and take all possible steps to resolve the issue to help Scheduled Tribe Islanders.

**(iv) Need to form a railway zone with its headquarters in Kerala**

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakydy): Kerala is the only State holding a major position in the railway map of

India, without a zone headquartered within its boundaries. It is the long-standing demand of the state to have a railway zone of its own, in the midst of the news that the Central government has not yet got the report of the committee appointed by the government for setting up railway zones, it is also being heard that there are moves for the formation of a new zone in Karnataka-Konkan area. Kerala is a very densely populated state (third in India) where people travel a lot and even small stations are crowded with passengers and as such a full-bodied rail network is a basic necessity. The existing lines and stations are getting over crowded. The state of Kerala occupies a significant position on the Indian Railway map with 1050 route kilometres and 1588 kms of total track. The Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad divisions of the Southern Railway zone make up the divisions of the state for the railways. The Thiruvananthapuram division is the most profit making division for the South Zone. The Palakkad Railway Division was one of the biggest divisions of the southern railway till division of it. Salem Division has been carved out from Palakkad division and operates 76 express and 49 passenger trains daily while Thiruvananthapuram division operates 80 express trains and 60 passenger trains everyday and together carries 4.76 lakh passengers daily. Besides, both these Divisions together contribute about one third of the total revenue earnings of the Southern Railway. Despite all this, Railway development in Kerala is not as desired and it is reflected in terms of railway development and fund allocation. Currently, the State is at the mercy of the authorities in Chennai to receive its share of funds and the diversion of the money to other projects outside the state. The only way to speed up railway development in Kerala is to have a separate zone on the western coast of the country free from the control of Chennai. The Formation of a new zone would help Railways to oversee operations more efficiently. The Government of Kerala have already submitted a proposal to the Railway Board demanding the formation of a new zone having headquarters in Kerala. The creation of such a railway zone will ensure that the funds allocated in the budget are directly received by the state to be utilised for developmental works.

Hence considering the above facts, I request that the Govt. may take immediate steps for the formation of railway zone headquartered in Kerala.

**(v) Need to start operation of Air India /Air India Express flights from Madurai International Airport, Tamil Nadu to Dubai, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur**

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Madurai Airport, in Tamil Nadu has been recently upgraded to that of international standards. Only few flights from Madurai Airport to Colombo are being operated by Spice Jet and Mihin Lanka. But most of the International flights for which tickets are being issued by Madurai Agents particularly for the Gulf countries and South East Asia are originating from nearby Tiruchi Airport. The people of southern districts of Tamil Nadu have been repeatedly demanding to commence a passenger service from Madurai to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia and Dubai etc., but their requests have not been acceded to by the Government so far. Further, it is to be noted that foreign airlines M/s Mihin Lanka is earning profit by operating international flights from Madurai airport. Our national carrier Air India/Air India Express is conspicuous by its absence in the International sector out of Madurai Airport.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government that suitable action could be taken to commence passenger services by Air India/Air India Express from Madurai International Airport to Madurai-Dubai-Madurai, Madurai-Singapore-Madurai, Madurai-Kuala Lumpur-Madurai and from Madurai to Gulf countries with appropriate bilateral agreements with these countries for operating on the specified sectors at the earliest.

**(vi) Need to expedite construction of new railway lines from Tindivanam to Nagari and Tiruvannamalai**

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need for expediting the work for the new railway lines from Tindivanam to Nagari and also from Tindivanam to Tiruvannamalai which were announced in 2006-07 by the then Railway Minister.

The route of Tindivanam to Nagari, a distance of 180-kms., would pass through Vandavasi, Cheyyar, Arcot, Pallipattu, districts in Tamil Nadu to reach Nagari station on the Arakkonam-Renigunta section in Chittoor District in



Andhra Pradesh. For this Rs.180 crore was allotted to take up the survey works in this route. This new route, which passes through Arani, will also help in the development of the silk industry in Arani and also export.

The second route is from Tindivanam to Tiruvannamalai. The idea is to provide a connectivity from Pondicherry to Bengaluru (72 kms.) which would benefit people in Coastal and Northern Tamil Nadu to connect to Bengaluru & beyond. Railways, no doubt, will save funds and also easily provide faster connectivity via Gingee town. Already, around Rs.70 crore was allotted for survey in this route.

At present, land acquisition work is going on at a snail's speed. There is administrative delay in the process. The two river projects on Palar River and Cheyyar river come on these routes. Stones have been laid at the Palar river and bridges constructed whereas in the Cheyyar river the concerned authorities have not started the bridge construction and the pace of work is very slow.

In this area, there is no land acquisition process in the river. Only in Vellore and Villupuram, the land acquisition is very much slow. To sort out this problem, railway authorities should approach the Revenue Authority of State Government of Tamil Nadu to expedite the matter so that projects will be completed and commissioned as early as possible.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to kindly intervene in the matter to take necessary steps to expedite the above said two new railway lines in the interest of the general public.

**(vii) Need to take effective measures to prevent closure of Sugar Mills in Walterganj and Basti in Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): India is a major sugarcane producer in the world. Even then it's Sugar Mills, especially in Basti and Walterganj in U.P. are closing down. The Director of Sugar Mills in Basti and Walterganj decided to shut down their mills after a meeting on 22 July, 2013. As a result of it, the farmers are facing a serious crisis. As sugarcane is the cash crop of the farmers of U.P., the farmers are very much distressed.

I would urge upon the Government of India to take effective steps to prevent the sugar mills from being closing down.

**(viii) Need to make permanent the services of teachers working in Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools and also enhance their honorarium**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL (Meerut): Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools are being run for the last one decade in various States of the country. Trained employees have been appointed on contract basis in these residential schools. These people have been agitating for the last five years demanding their regularization but neither they have been regularized nor their honorarium has been increased despite steep price-rise during the last five years. These people are passing through the crisis of livelihood.

I would request the Government to increase the honorarium of these trained employees of Kasturba Gandhi Residential Schools and make their services regular.

**(ix) Need to review the setting up of proposed coal based Ultra Mega Power Project at Niddodi in Karnataka**

*[English]*

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the protest of people of coastal Karnataka against the proposed Ultra Mega Power Project at Niddodi in Mangalore. The Union Government has proposed to set up a coal based Ultra Mega Power Project in the coastal district of Karnataka but local communities have expressed concerns over the likely adverse impact on the livelihood of farmers, environment and ecology of Niddodi and its surrounding area. People of Niddodi are dependant entirely on agriculture and setting up of Ultra Mega Power project there would lead to their eviction from their own agriculture land and would thus have an adverse impact on their livelihood. There are earlier instances like UPCL in Udupi which affected the livelihood of large number of local families. People of Niddodi and from entire coastal region are demonstrating against the Ultra Mega Power Project. Hence I would like to urge upon the Government to understand the concerns expressed by the people and

respect their sentiments and take immediate steps to stop the proposed Ultra Mega Power Project at Niddodi in Karnataka. The coastal district is surrounded by the western ghats and the proposed Ultra Mega Power Project is likely to cause an adverse impact on the bio-diversity of the western ghat also.

The Union Government should send a team to understand the concerns and views of the local people before taking any decision about the power project.

**(x) Need to settle insurance claims of farmers under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The farmers in Harda district in my Parliamentary Constituency, could not get the insurance amount for the Kharif year 2011 due to the fault of Nationalised Banks of district Harda under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. Some banks there deducted the insurance amount from the credit card accounts of farmers but was not sent to Insurance Company, as a result of which farmers had to suffer financial loss. The poor farmers had to suffer the financial loss due to the mistake committed by the banks. On being asked for information in this regard by the local MLAs, the banks have admitted their mistake. Even after that, the insurance amount has not been transferred to the accounts of farmers. The banks which have committed mistake are as under:-

1. State Bank of India, Sirali Branch.
2. Bank of India, Harda Branch.
3. State Bank of India, Khirkiya Branch.
4. Central Bank of India, Khirkiya Branch.
5. Narmada Regional Rural Bank, Charuwa Branch (Khirkiya)
6. UCO Bank, Harda Branch.
7. Dena Bank, Harda Branch.

Therefore, it is requested that the whole matter may kindly be got investigated and the farmers of Harda district may be given the insurance amount and action may be taken against the guilty bank officials.

**(xi) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh for declaring Bargi Left Bank Canal project as national project and sanction the required funds for the project**

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): There is Bargi Dam in Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. 2,45,010 hectares of Jabalpur, Katni, Satna and Rewa districts is proposed to be irrigated from Right Bank Canal of that Dam. The 81,53,684 population of these districts will be benefitted. The State Government had sent a proposal to the Central Government in March 2010 to include the above project in the National Project for a financial assistance of 3797 crore rupees after completing all the formalities. I have been raising this issue continuously in Lok Sabha as a matter of public interest.

In reply to my question in this regard, the hon. Minister for Water Resources informed me on 12 June, 2013 that a High Power Committee, in its second meeting held on 17.02.2010 had recommended to include the Bargi Dam Project in the scheme of National Projects. After implementing the comments of the Planning Commission and other Ministries, the amended EFC Note has been received in this Ministry. In between, Finance Ministry made some comments in September 2012, which were basically related to continuance the scheme of AIBP and National Projects in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State Government in its letter date 18.09.2012 had requested the Planning Commission to extend the date of completion of Bargi Dam Project from March 2013 to March 2017. The Planning Commission, through its letter No. (220)/2004-WR dt. 26.09.2012 agreed for the above extension. EFC memorandum has been amended and it is under consideration of this Ministry. I would like to ask the Hon. Water Resource Minister, when this matter is under consideration of your Ministry, why it is taking so much time for appropriate action. I would again request you to accord immediate approval to this project on priority basis.

**(xii) Need to formulate and implement welfare measures and schemes for women under Corporate Social Responsibility Fund Programme of Central PSUs**

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives should be accorded specific

emphasis by every institution by way of spending 2% of their average net profits. Here, I would request the Government to ensure that special emphasis may be given for the welfare of women by taking up implementation of various CSR activities.

Clause 135 of the Companies Bill, 2011, *inter alia*, provides for the specified companies to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of last 3 years in pursuance of the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy. An expert body should overlook specified companies which come under the ambit of the above Clause of the Companies Bill, 2011. There should be a clear cut definition of companies which come under the domain of the CSR. Would the Government provide details of Central PSUs which have spent at least 2% of their net profit towards CSR obligations? What is the percentage of funds spent by Central PSUs on CSR in the last 3 years?

Considerable emphasis and importance should be according to the skill development/skill upgradation programmes for women and girls; vocational and handicraft training for women should be given all the thrust. I am of the firm opinion that these skills and programmes would undoubtedly bring a decisive and discernible change in the scenario of upliftment and empowerment of women in the country.

I would now stress on implementing various welfare schemes aimed at improving the standard of life of women in the country. More and more Central PSUs should come forward to fulfil their obligation by spending 2% of their average net profits for various schemes and programmes to uplift women folk. I hope and trust the Government would seriously look into the aspect of CSR spending on the welfare measures, schemes and programmes aimed at women.

**(xiii) Need to ensure easy availability of cancer treatment drugs and pain killers to all the cancer patients at affordable price throughout the country**

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): India has the largest number of cancer patients in the world and majority of them are poor even to buy the life saving drugs and the pain killers. Many of the pain killers used by the patients at a terminal stage are derivatives of opioids. But these medicines are very costly and hence not easily available to

the poor patients. This is very cruel and violation of the fundamental right to live. A number of medical organizations specialized in palliative care and cancer treatment have already requested the Government of India to find a remedy for this matter.

Hence I urge upon the Government of India to provide the cancer treatment drugs at affordable price including the pain killers to all the cancer patients throughout the country.

**(xiv) Need to allocate Chandrabila and Tentulai coal blocks to Odisha Power Generation Corporation and Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Limited respectively**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC), a Government of Odisha Undertaking is in the process of setting up 4x660 MW Thermal Power Plant in Phase - II & III for which Manoharpur and dip side of Manoharpur coal blocks have been allocated. OPGC is pursuing capacity addition of another 4x660 MW in the district of Jharsuguda and Dhenkanal.

Odisha Thermal Power Corporation, another State PSU is going ahead with setting up of 3x800 MW thermal power plant at Kamakshyanagar in the district of Dehnkanal.

These two PSUs are being considered as the focused projects to meet the partial demand of the State. Both the PSUs have applied for coal block allocation. I would urge upon the Government for allocation of Chandrabila Coal Block to OPGC and Tentuloi coal block to OTPCL so that the PSUs will be able to develop the mine independently and achieve production in a fixed time frame as focused projects of the State would go a long way in meeting the power demand required for accelerating the pace of economic growth while catering to the overall national growth.

**(xv) Need to take immediate measures for release of Indian fishermen languishing in the jails of Sri Lanka**

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I would like to raise an important issue regarding the plight of 117 innocent fishermen belonging to Rameswaram, Nagapattinam of Tamil Nadu and Karaikal of Puducherry who continue to languish in Sri Lankan jails for the past

three months. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wrote several letters to the hon'ble Prime Minister of India for immediate action to release those innocent fishermen. In the absence of any action by the Government of India to secure their safe release by a diplomatic dialogue with the Sri Lankan Government, these poor fishermen from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry still remain in judicial custody. Due to the absence of those fishermen their poor families are facing huge problems. I earnestly appeal to the Central Government to take immediate action for early release of those fishermen from the Judicial custody in Sri Lanka.

**(xvi) Need to provide adequate power to Jharkhand from Central Pool to ensure smooth supply of power in the State particularly in Palamu and Garhwa districts**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): My Parliamentary Constituency is very backward area surrounded by jungle and mountains. Every third year, natural calamity strikes it and it reels under drought.

There is no adequate arrangement of irrigation. In such a situation, sufficient supply of electricity is essential so that our farmers could grow their crop to some extent.

In my Parliamentary Constituency, Palamau and Garhwa districts receive 30 Megawatt from Rihand of U.P. and 25-30 Megawatts from Son Nagar of Bihar, which is not sufficient.

To combat the drought a total of 130 M.W. i.e. 80 M.W. for Palamau and 50 M.W. for Garhwa is needed constantly. I would request the Central Government that urban areas of Palamau Parliamentary Constituency should get at least 16 to 18 hrs of electricity and rural areas should get 12 to 14 hrs of supply. To ensure this, 45 to 40 M.W. electricity may be supplied from Rihand and Son Nagar.

The Central Government is requested that Jharkhand State should get more electricity from the Central pool so that power supply of the State and my constituency could be streamlined.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, item no. 24 – Shri Jairam Ramesh.

12.10 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri P. Lingam and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

12.10 ½ hrs.

### LAND ACQUISITION REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement thereof, and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President

provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement thereof, and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Land Acquisition Bill is being discussed. You please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is a Land Acquisition Bill. It is a very long Bill. We must start it now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1230 hours.

**12.11 hrs.**

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

**12.30 hrs.**

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

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

**12.30 ¼ hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, Shri Narahari Mahato, Shri P. Lingam and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your places.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your places.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**12.31 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I have been informed of the concern expressed by all sections of this august House on the falling value of the Rupee. I respect the concern expressed and I will, therefore, make a statement in this august House at 1200 o'clock tomorrow.

\* Not recorded.

14.01 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND  
RESETTLEMENT BILL, 2011 - Contd.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, before I call Shri Rajnath Singh to speak on the motion for consideration of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, I have to inform the House that I have received a communication from the hon. Minister intimating that the Government intends to get clause 15 of the Bill negatived. Members may please take notice of it while participating in the discussion on the Bill.

Now, Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What happened.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What happened.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (KHAGARIA):  
Asharma Babu's men have attacked...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, not now. It is not zero-hour.  
Now, Rajnath Singh ji will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There won't be zero hour today.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up zero-hour  
tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up your issue  
tomorrow in zero-hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SHINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH  
(Munger): Madam, this issue will be decided today  
...(Interruptions) Since, he has raised the matter in

Parliament, his men have staged demonstration outside the  
Parliament and also in front of his residence...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not received any notice? I  
am not aware of it. Now we are going to discuss Land  
Acquisition Bill. Now, I have called Rajnath Singh ji to  
speak. I request you to raise this issue tomorrow in zero  
hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SHINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
The Government should state as to what it is doing for  
providing him security?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not received any notice, on  
which I can do something.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You send notice in this regard.  
Tomorrow we will take it up for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Land Acquisition be taken up  
for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thambidurai ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SHINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
Madam, it happened today at 10 o' clock...(Interruptions)  
when will we give notice?...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND  
MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL  
NATH): Madam, in such a noisy environment, I could not  
hear as to what the matter is?...(Interruptions) I want to say  
this that...(Interruptions) I am concluding...(Interruptions) I  
do not say that your issue is not serious one. But, the Hon.  
Madam has said that we would take it up tomorrow in zero-  
hour...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Land Acquisition Bill is  
slated for discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SHINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
If the residence of an M.P. is attacked, how can it be  
deferred for tomorrow...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you not listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You first listen to me. All of you, sit down as I am not yet aware as to what has happened. Now, it is 2 o' clock, you could have come to me five minutes before and told about what has happened. So far, I do not know what issue I would ask you to speak on? And on what issue the Government will give its reply?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SHINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Sharad ji's house was attacked...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): I too would speak on this matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which matter?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, on the issue raised by him. Law and order is equal for everybody. Modesty of women has been outraged if one takes the name of Sadhu, Saints, Mahants, action should be taken against such person...(Interruptions) This is the request.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your house has been attacked. Will you speak about it?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, I want to say that Asharam's men came to my residence today morning. You are right, Land Acquisition Bill is very important, it is pending so several days. I would ask my colleagues to give a notice and raise it tomorrow and I, too, would speak on it tomorrow. The manner in which they have behaved is almost a threat to the whole Pariamenti. Tomorrow, I will give the notice...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Tomorrow, I will call. I would call Shri Lalu ji also. Thank you.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, first of all, I would express my gratitude to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue like the Land Acquisition Bill. After long, this Bill has come before the House for discussion. I have read it quite attentively. First, my eyes were struck at the little of the Bill. Though the name has been changed and I realised that it is a very good name. The title of the Bill is - The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. Perhaps, the Government has thought that the name of the Bill should indicate its whole intention.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: So as to create confusion  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Yes, an attempt has been made, and that is why such an effective name has been selected. But, when I went through the whole Bill, I found that several important aspects have been overlooked. Actually, the Bill has been prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development. What I feel is that the severity with which the concern of rural and people should have been taken care of has not been done. On the contrary, more attention has been paid to the urban areas and the industries. I am not against urban areas or the corporates. Facilities should be provided in urban areas and industries should also be developed. They should be provided with essential infrastructure, there are no two opinion in this regard. But, if no proper attention is paid to the sensitive issues of villagers, poor people and the farmers the situation may be beyond our imagination.

As regards this Bill, I must say that the Government has attempted to bring a better Bill. However, after studying the whole Bill, I have concluded that the Bill has deviated from its basic objective. So far as land is concerned, we do not consider the land as a commodity and we cannot link it to economic activity only. The farmer is emotionally attached to the land. He is culturally attached to the land. Madam Speaker, you also know about it as you have also seen village life. The whole family of a farmer is ready to sacrifice his life for a small piece of land and he has emotional bonding with that piece of land. I also belong to a farmer family and I am aware that the day you sell your land to others, though it may fetch some money but you are not happy at your heart. The farmer has to take this step in a compulsion. This emotional bonding with that piece of land goes to this extent. There is cultural relation also  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mahabharata also happened due to this.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: As far as the question of cultural relation is concerned, you know that we do not consider land as a simple piece of land, rather we consider the land, this earth as our mother. We have such cultural

relation with this land. But before Independence and even after attaining Independence, the way indiscriminate acquisition of land has been done in the name of economic development, I can say that there is great resentment among farmers of the country. About 6.5 crore farmers have been displaced due to this. These are not my figures. There is one Commission of United Nations and that Commission has mentioned these figures in its report. Because the land is the only support for farmer, therefore, whenever there is any dispute on the question of land, naturally the farmers unitedly hold agitations, face lathi charge and bullets, but even then make all the efforts to save their land. But the irony is that in 1894 when India was ruled by Britishers, a Bill regarding Land Acquisition was prepared and at that time also this land acquisition used to be done in a small measure. The farmers used to show their resentment then also and hold agitations but the British rulers brutally suppressed their agitations and farmers could not muster courage to oppose that. But after 1894, this Bill was amended three times since independence. Three times this Bill was amended in the year 1962, 1967 and 1984, but the farmers always wanted that the land acquisition should be done in such a manner that there should not be any problem for their families in future also. The Governments should take care of this. But even after these amendments, the farmers of this country could not get any relief. Then came BJP led NDA Government and we brought this question to the notice of then Prime Minister of our Government Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He accepted the seriousness of this question and said that definitely such a Bill should be prepared which could give maximum relief to the farmers and no decision should be taken in a haste. Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji gave these instructions at that time also. But, at the fag end of year 2003, our Government was voted out of power. Now, 9 years have passed after coming of Congress led UPA Government in the year 2004 and since then, I am hearing that an amended Bill is being brought. But even after passing of a 9 years, this Bill which has been brought on such a sensitive issue is completely out of its main objective.

As far as hon'ble Minister is concerned, I know that he is a very good person and at the time we had a discussion on it and the first Bill which was brought here was much better than this. I know that when this proposal had gone to the Cabinet, then definitely the hon'ble Minister would have

been under some pressure. That is the reason that this Bill has deviated from its main objective. This is my opinion. I would like to say that no decision should be taken regarding land acquisition in a haste and in an impatient manner. This is our intention.

Madam, a way out has been created in this Bill for land acquisition, for private sector also. Though Land Acquisition for private sector was done in British rule also. In the earlier Bill also, prior to it that was done for them but a new word 'public purpose' has been introduced and this public purpose word was there at that time also. I would like to draw your attention to this 'public purpose' word that a long list of public purpose category has been given in this Bill. It is mentioned under this Bill, in which infrastructure is included. As far as the question of infrastructure is concerned, I would like to remind you that on 27 March, 2012, a Gazette was issued. That is so vast and comprehensive that so many business activities have been included in it. Now, I would not like to discuss all the business activities, here which have been mentioned in this Bill. But, I would like to draw the attention towards Special Economic Zone.

Madam Speaker, the whole House is witness to the fact that when Special Economic Zone was being created, we all know about the purpose behind that. We thought that Special Economic Zone will definitely give relief to the farmers. About 700 to 800 Special Economic Zones were indiscriminately created in the country. But today, no work regarding Special Economic Zones has been started there. The land of farmers has been acquired arbitrarily. Farmers are agitating for their land to be returned. But, the definition of public purpose in this Bill has created a confusion. I would like to draw the attention to section -1 of clause 2 of this Bill, which says, "Public purpose and shall include the following purposes", but we have failed to understand as to which are the public purposes. You could have mentioned those but you have not mentioned anything other than 'public purpose' word. We do not have any objection to what you have included in the list of public purposes. But I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about his intention. What is his intention behind the public purposes list other than public purpose? What do you want to say? I would like a clarification in this regard. I have to say that you should have said "Public purpose including purposes mentioned below", public purpose should not have been separated. If it



is public purpose then it should have been said in that "Public purposes including purposes mentioned below." On this, I would like a clarification from the hon'ble Minister. What has been his intention behind this? It has been said in Section 1 of clause 2 of this Bill that for private companies "prior consent of atleast 80 percent affected families" is mandatory. It means that prior consent of 80 percent affected families is necessary, whether the concerned land should be acquired or not. But for the projects of Public Private Partnership, 70 percent has been mentioned here. There is no binding for Government projects. Why do you want to provide such an uneven playing field? If you have to give this, then there should be level playing field for Government projects or private projects both. If there is any difficulty, what was the problem for uniform norms for prior consent? I would like a clarification in this regard.

Whether there will be scope for acquiring the land forcibly even after this Bill? I would like to know this because we have a doubt in our minds after going through this clause. But, I agree that in some special situations it becomes necessary to forcibly acquire the land because I have also been a part of the Government. In emergency also, it becomes necessary to acquire the land. I, on my own behalf, will suggest only this much that if such a situation ever rises, the farmers should be provided some incentives. This provision should be made in the Bill.

It has been provided in the Bill that consent of 80 per cent of affected families will be taken for acquisition for private sector. It has been further added as to which will be treated as affected families, after social impact assessment, environment impact assessment. However, since when the social impact assessment and environment impact assessment will be counted? It appears from the Bill that it will start after the land acquisition. But, it should be done first. Social impact assessment must be done before starting the process of land acquisition. The environment impact assessment should also be made before the process of land acquisition begins. It is not possible earlier than it.

I want to say something about the definition of land owners. Mr. Minister, you might be aware that, in our country, about 20 per cent cases of land titles are in dispute. The cases are pending in the courts. There is no provision in the Bill to deal with such type of cases. Have you considered it? I would like to know it from your answer.

In addition to it, there are problems in Lal Dora and LMC. Every villager is aware of it. The rapidly growing population needs the place to live, but no provision has been made in it. This Bill does not clarify Lal Dora and LMC. Nowhere it has been mentioned. There must be some criterion to leave some land for the population of the villages at the time of acquisition of land. A provision in the Bill should be there. I think so.

When the process starts, the social impact assessment and the environment impact assessment should be time bound. It may not be there that the social impact assessment and environment impact assessments are made together and this process may go on for a year or two. To me, the very purpose of it will fail.

Madam Speaker, now I come to Clause 9 of the Bill. It is the provision of urgency. The most dangerous provision is the provision of urgency. One Clause is 38. Under Clause 38, if the Government acquires the land through urgency provisions, the process of social impact assessment as required under Clause 9 will not apply to it. It is the main problem of the villages. It is the greatest problem-urgency provision. Its several impact assessment will not be taken into account. Mr. Minister, how this problem will be solved; I want a clarification from you in this regard. I know that the main cause of disputes in the villages is the - urgency provision.

I suggest that the use of provisions of Clause 9 be made only in the case of any emergency. I would like to say that Clause 9 be omitted. It has no justification. The social impact assessment and the environment impact assessment must be there for the acquisition of any kind of land, whether it is for the private purposes or for public purposes.

I want to draw the attention to Clause 10 of the new Bill. Clause 10 says that the multi-crop land will not be acquired except in certain situations. But, in sub-sections of Section 2, it has been said that it cannot be done, it means a way for acquisition has been opened here. On the one side, it has been said that the multi-crop land and irrigated land may not be acquired and on the other, a way has been opened. It is my view that till the farmer does not give his consent, any agricultural land should not be acquired in any condition. This Government has passed the Food Security Bill in this House, just two-three days ago. There will be

heavy crises of food shortage in the country. I want to remind this Government that at the time when forest cover of the country has depleted, this Government made the Forest Conservation Act. Similarly, the cultivation land will deplete gradually due to acquisition. The Agricultural Land Conservation Bill will have to be brought in the House and made an Act. So, I am repeatedly making a request not to acquire the irrigated land or the cultivable land. If the work has to be carried on, acquire the barren land which is lying idle. In no manner, the cultivable land should be acquired. It is my request. The Standing Committee of Parliament has also made recommendations in this regard and has clearly mentioned that this should be done in any circumstances.

Madam, I want to draw your attention on the most disturbing point of this Bill. Clause 16 (3), if the farmer makes any objection on the land acquired and the Government takes certain decision on it, he cannot make an appeal. What is this justification? I think it is totally against the culpable rules of justice. Why this should not be done? Is it not the right of a farmer to go to the court against any of the decision of the Government? So, I would like to request the Hon. Minister, that there must be a provision that if the farmer has some objections and he is not satisfied and wants to move to a court, he must be given an opportunity to move to the court.

I want to suggest that the Bill, in totality, be enforced from retrospective effect. This Bill should be applied to the people who have not taken compensation, whether it is knowingly or not given by the Government or where the process of land acquisition has not been completed, this Bill will be applicable on them from the retrospective effect in case of all the lands. I would like your assurance to the Parliament because many of the cases are still unsettled.

One more dangerous clause of the Bill is clause 38, under which District Magistrate, District Collectors are given power under the provision of urgency. They have been given powers that after giving a notification, they can acquire that land even after three days. Then what is the purpose of bringing this Bill? When the purpose of this Bill is completely defeated, what is its benefit. The Government, whenever desire, can displace them with a notification. I would like to demand from the Government to repeal Clause 38. But in case of an emergent situation, there is no objection to it. I welcome it.

Now, I want to draw the attention to Clause 45 of the Bill. A provision of Constitution of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Authority has been made. It is not mentioned in the Bill as how many authorities will be constituted. Will these authorities be mentioned in the Bill. Whether these authorities will be constituted at State levels or it will be at Central level? I think the problem of land acquisition is almost in all the districts. So, Madam Speaker, I demand that the so-called authority must be constituted at district headquarters. If there are problems at the places of land acquisition, in such a case it must be constituted at least at commissioner level. The authorities should be empowered. As fast track court disposes, settles the cases fastly similar power should be given to authorities.

Madam Speaker, I have seen many times that the projects acquire land more than their requirements and the land remains idle or open without any purpose. The land is a limited resource. How to make its optimum use should not only be the cause of concern of the Government alone but of the entire country. So, I am to say that some mechanism must be developed to stop it, so that in any manner land may not be acquired more than its requirements. If the land in excess is acquired and is not in use, then the Government should consider it seriously, whether to return it to the farmers or to use it in an efficient manner.

Madam speaker, apart from it, I want to draw your attention towards two-three things more. It is said in clause 94 of the present Bill that if the acquired land is not used upto five years, then either it will be returned to farmers or this land will go to Government land bank...*(Interruptions)* The point that land would be given back is understandable, but at the same time, you see the recommendations of the Standing Committee. How the recommendations of the Standing Committee are ignored? Whereas the Standing Committee has clearly stated in its report that if the farmer returns his compensation that land should be returned to the farmer, if this land remains unused. Supposing, in special circumstances that land goes in land bank and supposing that the farmer does not return his compensation then it can be done, I have no objection to it. But, in the present Bill, there is no clarity with regard to the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Therefore, I also want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he agrees with it or not.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw a little attention towards compensation. According to the new draft of the Bill, the price will be fixed one to two times more than the market value in rural areas and equal to market value in urban areas and in rural areas, the compensation will be given four times, but for that also, a limit has been fixed that after certain kilometers this much compensation will be given and after that, compensation will be given on the basis of kilometers. This has been done one time, 1.25 times, 1.50 times, like this. I know that it is very difficult to fix it. A village is far away from a city, then from where you will measure it? First, this should be decided. There should also be some clarification about it. Where from you will accept the distance of a village. I want to register my objection about compensation in the Parliament. Whatever norms have prescribed about compensation, are inadequate. Here, I would like to register my objection. Why these are inadequate? The registry of land is done at under value and not at market value. If compensation is made available at market value, then at least they can get relief upto some extent. But if you do registry on the basis of land valued by the registry office, then the farmers will have to bear the loss. I would also like to give one more suggestion that at all sides of a village at least five hundred meter 'Chauhadi' should be left, some area should be left, so that it can be extended with the pressure of Lal Dora population. But there is no mention of it in this Bill.

Madam Speaker, I would like to draw attention towards a very serious point. Sometimes farmers are displaced only once, but sometimes circumstances arise when they are displaced twice. What steps will this Government take in such circumstances? I want a clarification from hon'ble Minister with this regard also. Rather a precaution should be taken that there should be no double displacement of farmers in any circumstances.

Now, I come to cities. The plight of poor people who are living not only in Delhi but also at the outskirts of big cities is very pitiable. You may see on the roads of the Capital, Delhi. You must have seen those poor children of thin legs, how they are living on the roads? If Municipal Corporation gets their Juggies removed with a bulldozer, I can say that any sensitive person will have tears in his eyes after seeing it, his heart will feel shocked. But, it is said that encroachment has been done by these slum dwellers. If you want to remove them with cruelty, then remove them. But, I

know that you cannot make any arrangement for them in this Bill. I know that we have also prepared the Bill, you cannot get it done. But, Rural Development Ministry takes care of it. The hon'ble Minister should definitely think about these people, though they live at the outskirts of cities. If you bring a Bill, in this regard, then certainly we will pass this Bill in the Parliament unanimously.

Madam Speaker, now I want to draw attention towards the report of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee, in its report, has drawn the attention towards a very serious matter. The 90 per cent acquisition in this country is done through the laws enacted by the Central and State Governments. This has been kept in a separate list. The surprising thing is this that the Bill which has been brought in this House for consideration of future outline of land acquisition, its provisions will not apply to these laws which have been kept in a separate list. What is the justification of keeping these laws out of this Bill? I want to know this from the Hon. Minister. We had given a suggestion to the Hon. Minister that land acquisition should not be done, but lease provision be made. Mr. Minister has accepted this suggestion, I welcome it. But, I have seen that you have still kept the way open in this regard. The farmer may say to take their land on lease and the Government will say that no, no they will go for acquisition of it. I want to give a suggestion that there should be this a provision in this Bill that the matter whether the land should be taken on lease or acquisition of land should be done, will be decided with the consent of the farmers, it will not be decided without the consent of the farmers. I want to make this humble submission.

Madam Speaker, there are so many points which can be considered upon, but after reading I thought that if I speak on all these points, it will take about one and a half or quarter to two hours and then you will have to ring the bell. I have tried to deliver the shortest speech to avoid that bell.

Madam Speaker, through you, I want to make a humble request to this Government that land acquisition is a very sensitive matter and it may be taken very seriously. I request the Hon. Minister to accept those amendments which you can accept with your discretion, so that this Bill may prove beneficial to the farmers. Please fully try for it.

Madam Speaker, with this request, while giving you many-many thanks, I conclude.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): I thank you Madam Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic Bill. The Bill presented by the Hon. Minister of Rural Development is a historic initiative in many ways. It is historic in the sense that after the change made in the title of this Bill by the Hon. Minister, this Bill gives a new dimension to our right based view, our common philosophy. Last Monday we passed the Food Security bill. This entire House associate itself with our right Based common view. This is the second unique step taken with this common view. I think this is a historic bill. the new frame, new title of this Bill is based on the foundation of the right. Considering the adequate, justifiable compensation as a right and also presenting transparency as a right in the acquisition and rehabilitation make this bill historic.

Today we are discussing the draft, the clauses and we can give our views on its sections, but there is no doubt that it is serious and sensitive for the farmers and for those who are dependent on land. So, there is no discussion on the relevance of the Bill, there is no question on it. All the parties have their own views regarding various clauses of the Bill, like its implementation, procedures and system likely to be adopted and I think it is the biggest victory of the democracy that all the parties share their views on any Bill and present the Bill in public interest and pass it and express their views and suggestions.

Madam, after all what is the purpose of this Bill? It is the first Bill, in which only land acquisition has not been talked of it, but rehabilitation and resettlement have also been mentioned. It is the first time that transparent acquisition of land, rehabilitation, resettlement and impartial and adequate compensation has been mentioned in this Bill. I think this is the real purpose of the Bill. What is the biggest test of democracy in front of us? The biggest test of the democracy is to provide a mode for fulfillment of all the Public aspirations, listening to these public aspirations, to provide opportunity to put their views, all the stakeholders should have equal opportunity, this is the real test of democracy. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi taught us a lesson to keep the poorest and last man in the queue in front of your closed eyes and see whether there is brightness in his eyes as a result of the steps taken by us. If so, then we are proved successful in our endeavour of passing the test of democracy and we have made efforts to fulfil the public aspirations.

Madam, I would like to say through you that it is our joint responsibility to save the interests of the common man and fulfil his aspirations. The big industrial houses, capitalists are more organised, effective and powerful. Their voice is heard everywhere. But it is our joint responsibility to hear the helpless people because we cannot progress without hearing him. The norms of development is to hear the views of maximum people and include them in this process for participation.

Madam, I would like to say, through you, with full responsibility and courtesy that when we talk about food security, then it is said that we are giving free bees. When we talk about land acquisition and farmer's interest, and the interest of land dependent and agricultural labourers, then it is termed as cheap popularity. Madam, I would like to say, that it is not cheap popularity, it is the step taken in public interest. We do not want any sympathy. It is cooperation. We assume that no law can be enacted without ensuring the participation of public and without hearing them.

The 1894 law was the reflection of the then colonial mentality. There were no Provisions for resettlement and rehabilitation. Its Section 5(A) provided for hearing, but it was not assured to be favourable. Therefore, a bench of Hon. Supreme Court held it as fraud or deceit and another bench held-

*[English]*

"The Act does not provide for rehabilitation of persons displaced from their land although by such compulsory acquisitions their livelihood gets affected. The Act has become outdated and needs to be replaced at the earliest by fair, reasonable and rational enactment in tune with the constitutional provisions, particularly 300 (a) of the Constitution."

*[Translation]*

Madam, the question is, what is the main point of this Bill? The rehabilitation, resettlement and transparent system of acquisition have been linked together in this Bill which is a historical effort. The second main feature of this Bill that social impact assessment has been emphasised for the first time. The necessity of social impact assessment before acquisition has been underlined. The third main feature of this Bill is that it speaks of correcting the historical injustice. In this manner, wherever acquisition has been done without

compensation and hearing will be disposed of according to the provisions of this Bill.

It is historic on one more first that it not only relates to the landlords' interests. All those dependent on land are kept in mind whose livelihood is connected with the land. Whether he is a sharecropper, whether he is an agriculture labourer, whether he is an artisan working there or a fisherman, in such circumstances this Bill provides for strengthening and benefitting the not only the landlords but also the sons of soil.

A another feature of this bill is that no acquisition can take place in the Schedule V and VI tribal reserved areas where the law related to extension of Panchayat in Scheduled area is enforced without the consent of Gram Panchayat and under PESA. This has been ensured in this Bill.

Hon. Madam Speaker, once again the UPA Government has proved that this Government Takes historic decisions for nationalism of banks, green revolution, increasing minimum support price. That Government has once again proved that acquisition of land cannot take place without consent of 70 per cent in case of PPP mode and 80 per cent in case of setting up of private industries under public sector.

This has been the first time that compensation will be given for not only land, but for the crop standing on that land by evaluation of that crop...*(Interruptions)* as far as multi-crop and irrigated land is concerned, limit will be fixed for it so that the State could fix the limit.

Madam, Here I would also like to add that under the previous law, compensation was being calculated on basis of circle rate which may be a very unreasonable way of it and today, through this Bill, it has been decided that the amount of compensation be calculated at market value or the average 50 percent of the highest sale price of the land situated in the vicinity area or the value of land shown in the registration of sale deeds during the last three years or the market value specified under the Indian stamp Act, 1899, whichever is higher.

Madam, through this Bill, it has also been tried that affected farmers' families may get employment or lumpsum amount of Rs. 5 lakh or Rs. 2 thousand per month for a period of twenty years. Through this Bill, it has been ensured.

It has also been ensured that in case of displacement. Rs. 50000 should be given separately to them for transport and their travel. Madam, it has also been decided in it that if the land is given to a third party and it is developed, its 40 percent share should be given to them. The dependent families which had been living there for three years before the acquisition of land, have also been included in the category of the affected and such affected families and such persons will be given Rs. 3000 per month. A special provision has been made under this Bill for the implementation of development plans for Adivasi areas so that development plan is not prepared without including these people.

It has also been decided that in case of displacement out of the district, a help of 25 percent or Rs. 50000 will be given. Provision has also been made to ensure their community rights which is very necessary. It has also been provided in it to ensure the provision of the alternative fuel, forest products and fodder in non-forest land.

If the land belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled tribes is acquired, the same size of land or two and a half times of the acquired land, whichever is less, is given in lieu of the acquired land and such dependent family is given Rs. 3000 per month for a period of one year of Rs. 50000 lumpsum.

It is the very first historic step of its kind in which transparency has been ensured not only in respect of acquisition, but it has been viewed as a right and resettlement and rehabilitation has also been identified as a right. I agree with, Respected Rajnath Shing who spoke before me that in case of a large scale displacement, the pain is borne by the entire family of the displaced and as he has said that the land is not merely a piece of land, it is not only a geography but our entire culture and folk life which is associated with it. Therefore, when Adivasis of Niyamgiri fight the battle for their rights, the leader of our party respected Shri Rahul Gandhi stands with them and when the farmers of Bhatta Parsaul set on agitation, he heard their woes. It is very correct that waging a fight for the adivasis of Niyamgiri or for those who are heard nowhere, is the responsibility of all of us. I think that this Bill should be passed. because it is in the interest of not only the farmers but also in the interest of all those who are the owners of land not only as the owners of land but also depend on that

land for their livelihood. Their interests also have been taken care of in this Bill.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to convey to the hon'ble Minister that he has brought in this Bill, but there is a need for proper upkeep of land records and land reforms and in the regard, the Ministry of Rural Development should definitely join hands with the State Government to make efforts. There is so much mess of revenue land and forest land that unless and until it is taken of and the land records are set in order, we would not be able to do complete justice in any way.

**14.56 hrs**

(SHRI JAGDAMBIK PAL *in the Chair*)

I will also be necessary to ensure that in respect of all the Adivasi regions, law has been framed with regard to finances, but rules have not yet been framed while several states have framed the rules. In this situation, when the things are to be provided as per the financial rules, how we will regulate the things. In this regard, I feel that the Minister of Rural Development and the Minister of Tribal Affairs should definitely take positive steps. Besides this, I would like to welcome once again the Minister of Rural Development for this unprecedented efforts to hear the woes of lakhs of farmers and the landless but dependent on land and for their participation in the process of development. I welcome the Minister that he took this historical step and presented this Bill.

On this occasion, many many thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, many many thanks to you. Regarding the land acquisition, I would like to say that farmers' land acquisition is not required because lakhs of acres of land is lying barren and uncultivated. This I have been saying because I myself have shown that when we were in need of land, you are aware as you were in the House in those days. We had acquired barren and uncultivated land in Hardoi and also in Kanpur. In Etawah, we broke the ravines and acquired that land. They are the people of strange mindset that when they go out in search of a land, they put their fingers on the fertile land of the farmers. I would like to know as what is the condition in this country today. Land area is reducing by 3 percent per year. Colleges, Medical colleges and roads and

all such structures are being constructed, population is increasing and the land is reducing, resulting in the declining production of foodgrains. What is the other option the Hon'ble Minister you have thought of? My figures of three percent reduction of land are not incorrect, you may find it out. I don't have any objection to the acquisition of land if you want to go in for it, do acquire but acquire the ravine stretch that expands right from Agra to Banda, as such type of land is lying in every district. Why do not you acquire that land? Why do you target only the fertile agricultural land? I advise you and you should think as to what else a farmer has. If there is anything with the farmers tell me. Do you have practical information in this regard. you know that one who does not have land shall not be able to get his son married.

**15.00 hrs**

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Did you experience this? Many of us here must have experienced it. Rajnath Singh ji, did you experience it that if a person in a village does not have agricultural land, his son is not able to get married. Madam Speaker, several practical things also shall have to be taken into consideration. I have a clear opinion that there is no need to touch the land of the farmers as there is an option of barren and uncultivable land. Acquire that land and set up factories on it. I will you of lakh of acres of land in Agra, Etah to Orayya and in Kanpur and Noida. At all these places you can find barren land.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): You should address him as Mr. Chairman.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If I say 'Madam Spaker', what is wrong in it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You should beware of the officers. You must be having this experience. You please look in to it yourseef. Please do not leave it to authorities. If it is left to authorities, then they will keep all the good land for themselves.

Secondly, the other thing relates to acquisition of farmers land. At places where waste land is there that is also agriculture worthy. U.P. Government have implemented it in respect of wasteland they have

constituted Land Army (Bhumi Sena). You will have to constitute Bhumi Sena. It will serve two purposes. First barren land will be converted into agricultural land, and employment will be generated for the people while unemployed labourers will get work. You kindly call for the report, we did that. The landless toiled to change barren land into agriculture land. I promised them that whoever turns the barren land to agricultural land, that land will be given to him. They worked hard and succeeded in their efforts, we on our part gave that land to them. Yes, we gave it to them. You also work on these lines. It will add to the agricultural land. People will work honestly, while you will get support and the Government will be praised. However, this Bill is likely to destroy farmers. You should not do this. If the waste or barren land is not available, and there is need for land, then you acquire land but must take the consent of the concerned farmer first. The consent of the farmer concerned is a must. However, it is seen that farmer is generally not recognized as the owner of the land. People sell their property, then negotiations take place and if the owner finds the offer suitable, he sells his land. Similar treatment should be given to farmer also, farmer should get directly involved in the process of acquisition to know as to how much he wants. Recently, about a week back, we purchased land for medical college in Saifai at the rate of Rs. 75,00,000 per acre. They demanded Rs. 75,00,000 for an acre. Had they demanded crore rupees, we would have given that. I know that they will be left with nothing to fall back upon. We paid, but the question is as to how much will you pay? If you require land, do take it, but please don't take it without requirement because when the land gets less, the crop automatically gets less and the quantity of foodgrains will go down. Population has the tendency to rise, that crisis also is there before the country. You must keep this in aspect also in mind.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Let them come out with some legislation to bring down population.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: A population legislation is there but nobody cares for it. It was suggested that having more than two children will debar you to get a job. Everything will get set automatically. We implemented it, leaving those cases which were earlier than this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair, not Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji. Ask him to sit down. If you

have to say something to him, please do it addressing the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am not aware...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are the honorable leader of the House.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He is a senior member, let him say whatever he intend to... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadav ji, please speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am also happy to see him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I was unaware as to when the situation got changed. I was listening to him attentively. As long as there is no strict law for controlling the population in the country, you go on enacting any number of legislations, the future of the country will remain dark; very Everything i.e. river, rivulets get frownad in the ocean of population. I would like to say to Shri Mulayam Singh ji that the land has got contracted and small pieces of land are there.... (Interruptions) So, the question of population needs discussion for which one special session is needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, Thank you. Your suggestion is important but, it is Mulayam Singh ji 's turn, and you have consumed some of his time.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: So, I was saying that land should not be acquired without the consent of the farmer. He is the owner of it. Every property owner sells property on his own terms. As regards the advice. I have given to you and giving it even now. It will be a great welfare measure. Let the ravine right from Agra to Banda be reclaimed to set up factories there. It will go a long way to the welfare of the country in a big way. As a result, you will get rid of the dacoits and many things while lakhs of acres of land will be saved too. It will be in the interests of farmers, while the ravine and barren land will be put to use.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Very fertile land indeed.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: That is fertile land. There we reclaim the barren piece of land in our area which is yielding good crops. I am saying it before you, let the Government follow this. I do not want to reiterate that the waste land lying unused should be utilised for setting up

industries. However, I have made it clear that it is good fertile land, do not acquire it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: A lot of land is lying unused in your area.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGY YADAV: Yes, it is there. I am saying that a vast stretch of land in my area is lying unused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Mulayam Singh ji is aware of that.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You go to Etah-Mainpuri, you will find along the banks of river Yamuna, lakhs of acres of land in Orayya, Kanpur, Banda which can be turned fertile. You can acquire that. However, I am advising you that Please do not acquire the agricultural land of the farmer. He will be left with nothing. He has nothing except farming to fall back upon. You can use waste and barren land for setting up industries. if possible. I would not make a long speech. But please do not acquire agriculture worthy land at any cost. As I have already advised, there is no dearth of the waste and barren land. You can use that for setting up factories, that is my clear advice.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Goutam Budh Nagar): Gautam Budh Nagar Mr. Chairman, you have offered me an opportunity to speak on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. My leader, Mayawati ji has also offered me the opportunity to speak, for which I offer my gratitude to you and to her also. As has been told about this Bill, Meenakshi ji has claimed it to be a great historic Bill. Mr. Chairman, you are not listening to me.... *(Interruptions)* it happens to be my first chance also and I am watching you sitting in your Chair, though I wished you to adore an exalted position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, I am giving you the opportunity. I am glad that your party gave an opportunity to speak on an important Bill.

.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu Yadav ji, please take your seat.

.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Sir, this Bill has been termed as a historic one. Congress M.P., Meenakshi Natrajan has claimed it to be a historic Bill. But the presence of treasury benches is telling as to how important

this bill is and the seriousness with which they are treating this Bill. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't look there, you address the Chair. Please maintain peace. Very important speech is going on.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: The Congress party recall this Bill when elections are near I remember a stalwart leader of Congress party held a meeting in my Lok Sabha constituency, Goutam Budha Nagar in 2008 and before the Lok Sabha elections of 2009, they made a promise that they would amend the land Acquisition Bill of 1894. Lok Sabha Elections were over. They came to power. More than four years have passed. Now, because elections are near, they are again remembering farmers. But, Jairam ji, farmers are not that fool. They are not falling prey to your trick, because you have made this promise time and again. You promised in the year 2008. Bhatta-Parsaul, which Meenakshi ji had mentioned, falls under my constituency. Your stalwarts went there and made promise to the farmers. Your stalwarts went there and promised the farmers that they would amend the Land Acquisition Bill of 1894. This matter pertains to 2010. A delegation of farmers from my constituency also came here. Jai Ram ji, they also met the Prime Minister of the country. The Prime Minister promised that they would bring an amendment to Land Acquisition Bill in the next session ....*(Interruptions)*. There were lot of expectations. After 2008, the farmers of the country were waiting that there would be new things for them. Their compensation would be increased. I would only say that there is a saying, "better late than never". But here, after waiting for a long period, they did not get anything. You tried to copy but that was also not in a proper way. At that time, BSP Government was there in U.P. In the year 2010, we brought a new Land Acquisition Bill, which is within the limits of the State Government. There was no mention of compensation to farmers therein. That Bill was far better than this Bill. In that Bill we promised partnership to farmers and told them if we acquire your land, we shall give you two options. It was the policy of Bahen Mayawati's Government that either we will give 23 percent developed land or compensation and 10 percent of developed land. You say that you talk of better compensation. If you bring that rehabilitation policy, which you talk about, then our SBP



Government had already brought that in the year 2010. If you say 70 percent consent to private sector is necessary, you say the consent of families is necessary. Our BSP Government in U.P. had the policy that first the private builders will have to buy 70 percent Land of farmers, only then Government can acquire the land. It is the basic difference in our policy and that of yours. You copied it and made it a big issue. You instigated the farmers of the State and the situation reached a point, where you resorted to firing on the farmers because it is your policy to make promises, take votes in the elections and after that leave them at the mercy of God. Now, the voting season has again come. Therefore, I would like to say, Jairam Ramesh ji, you have given all powers to the Collector. In the Act of 1894 also, the powers were with the Collector. Sonia ji is not here, I wish her an early recovery. You did not heed the advice of National Advisory Council. They had said that in rural areas, three times and solatium three times, i.e. six times compensation will be given and in urban areas, as per the draft of National advisory Council, two times and solatium two times i. e., total four time compensation will be given. When you presented this Bill, in that Bill you gave two times plus solatium two times i.e. four times in rural areas and in urban areas one plus one times solatium i.e. total two times compensation was given. It is your thinking. You did not accept the recommendation of N.A.C. under the Chairpersonship of Soniaji. Even after that, you said that compensation will be decided by the Collector. Jairam ji, in the amendment which you have brought, you have given this power to the Collector that two times compensation which you have fixed, you have reduced that to one time and again increased to two times. Now, it is up to the Collector whether he gives one time compensation or two times compensation and it is he will determine the distance. The area which I belong to is an urban area, and there is a town after every 10 to 12 kms. Your tell me, how will your pay? I have a suggestion to more in this regard that the land of Gram Sabha should be treated as the land of rural area and the land coming under the limit of municipality be treated as urban land. It is my view that by doing so, the farmers could get justice. In addition to this, when you decide the compensation, the biggest factor which plays a part in it is that of land use. I would submit that before acquiring the land, the purpose for which it is being acquired should be clear, so that compensation could be determined

accordingly. Only this way, the farmers will be able to get compensation at market rates, otherwise they will not be able to get. The farmers also get their land registered at lower rates. It would have been better, had you made farmers a partner in the process of development. The powers which you have given to the Authority for public purpose, come what may, the cities are to be developed.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, whenever there is need of land for defence purposes, the farmers of country have never backed out. The farmers of the country never refuse to give their land for roads or the rail tracks. The farmers never refuse to give their land for schools. His only objection is when his land is forcibly acquired and sold at higher rates by changing the land use. The problem with the farmer is that he is not left with any land to construct his own house, because whole of his land is acquired. You have talked about giving 20 percent developed land, but the policy of our BSP Government was that of giving 23 percent land. The Noida, Greater Noida area to which I belong, the rate of land there is 75 lakh rupee per acre. If, as per the policy of BSP Government, you give 23 percent land, it will cost 4 and a half crore per acres. You should amend this. It has been said again and again that we will define the public purpose. I would like to tell Jairam Ramesh ji that he has left nothing in the original Bill. He has included everything in it. You have said about private sector. Jairam Ramesh Ji, I don't know whether you are aware or not, it is a big problem in my area. They notify in advance, but it is not developed for 20 years. The farmers have to obtain the permission of the Authority to make sheds for animals or to grow fodder for animals. It should be kept in view that this practice should be stopped and the only land which is to be developed should be notified. Not more land should be notified. Due to this, farmers face a lot of difficulties. I do not want to go into the technicalities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is also going to expire.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: I am speaking first time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ok, Speak.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Sir, Late Indira Ganhi ji made an amendment in Land Acquisition Act, 1984, first time. You did not care for her, you forgot that also. She had given a right that if the farmer was not satisfied with the

compensation given to him under section 28A, then he could go to High Court. It is our constitutional right to go to court to seek justice. You have snatched away this right also in this Bill. Return that right. I would like to say to Meenakshi ji that the amendment was brought by none other than Late Indira Gandhi Government. At the end, I would not take more time.

Madam, in this Bill...*(Interruptions)* Sorry, Sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are under influence, it a good thing.

SHRI SURENDARA SINGH NAGAR: I beg your pardon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were taking the name of 'Behanji' repeatedly, if it is influence than no matters.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: I beg your pardon, but today there are only women in this lok Sabha here, there and everywher. It is a good thing.

At the end, I would like to say that you have kept the SEZ out of it. You have found out a way. I oppose it. A big house of the country has been allotted 2500 acres of land during the last seven-eight years in my Parliamentary constituency. That 2500 acre land has been acquired at the rate of three hundred rupees per square meter. SEZ could not be set up till date on that 2500 acre land... *(Interruptions)* very wise people... *(Interruptions)*. The value of that 2500 acre land today is 40 to 50 thousand rupees per square meter. Jairamji, please include SEZ in this Bill, do not exclude SEZ from this Bill, otherwise the farmers will be in a huge loss. Now, they are being threatened... *(Interruptions)* Not Moradabad, but Mumbai. Not Moradabad. *(Interruptions)*. We are being frightened and an atmosphere is being created that if this land acquisition Bill is passed, no industry will established in this country, no development work will be done. It is a false fear. Why the industry will not be established? You give fair price of land to the farmer, the farmer will never create any bindrance in the way of development of the country. But one thing is must that the price of his land, the price of his crop will be evaluated by you, the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: The right to decide should be with the Government. You have said that

private sector acquire the land with 70 per cent consent. There is a high tech policy in U.P., where 70 per cent land is not acquired by consent, but the private builders have to purchase from the farmers. Rest 30 per cent can be acquired. You may do, there is no problem. But Jairam ji, there is one problem that you notify it that we have transferred the land of five villages in the name of this builder. Doing so, the completion come to an end and he purchases the land from farmer at his own price, so, that farmer could not get the market value of the land. These problems are there. Although Rajnath Singh ji is not here, he made some suggestions. His Government had been there, your also, you all played a game in this field. At the end, I would like to say that if these amendments proved instrumental in improving the situation, then it will benefit the farmers. If some amendment are made in this Bill, Then I support this Bill.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, when we acquired the land, we provided employment to one of the members of that family and gave them a shop. You can get it confirmed.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (MUNGER): Sir, the Land Acquisition Bill, 1984, has been amended many a time and accordingly, land acquisitions were implemented. Now, it has been felt to bring a consolidated Bill. When the Parsol incident took place in May 2011, than this work picked up speed. The statement of the Hon. Minister and many more tings were published in the newspapers and a message was spread in the entire contry that interests of farmers will actually be safeguarded. It is the nature of the Minister that he never comes under the pressure, but when this bill came into this house after circulation, it appeared to be without teeth. The interests of the farmers were not safeguarded, it was a show piece only but some loopholes were created therein, through which all the channels remained open.

Sir, today only 47% agriculture land is available. The interests of farmers would have been safeguarded if you had provided in the Bill that the agricultural land or multi crops land would not be acquired. If you had ensured it then only the interests of farmers would have been safeguarded. Now, where are the farmers? The number of agriculturists in the year 2001 was approximately 20-21 lakhs. Today, it has reduced to 17-18 lakhs. The number of labourers have also

reduced in the same ratio. The number of agricultural labourers has also reduced to twelve lakhs from fifteen lakhs. 76% people were dependent on the agriculture. That has also reduced to 62 % Farmers are leaving the profession of farming. You are attacking the same farmer continuously. Therefore, if you have decided today that you will not acquire the agricultural land, then the interests of farmers are safe now. You have said about consent of 80% farmers. If you wanted to do so and if you have said that the agricultural land will be acquired only then when there is consent of 100 % farmers and we would consider that now their interests are safe and secured.

Mr. Chairman, Rajnath ji had also discussed this matter through this Bill. You have given exemption for public projects through this Bill. We also assume the same. Every citizen of the country will accept that land is necessary for development. But whether the Government is not aware that thousand acres of land has been acquired in the entire country in the name of railways, which is not being utilized for 25-30 years together. Today, to make use of that land, the land use is being converted into PPP Model. Are you going to make commercial use of that land? if you have acquired farmers land at throw away prices for the Governmental projects, why that land is being used for commercial purposes? That land should be returned to the farmers. Had you taken that decision in this Bill, it would have safeguarded the interest of the farmers...  
(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman Sir, excuse me. Kalyan Banerjee ji, I will also tell you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kalyan ji, At this time, Sudeep Bandupadhyay will speak.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, when the leader of his party was Railway Minister at the Centre, she had made an announcement in this House regarding the commercial use of the entire railway land. So leave that thing apart. Do not discuss that. Regarding the surplus railway land, only you had taken a decision to open malls and hotels on that land...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak your version of things. They want to make you deviate from the subject.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Leave aside that thing...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajiv Ranjan ji, you please address to the Chair.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, today a provision should have been in this Bill that the land acquired for the Governmental use shall not be used for commercial purposes and malls and hotels will not be set up on that land and all that land shall be returned to the farmers. Had this been the decision, the interests of the farmers would have been safeguarded. You made a total change in the use of that land. Now you have opened the gateway of land acquisition for private projects. Everyone knows the incident of Bhatta Parasol. Rajnath Singh also had gone there perhaps to meet the farmers. The acquisition of entire land had made to develop industrial zone i.e. for industrialization. But what is being built there today? Today, you have not made any provision for that, not to allow the private sector use that land in that way and had you enforced this Bill with retrospective effect, perhaps the interests of the farmers would have been protected.

Even Rajnath ji made a mention of SEZ. What is happening in SEZ? You brought the SEZ Scheme in 2005 when it was your UPA Government at the Centre. Hitherto you sanctioned a total of 590 SEZs and among them, about 400 SEZs have been notified and the work has started so far only on 170 SEZ projects. Where is the remaining land, why is it lying unused? Why do you purchase land, you handed it over to the Capitalists at throw away prices. The SEZ is the largest scam of this country. Mr. Minister, if you actually accept it, we think that if a person like you is the Minister of this department, certainly there should be an attack on him. All the persons who have taken the land in the name of SEZ, should return that land to the farmers...  
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Several hon'ble Members have made a mention of SEZ. I want to make a clarification in this regard that at the time of bringing in amendments, we will bring a formal amendment that this law shall not apply to SEZ. It is correct that at the time of drafting of this legislation, SEZ had been exempted. But after the recommendations of the

Standing committee and discussion in the GOM, today we are bringing an amendment that the law which is to be enacted now, will also be applicable to SEZ.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: I welcome what the hon'ble Minister has stated. It should be enforced with retrospective effect, that is my suggestion. You will make the assessment of social impact of the process which you have adopted for compensation and rehabilitation. Then its environmental assessment will be done by the Expert Committee. During the entire process, nobody will be allowed to go to the Court. Now, this process will be so long that the age of the farmer whose land has been acquired, will come to an end, but this process will not be completed. So, the person concerned is not going to get any compensation. Therefore, the entire process should be made easy, simple and transparent and it should be laid down within a time frame to ensure its completion within a certain time limit. This is what I would like to urge upon you and I would like you to assure this House about it.

Mr. Chairman, through you, in the end, I would like to tell only one thing to the Hon'ble Minister. He should leave all these things and stick to his earlier stand of bringing in an amendment to see that entire acquisition shall limit to only 14 percent barren land. After acquisition of the land, it can be developed. We do not say that there should not be industrialization as we are not against industrialization, but if there has to be any industrialization as Hon'ble Mulyam Singh ji has said and all of us too believe, the barren land should be developed. Develop infrastructure with all that amount you want to spend. Make provision of everything like road and electricity on that land. Make use of barren land for industrialization. Today, entire country and this House wants an assurance from you and that is my suggestion. With these suggestions, I would like to conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is an Act which was launched by the British Rulers and it was actually a draconian law. How this draconian law was applied on the farmers of Nandigram and Singur in West Bengal and how the farmers fought

under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee, that is a history. The way their land was acquired... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Without any intimation, brutal attack was launched, firing was done. Many farmers lost their lives. From then onwards, we thought that this British rule... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party will get opportunity. I do not allow you to speak.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except what Shri Bandyopadhyay is saying, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, kindly take your seats. Now, as I am standing, you should take your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When your party gets an opportunity, then you will be free to speak. Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dinesh Trivedi, this is your time. I think that Mr. Sudip Bandyopadhyay should speak.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyan Banerjee, I request you to keep silence. This is not the way.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except what Shri Bandyopadhyay says, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, let God excuse them. ... (Interruptions) They have been washed off in the Panchayat elections.... (Interruptions)

\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are discussing a very important Bill. This Bill is concerned with the farmers of our country.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia ji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have limited time. Let us try to even utilize the fraction of seconds. You have lots of thoughts.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, that is the problem. ...(Interruptions) I am continuing on the debate. But, I have a doubt even rather they will come back in the next Parliament. That is the pity. And, that is their fate.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence. I request you to take your seat. If I am standing, I hope that you must have some respect for the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I attended two meetings which were convened by Shri Jairam Ramesh. I have no hesitation to say that he took all his efforts to make it a Bill acceptable to all. He circulated some notes of his own and few of his observations. The copies of them were also sent to us and we have gone through them. I will use his paper also.

In the context of this British-period Land Acquisition Act of 1894, Justice G.S. Singhvi of Supreme Court observed that "the Act has become a fraud" and another Bench of Supreme Court has also observed by commenting on this 1894 Act that "this Act does not provide for rehabilitation of persons displaced from their lands, although by such compulsory acquisition, their livelihood gets affected. To say the least, the Act has become outdated and needs to be replaced at the earliest by a fair, reasonable and rational enactment in tune with the constitutional provisions, particularly Article 300A of the Constitution." So, it was a necessity to change that Act and it is good enough that the present Bill is now in front of us.

Sir, the Government needs land and the private companies and industrial houses also need land. Naturally, the Government needs land for construction of schools, roads, bridges, hospitals or even for some PPP-model projects while private companies and industrial houses need land for setting up industries, but the question is what the policy for acquiring lands would be. We have seen with our practical experience in West Bengal, where we succeeded to remove the 34-year old Left Front Government, how the farmers fight for their land when they are attacked. They feel helpless that there is nobody to guide them, to stand by them and to protect them while they are only politically exploited at the time of votes. It could have been better if this Bill had been introduced much earlier.

What we strongly feel is that we want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the land of the farmers will never be acquired by force. We are totally opposed to the forceful acquisition and occupancy of land of the farmer and of the land-owners. We want this assurance from the hon. Minister that it will never be allowed to happen because normally, whenever acquisition is done, it is done by kicking on the stomach of the farmers, which we will never allow, and we will stand very firmly by them.

Sir, the Standing Committee had made 13 recommendations in regard to this Bill. Out of those 13 recommendations, 11 have been inducted into this Bill while two of them have not been included. We are for those two recommendations also, which the Government has excluded. We are 100 per cent in favour of those two recommendations. What are those two recommendations which the Government refused to take up? One of those two recommendations is about restriction on multi-crop land acquisition left to the State. In response to the recommendation made by the Standing Committee that since States better understand the peculiar and unique circumstances in their region, the fixation of the cap should be left to them, an amendment has been made to allow the State Governments to fix the limits on the acquisition of multi-crop land. Secondly, in response to the recommendation made by the Standing Committee that since States better understand the peculiar and unique circumstances in their region, the fixation of the cap should be left to them, an amendment has been made to allow the State Governments to fix the limits on the acquisition of

multi-crop land. Secondly, in response to the recommendation made by the Standing Committee that since States better understand the peculiar and unique circumstances in their region, the fixation of the cap should be left to them, an amendment has been made to allow the State Governments to fix the limits on the acquisition of agricultural land. We urge that let the total Report of the Standing Committee -- by not excluding these two recommendations -- be accepted by the hon. Minister by which it can be the most acceptable Bill for this Session.

I would like to further add that the Government has categorically said that 80 per cent land will be acquired by the private companies in case of their projects. In case of Government, it will be 70:30 and in case of private companies it will be 80:20. Why is it so? We are totally of the opinion that this deal should be between the private companies, land owners and farmers. Even the price should be fixed in consultation with both of them, and the Government should not play the role of the mediator. It should be very categorical, and it should be very positive. Once this system is adopted, then the Government can come all-out to help whatever projects anybody intends to make over there. Therefore, we firmly believe that 100 per cent land is to be purchased by the private group on their own.

Multi-crop land is to be protected. Industries can be set up on either mono-crop land or on the barren land. In many States, there is no continuity of land, which is, getting more than 100 acres of land at a stretch. Therefore, we propose that small and middle industries can be a very viable alternative over the big and giant industries as continuity of land is not available in every State. So, you will have to keep in your mind that land is the asset of the rural people, and it is the asset of the farmers. We should not acquire it by any means, which will cause them and send them to uncertainty.

We know that safeguards for the tribal communities and other disadvantaged groups have been mentioned. We want them to be protected with all steps. But what would be the compensation? The compensation mentioned is that the owner of the land / affected family be provided with job to the family; housing facilities; land for land, but normally, it is seen that whatever is mentioned with good intention is not properly implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: So, the State-level Monitoring Committees have to be activated. Certainly, some observations are to be kept from the Department for which I do not think that any National-level Monitoring Committee is at all necessary. But we totally support land bank, and there should be one land map also for every State. What do the land maps normally do? They demarcate that this is my State and this part of the State is demarcated as industry-proposed zones and these areas can be demarcated as agricultural-oriented zones.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude your speech.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: If any person comes with a good motive, then the map can be placed before him to decide about his land. It can be shown that these are the areas that will make for industry and these are the farming areas, and multi-crop land will never be handed over to any private companies. So, the State Governments can take it if they feel it necessary. This should be a guide-map for the concerned State also.

Sir, we reaffirm our commitment to the principles to protect the interests of the farmers. We are also in favour of the industries. We believe that principles cannot be changed by debates or negotiations. We firmly believe that if these changes are included, if these additions are taken care of, and if our proposals are accepted, certainly, this Bill could be acceptable to all in this House.

Sir, I began my speech by saluting the martyrs of Singur and Nandigram. They did their best, and the Government of India also keenly felt that this Bill, certainly, was the need of the hour.

We certainly believe that when, with an open mind, transparent outlook and foresightedness, Shri Jairam Ramesh is coming out with this Bill, let this Bill be acceptable to all.

We again reassure and reaffirm our stand that this ratio of 80:20 must be abolished. One hundred per cent means, it should be one hundred per cent. When 100 per cent of the land is to be acquired by a private company, how will the Government play the role of a mediator?

We support the Bill, if our amendments are accepted.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, which has seen the light of the day after various changes. I am happy to say that many of the recommendations made by the DMK Party were accepted by the hon. Minister, and I am thankful to the hon. Minister.

Sir, the framers of the Constitution of India regarded the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right. Earlier, in the Constitution of India, this Right to Property was incorporated in Article 19 (1) (f) of the Constitution. Right to Property is a Fundamental Right. But subsequently, it was deleted from that Article 19 and relegated to Article 300 (A), which merely says,

"No person shall be deprived of his property, save by authority of law."

A Fundamental Right was taken away and a concession was given to a person, namely, he shall not be deprived of his property, save by authority of law. It means that Right was taken away by the Government.

Sir, there cannot be two views on the issue that the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 should be repealed. That Act has no purpose now. It is a very old Act, which will have no value now, and most of the problems relating to acquisition of land arose because of that Act. So, we welcome this Bill, but at the same time, we want to make certain suggestions, particularly about the price of the farmland.

The price of farmland differs from period to period. When there is drought for two consecutive years in an area, the cost of land will come down. The farmer wants to sell it away at a throw away price and go for another employment for his livelihood. If there is continuous rain, he will not be willing to sell the land. So, price of farmland varies, depending on the climatic conditions of a certain place.

**16.00 hrs**

So, the Government should protect the interests of the farmers. That should be the main aim of the Government. Sir, I want to read point no. 12 from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It says:-

"In Districts where net-sown area is less than 50 per cent of the total geographical area, no more than 10 per cent of the net-sown area of the District will be acquired."

Sir, this should be deleted. If, in a District the net-sown area is less than 50 per cent, there should not be any acquisition in that District because our population is growing, we need employment and we need food also. What is the use if we earn more and then, we do not have enough food? So, the Government should see that in every District, the sown area should not be less than 50 per cent of the geographical area of that district. We have such a system with regard to forests. There should be 33 per cent forest cover in this country. So, we should have such a stipulation that there shall be 50 per cent of arable land in this country. That should be divided in all the 600 odd districts of this country. So, if the land sown area of a District is less than 50 per cent, there should not be any acquisition from that District. The Government should keep this thing in mind which will help the people of that area.

Sir, when our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, the Tamil Nadu Government had enacted the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1997. The provision recognizes the legitimate right of the land owner and the need for consent and consensus in matters touching upon economic development. This Act further provided for the use of land only for the purpose for which it was acquired and not for any other purpose. Impoverishing individual land owners in the guise of economic development was discountenanced by this legislation.

I am reading this because there is another point whose number is 19 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. You have stated that:-

"Land that is not used within ten years in accordance with the purposes, for which it was acquired, shall be transferred to the State Government's land Bank. Upon every transfer of land without development, twenty per cent of the appreciated land value shall be shared with the original land owners."

This should not be there Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I would like to clarify this thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh Ji, I think you must take the permission from the Chair and if the Member yields to it, then only, you can clarify. You should not directly intervene to clarify it with the Member.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Further, there are certain State Acts like in Tamil Nadu, we have the Panchami Land Act where land is given to the Scheduled Castes. They innocently or ignorantly sell their land to others. In reality, this land cannot be saleable in the market. So, this land should not be acquired for any other purpose. It should be left only to the Scheduled Castes to whom the land was given by the Government. So, these things should be covered by this Act.

Now, I come to section 98 (1) and 98(2). Section 98(1) says: -

"Subject to sub-section 3, the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the enactments relating to land acquisition specified in Fourth Schedule."

But the other section says:-

"Subject to sub-section (2) of the section 99, the Central Government may, by notification, omit or add to any of the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule."

16.04 hrs

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

This is totally contradictory. You are saying that it shall not apply to enactments where the land acquisition is specified in the Fourth Schedule. Then, you took up the provision of adding or deleting anything in the Fourth Schedule which means 98(1) will lose its relevance in due course. You will add something. You have the power to add something and you still say that it shall not apply to the enactment related to Land Acquisition. You fix it. You fix the Fourth Schedule. You weed out whatever is not necessary. Otherwise, Section 98(2) contradicts Section 98(1). I want the hon. Minister to note that.

There is one more thing. In Section 7, they talk about a Committee, an Expert Group consisting of people from various sections. It shall consist of two non-official social scientists. They have not clarified it; they have not defined a 'social scientist'. It is not clear whether a social scientist will be from elsewhere or from other State or from some other district and whether he will know what is happening in a particular district where the Government is going for land acquisition. So, the person who sits in the Committee

should have some knowledge about the area in which land is acquired. So, it should be defined.

Otherwise, this is a welcome Bill. We were waiting for such a Bill which will repeal the century old Act. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you will be given time. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): If they create some problem, we are also ready to create some problem here....  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go to your place.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb it further.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the dignity of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the dignity of the House. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, what is happening in the House now is in a very bad taste. Do not settle your scores here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Acharia, please restrict your speech to the Bill. ... (Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I never expected that such a situation will be created when we are discussing a very important Bill, Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill. Now, the title has been changed with Right, Transparency, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill. The title is very good. He has chosen a very good title.

But all exercise is in deceit. Many good things, many good proposals are there in the new Bill, which were not there in the antique Act, which was enacted during the British regime like the social impact assessment, resettlement, rehabilitation, compensation, etc. All these things are there; and he has made such proposals in the Bill.

But when you go through the various provisions, like the exclusion that he has provided in the Bill, all these good proposals will yield no results and the peasants, the farmers will not be benefited out of this Bill. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Nothing will go on record, except what the hon. Member says.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Not a single inch of land was acquired in Nandigram. ... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): But you announced that you will acquire. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a difference between announcement and doing it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Do not get disturbed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I sincerely thank the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banerjee, please sit down first.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Why are you not telling them to sit down? ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take care of them. You please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in 2004 elections they got only one Member. Only one Member got elected in 2004 elections.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The measures to safeguard... (Interruptions)

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banerjee, this is not the West Bengal Assembly.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... \*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is given with right hand, Shri Jairam Ramesh, you are taking away from the left hand.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I want to thank the hon. Minister. Out of 160 amendments that I have tabled, he has accepted only six amendments. These are very small amendments. He had agreed on one amendment when he had a meeting with us. He not only had All Party meeting but separately also he met us and tried to arrive at a consensus, but failed. The Minister has failed as there is no consensus on the Bill. The most affected persons are in West Bengal. On the floor of this House he said that only in the State of West Bengal share croppers' names are recorded. In none of the States except the State of West Bengal it is recorded. There are a large number of sharecroppers recorded and unrecorded. He has included sharecroppers' names but a condition saying 'for the last three years from the date of acquisition' has been imposed. Why is this condition of three years? It is because the names of a large number of sharecroppers is not recorded. How will you be able to find out for how many years these sharecroppers are engaged in the cultivation of that land? So, there should be further amendment and three years condition should be removed. If this condition of three years is retained, a large number of sharecroppers and affected persons would be deprived of the benefits.

Now what are the exclusions? In all the meetings, I point out this exclusion. You are repealing an Act of 1894. Since long, we have been demanding that that Act should be repealed and a new legislation should be enacted. But when you are repealing this Act, we wanted that an all encompassing and a comprehensive Act should be brought

forward. But you have excluded 13 Acts and these 13 Acts do not have any rehabilitation and resettlement package. You have kept one provision that within one year, they will have to implement the identical rehabilitation and resettlement packages. Why should it be after one year? Why should it not be immediately after the enactment of the Act? What is the problem in bringing all the Acts together to have a comprehensive Act or an all encompassing Act? What is the difficulty? When Luluji was the Railway Minister, an Ordinance was promulgated because he was facing difficulty in Bihar in regard to acquisition of land. He promulgated an Ordinance and because an Ordinance was promulgated, it was not referred to the Standing Committee on Railways. I was the Chairman of that Committee. It was brought directly to the House. There is no provision of rehabilitation and resettlement. Now eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is being constructed and the farmers are facing problem. What is the price of land in Etawah district? Mulayam Singh ji has gone, he know everything. There is a wide variation in the price of land in Etawah and Agra. These are the neighbouring districts. Nobody is there to listen to the problems of the farmers. Why is there wide price variation? What is the rehabilitation and resettlement package in those Acts? With this exclusion and with this condition, when this Bill will be converted into an Act, it will be a draconian Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments please. Hon. Member, you may please continue. Please do not disturb him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Collector is given arbitrary powers in case of emergency and exigency. Any land can be acquired in the name of exigency and urgency. After the acquisition, there would neither be social impact assessment, nor environment impact assessment, nor any rehabilitation and re-settlement. Eighty-per cent of land can be acquired through the provisions of the Act, particularly using urgency provisions in which case there are no rooms for providing any rehabilitation and re-settlement. The hon. Minister may clarify this point. The provision for rehabilitation and resettlement is there only in case of 20 per cent cases.

Sir, we have very recently passed the Food Security Bill. Our agricultural land is on gradual deceleration. We have not been able to achieve growth in agricultural

\* Not recorded.

production. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, our target was 4 per cent but even in the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the achievement has been less than 4 per cent. It is something like 3.5 per cent. Unless there is growth in agricultural production, how will we be able to supply food grains under the provisions of the Food Security Act? There is also provision for acquiring 5 per cent of multi-cropping irrigated agricultural land which meant if one acquires one thousand acres of land, five per cent of that could be multi-cropping irrigated agricultural land. How much does that come to? If one were to acquire ten thousand acres of land, five per cent of that could be multi-cropping irrigated agricultural land. How much does that come to? Only in rare cases when there is no other option ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please wind up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have just started. They have taken my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have excluded that point. Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have many points to make.

My next point is about the provision of public purposes. So many things like infrastructure and all have been added in this provision. The hon. Minister has brought in an amendment to exclude the SEZs where thousands and thousands of acres of land have been acquired. What has happened during the last 20 years? We have seen how thousands and thousands of acres of land were grabbed ... *(Interruptions)* I will give you one example of that ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb now. Why are you disturbing?

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not for you to say that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation acquired land. How much price was given to the farmers? They were given a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh per acre. Now those lands are being sold to a corporate house. At what price they are selling it now? It is at Rs. 1 crore per acre. How are these peasants being exploited for the last 20 years since the Government of India started following new liberal economic

policies? Lands were liberally acquired and then sold to the corporate houses... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not disturb him. Shri Acharia, please address the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, I am only pointing out to him that he is contradicting his own statements... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have said it once. Nothing, except what Shri Acharia is saying, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, my next point is about the quantum of compensation. What is the basis of deciding the quantum of compensation? The same methodology has been adopted which is there in the 1894 Act. What is there in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. I gave you enough time. Two minutes more.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you know how the lands are sold. They are undervalued. Less price is shown for registration of the land so that stamp duty is less. So, why should not the current market price be the basis of deciding the value of the land? As a result of that, by adopting that methodology as it is there in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, how much compensation farmers will get? Unless the land loser gets employment, how can there be resettlement and rehabilitation? If the entire land is acquired, on which the farmer is dependent, which is his only source of income, if employment in that project is not given, how can he be rehabilitated? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very bad.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please wind up now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, we were hoping that a meaningful Bill would be introduced in the House. It was the demand of our country that a meaningful Bill should be introduced. Injustice has been done with the farmers for so long. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpathy to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Satpathy to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude. I have called the other hon. Member to speak.. Shri Acharia, you have made all your points.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is in very bad taste. Allow others to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpathy to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I should be allowed to conclude. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, you are not concluding.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Farmers are barred from going to the civil court against the decision of the Collector. This is unconstitutional. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, just take one minute and conclude. Only the last point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only the last point. Hon. Member, you are making a mockery of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I wanted that this Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee as 187 new amendments were moved by the Minister. This has never happened. This is unprecedented but he did not agree to refer it either to the Standing Committee or the Joint Select Committee. But there is a need for further modification and further amendment. In future, it will not protect the interests of the farmers. Rather it will go against the interests of the farmers. It will serve the interests of the corporate house and that is why there is a need for further modification of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tathagata Satpathy. Hon. Members, please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I would thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak today.

This is a Bill which actually affects a lot of people, innumerable people who are economically deprived. We are all sitting here to legislate a Bill that has come in as a replacement of an Act which is more than 100 years old. I will initially congratulate the hon. Minister for trying out such a brave exercise although it is a bit late in the day. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House. Otherwise, I will request the hon. Minister to start.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: As we all know, for the average family in India, for the middle class and for the poorer sections of our people, land is the only sustainable asset that they have which they use for every kind of economic activity. When the father dies in the family, they sell a piece of the land to do the cremation and the ensuing activity. When the daughter gets married, they will sell a piece of their land and get the girl married. So, for everything, when the banks were not there in the country, our culture had ingrained into us - it is very much in our DNA - that land is the only asset with which families could survive.

As you know, in Indian families, there may be many brothers and many components of the family living under the same roof but not necessarily with a united purpose or living as one family. They all may be doing different things; they all may be sharing the same roof but sometimes - and most often - they are not even sharing the kitchen. In such situations, when the land belonging to this kind of a family is taken over by the Government or by the private companies, the trouble that the families face cannot be imagined by most Members in this House now.

I come from a constituency Angul, Dhenkanal in the State of Odisha where a huge chunk of the land in blocks of Talcher, Chandipada, Ganiha and Pallora are coal-bearing areas, where the Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited, a very profit-making unit of Coal India, is operating. Under the CB Act which has somehow not been dealt with in this Bill, there is a lot of ambiguity. This is a populated country. In Odisha, most of the coal-bearing areas are also thickly populated. Now, you have given coal mining rights to a lot of private companies.

Their impact as well as Government companies like MCL come up with horrendous resettlement and rehabilitation activities which do not really reach the people. All of us are aware, resettlement of land oustees in most Government projects and also in mining and private industries have been a colossal failure all over India, including my State, Odisha. We have seen that the Land Acquisition Officers appointed by the Government, the LAOs, somehow when they work for a company, they

become the puppets of the Collectors of the district and whichever company or body is taking over the land, they become puppets of that. The Collectors most often become puppets of these big companies. That is where the problem mostly arises.

It is unfortunate that we are in a country where during 1977, after a very dictatorial Government of the Congress was removed by the people through a democratic process, and the Government of Morarji Desai came to power, they removed the ownership of land from the Fundamental Rights list in the Constitution. Probably India is one of the few democratic nations where Fundamental Rights do not include ownership of land.

I would go from point to point and cover it up quickly. Land, I personally believe, should remain with the owners; lien to industry or Government should be given for 50 years; and monthly rent should be given to the land owners. Land should never be purchased from the owner. We have talked about Social Impact Assessment. One very critical thing is this. None of these Social Impact Assessments cover is that when a village is ousted, taken out of their old ancestral land, everybody lives with their neighbours, especially in rural areas. But Social Impact Assessment does not cover the aspect of the neighbour. You not only become a land oustee, you are also compelled to become an immigrant because the moment you move to a new village, or a new area, you do not know who your neighbours will be. This creates a huge amount of social unrest amongst the people who are moved out from their ancestral land. In a village, there are many people. For instance, barbers, farm labours, and many such people, who do not own land but they are an integral part of the cultural milieu of the village. What happens is, when land is taken over, these people do not get any compensation as we see in the case of Posco also. So, when the people are moved from one place to another, their whole social set up breaks down and this is never taken into account by any Social Impact Assessment that I have seen till now.

The other problem is that from the time of the notification till the time the actual acquisition takes place, and the resultant benefits accrue to the land oustees, that gap, that particular period of time, when the man cannot sell his land, he cannot buy anything nearby, he cannot even go to his field to sow paddy or anything, he cannot work, when

there is virtually an embargo on any kind of economic activity, and that is the period when there is no income, no job, no work and we leave the people in a limbo. So, this is a period that is very important to create social unrest. Like we know, an idle mind is devil's workshop. Therefore, it is necessary that the Bill should also address this problem.

The other problem is, when compensation is paid to the land oustees, unfortunately, there is income levied on this compensation. As it is, you are taking away from a man his cremation ground, his gochar, his ancestral home and everything that he and his soul aligns with and then you are giving him some monetary compensation which gets devalued by the hour as we see what is happening today with the US dollar and Indian rupee and on top of that you tax him for the compensation you are paying him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are introducing an amendment a little later that all payments will be income tax free.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Thank you.

Sir, this hon. Minister is very well read and a very conscious person. He goes to the rural areas himself and he sees things firsthand. So, I trust he knows all these problems. But there are certain ambiguities. For instance, I will cite one example. In the amendments brought by the Minister, on page-2, it is mentioned as follows:

"Manufacturing Zones as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy."

This seems to be like just another name for a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). We will need clarifications on these issues.

As land is a State Subject, the new concept of a National Monitoring Committee, as it is mentioned in Chapter VII, should be deleted because it looks like there could be infringement on the federal structure that India has survived with. So also, Clauses 79 and 81, the punishment parts, are ambiguous and they could be erroneously interpreted.

As people may be aware, those who have ever gone to prison, 70 per cent of people imprisoned, life-term convicts, are in jails primarily because they have committed a crime which is directly related to land ownership. This is the situation in most jails of India. About 30 per cent would

be crimes committed in passion concerning women or ownership or something else, but 70 per cent of the crime is connected with land. That means, land is a very emotional issue for most Indians and this Bill, somehow, does not, unfortunately, address the issue at that level.

I mentioned earlier that by giving the District Magistrate or the Collector this kind of immense responsibility, we have created a huge opening for corruption. At the district level, land acquisition has been concentrated in the district revenue officials. Therefore, there should be a system by which that authority can also be monitored by people's representatives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I will conclude.

Sir, as far as agricultural land is concerned, - you know, you have been a longtime politician, so also the hon. Minister - politicians and other social activists go to villages and ensure that electricity reaches there, water reaches there, irrigation projects take place etc. Then, what is happening is, with the Indian industrial mindset, they want to go to such areas to put up their units where they already have electricity, road, water and everything available. So, we find in many instances projects of PMGSY have come within the boundary wall of many industrial units. This has happened many times. So, it is necessary that when land acquisition takes place, the law should be such that agricultural land and inhabited land where large groups of people are staying with progress and development having reached them over the years, we should try to avoid taking over such land.

Sir, conditions should be mandatory in the Act that industrial houses use at least one-third of the land that they take over for green activities. They should also take care not only to plant trees, which has become a sham nobody plant trees now, but they should put up water harvesting structure so that when they take out ground water they will also recharge the ground water and take care of the pollution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now. I have given you more time.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I will need two more minutes and not much.

Sir, rehabilitation policy should itself be incorporated in the Statute Book under a separate Chapter so that it is not somebody's kindness that makes a difference, it should part of the law.

If industry does not come up, like the Tatas in Singur, then the original land losers or their successor in interest should be given preferential right to purchase the land back. Land losers and their successor in interest should be provided with similar facilities like that of industrial house employees in the field of health, education and community activities.

Lastly, in my constituency, there is the coal bearing area, MCL takes over a lot of land and now private companies are also moving in with huge tracks. Each unit takes around 2,000 to 3,000 acres of land. That is the general ownership or general preference of land for coal activities. What is happening is that they not giving compensation to the people who are ousted and they are promising jobs; whereas if you see the records, MCL and also other units of Coal India Limited have actually come down in their total employment capacity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Therefore, it is imperative that we do not promise jobs, it is not possible for the modern industries to hire a lot of people. They are all cutting down on the strength of employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. Nothing will go on record. I have given you enough time.

*(Interruptions)... \**

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Please give me a minute, Sir. MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. It is not going on record. Mr. Jadhav.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I am speaking, just listen to me for a minute. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of what you are saying is going in the record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): If it has been decided that House is going to conduct its business upto 12 o'clock or 2 o'clock, it is not right. Please make the Government to come out with their reply at 7 o'clock. There are 380 amendments related to full stop and coma. The sanctity of the Bill gets diluted. So, please wind up the proceedings of the House by 8 o'clock after a reply by the Government. Please make such an arrangement. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will try to accommodate. Hon. Members, no discussion please. The Minister's reply will be between 7 and 7.30 p.m.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: That day we did not get water. Voting was done with the closed House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV (BULDHANA): Mr. Chairman, this Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill contains so many provisions for the benefit of framers. So, many amendment which are required in it have not been addressed in this bill.

Sir, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that the purpose for which the land acquisition is made, if that land remain unused for three years, in such case, the land in question should be restored to the owners of the land i.e. farmers. Whatever compensation might have been paid to the farmers at the time of land acquisition, that should be taken back when giving back the land to the farmers.

I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that using the compulsions of the farmers to their advantage, a number of industrialists, builders, and rich people, who are known as Land Mafia, got large track of fertile land registered in their own name, Now, that fertile land is lying unused and that remains barren, while the neighborhood roads of the city and land by the side of Highway has been taken by the land mafia in their control. That land is lying unused for five to ten years. It is neither being for agricultural purpose nor for any other work. I would like to give a suggestion to the Hon. Minister that whenever any land deal is registered, the purpose for which that has been purchased must also be indicated in the registration papers. That is to say, whether the land is being purchased for agricultur or for setting up

industry or for raising a building on that or whether he proposes to resale it so, the purpose must be indicated while the land is purchased. In case that purpose mentioned in the registry is not fulfilled within the time limits, say 3 years or 5 years, then that land should be given back to its former owner.

Mr. Chairman, the farmer is emotionally attached to his land. They call land 'Bhumata'. The land on which farmers do the farming develop into a deep relationship for generations together. He gets emotive about that. I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that the MNREGA Scheme which is being operated his Ministry has a provision regarding construction of roads. Secondly, there is provision of constructions of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna also. However, it contains a provision to the effect that road will be constructed provided farmers offer land for that free of charge. It means road will be constructed under PMGSY only when the land is available. Suppose the land is not offered by farmers for free, then no road will be constructed. So, I would like to ask why the provision for offering the land by farmers for free is there under this Bill and under other road construction schemes being operated under his ministry. They should also be made entitled to get compensation for that under this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, this Bill contains a number of provisions that in case farmer's land is acquired for any public or national purpose, then a member of the family of the land owner will be provided job. I may inform the Hon. Minister that I had been a minister of irrigation in the State Government of Maharashtra for some years. Still a number of such farmers are there whose land was acquired for constructing the Dam Project. Even after ten years of that, they are yet to get job or employment. The people who were eligible for employment have become over aged. Now, they have attained the age of over 35 years, as such they are not getting employment. I would urge the Hon. Minister that the Bill should contain a provision which may provide for giving employment to a member of the family of the farmer from whom you acquire the land, within the stipulated period, which should find a mention in the Bill like six months, one year, so that it becomes mandatory to provide him employment within that period and such a situation is avoided where under the pretext of absence of job suitable for the member and when it will be there, then in a period of 10 years, 20 years he will be provided job. Sir, this is not

proper. So, this Bill should contain a provision, saying that a member of the family of the farmer, whose land is acquired, will get job immediately.

17.00 hrs

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the chair*)

Mr. Chairman, there are lots of such land which have been acquired by the Government for public purpose, but that has been lying unused for years together. There is no Government work while that is not being allowed to be used for farming by the farmer. It is causing national loss too.

Recently, we passed the Food Security Bill in the Parliament. How much foodgrains is likely to be required for it, its figures also came up before the Parliament. We are talking of making available two square meals to some 82 crore people.

Mr. Chairman, ours is a land of farmers. This is called predominantly an agricultural country. If the fertile land gets reduced day after day that will lead to displacement of our farmers day by day creating scarcity of foodgrains. In that event, the Food Security Bill brought by the Government would compel us to import foodgrains from foreign countries. I would say this only that while you are vigilant about the interests of farmers, the Government has in the past, already acquired the land of a large number of farmers without paying any compensation. The land of the farmers falling by the side of the passages in many villages measuring one acre to two or a hectare or two was acquired without paying any compensation for that. No compensation has been paid to them as yet. They did not get any compensation while their land records show less land in their name the land acquired duly subtracted from that. Therefore, I would demand that the farmers whose land was used for public works should be given full compensation for that.

Another thing I would like to ask the Hon. Minister is that while you are talking of paying compensation to the farmers for their land acquisition under Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Resettlement Bill 2011 and also of their benefit, I have very recently read in 'Maharashtra' that you have sent a notice to each state stating that it farmers have more than 15 acres of land their land will be covered by Land Ceiling Act. You have sought States opinion about that. Here I would urge the Hon. Minister that while you



have been talking here of the farmers plight, etc. on the other side, you are talking of bringing in the land of those farmers who have toiled and made huge investment in that under land ceiling. This seems to be a dual policy. I would urge the Hon. Minister to kindly make this position clear. Today, farmers are worried about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly wind up within a minute.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Mr. Chairman, I would only like to say this to Hon. Minister that the farmers who have toiled to develop their land for their coming generations, they are to be covered by the ceiling Act. The industrialists, who have been given the land acquired from farmers set up dozens up industries instead of one. Will they be brought under the ceiling Act? Whether the labourers who work there can claim their ownership right over that. Previously, two ceiling Acts preceded this in the country. There is already a ceiling Act for big farmers. Are you thinking of bringing another ceiling Act third time? People are worried over this.

Here, I would only say that you please make your intention clear for on one hand you think of the interests of farmers while on the other hand you propose to acquire the land of farmer his life line, free of charge.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here on behalf of my Party today in defence of this Bill. I congratulate the Minister for his relentless efforts to bring this Bill in this House finally today. I still remember the day when the Minister, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, who is unfortunately no more with us, had introduced this Bill for the first time. I think, he thought of it because the land acquisition from the State which I come from, which is Maharashtra, is probably one of the most developed and industrialized States in the country, and we are extremely proud of that.

I have been listening to all my colleagues talk about acquisitions, all the exploitations that have happened there. I am very proud to say that my State, till today, which has the most industries in this nation, has never had any agitations or any issues regarding payments. So, actually, the Maharashtra model is probably one of the best models which should be included and a lot of interventions that we have made over the years should be considered in this Bill.

The district which I come from, which is the Pune district, has three exceptionally successful land acquisition issues. Hundreds of acres of land have been acquired by the Government. One is the Hinjewadi, which is the Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, where today, thousands or lakhs of software engineers work there. If you go there, you will probably feel that you are in some foreign country because the MIDC and SIDCO have done an exceptionally good job of acquisition. Sir, you will be surprised, and I would like to share this information with the House, that today the land price in the Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park is not in lakhs but it is in crores, and Rs. Five crore an acre is the cost of that land today in the entire international park. I am proud to say that it is a part of my constituency. Today, most of my voters, who live in that area may not have been able to get good quality education, become a part of the success story. Unfortunately the Bill does have rehabilitation and resettlement but I would flag this point that the rehabilitation and the intention are very good but the growth story comes only when the money comes. I think, most of our members who have sold land to the Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park have done good businesses; they have shops; they have restaurants but I do not think any of our children really have got the quality education to work in Infosys and that really will be our achievement. When one of my children from the locals who has given land for the park becomes the head of Infosys in Pune, that is really when our entire role will be complete.

The second project where again we have recently done land acquisition is the Chakan automobile hub. Today, the entire automobile industry revolves around the Chakan plants, and whether it is Mahindra, Tata Motors, Mercedes Benz, Baja Auto or you name them, all those industries are there. It is not just the acquisition of the industry because you all will realise that most people who are against this Bill today are people from the industry and have serious cause of concern. I think, the whole atmosphere today in the country is also a serious cause of concern because I was listening to the hon. Finance Minister the other day in his reply to the Discussion under Rule 193, and he also showed some reservations about the Land Acquisition Bill in his speech. So, I am myself alarmed. It is really not about supporting the Bill or against the Bill. I think, we all have to support it. I think, industry also must be supported. If we help the poor, yes we will feed them; we will educate them;

we will give them health care but where are the jobs going to come from if we do not support industry. It is not the capitalist view. I think, the whole House must think about it that industry must also be supported. I am sure the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister will make an intervention, advise the industry and build some confidence because you all would have noticed that day before yesterday in the House twice and in the Press Conference, the hon. Finance Minister of this country made three statements on one day, and the next day the rupee went down to Rs.68.80 per dollar, and we have all discussed it. When the Finance Minister makes three statements, still the rupee slips against the dollar, I think, it is a serious cause of concern and all of us need to really realize that we are getting all these Bills which are of very good intention but if there is a section of the society, which certainly has reservations about it, whether it is the market, whether it is the industry or whether it is the common man, I think, we need to build the confidence right now in the nation, and that is the biggest achievement, and if you ask me I would say that it is a challenge ahead of our Government.

I am a part of this Government. We have looked at acquisitions severally like I told you my Chakan story, where we have given industry; ancillary jobs have come up and all our local children are doing good business in this entire area, and we are very proud of Chakan story as well as our Hinjewadi story.

But another big success story in Maharashtra, which we are very, very proud of and I would like the hon. Minister to even come and see the project, is the Magarpatta Project. It is a township by itself where 546 farmers have come together and made a township, which has created 60 lakh jobs in that entire area; and the ownership stays with the farmers. It is a partnership between the farmers. So, the way, you are talking about here giving money, you are talking about rehabilitation, you are talking about resettlement, I think, the Magarpatta model, makes not just my State proud but makes India proud, where we have inclusive growth. I think that is what really the nation needs right now. The way they are considered about poor, every section of the society must be included in the growth. And, I really feel that the social impact, the assessment and the monitoring systems are absolutely clear.

But I think we really need to see it. The States need to play a much bigger role. I am fortunate because I come

from a very liberal State, which has always looked at inclusive growth. Yes, there are other States also doing very well; and we are happy about it. But I am proud to say that Maharashtra has done exceptionally well not only just in industry but also in inclusive growth and bringing more investments. We have very good hospitals; we have got very good education systems; and we have got very good infrastructures.

There is one big point that I really need to make. I think they were talking about returning of land before my Shiv Sena colleague was talking about it. I am proud to say that in my own State, in my own Constituency, there is a place called Jejuri, which acquired land for MIDC; and there was a section of farmers came to me and said that "there has been no investment made in this area. So, why don't you help us in returning our land?" They cannot even go and get education loans. So, I requested one of our colleagues in Maharashtra Government, Mr. Narayan Rane, the Industry Minister who was very kind enough to take back and give back the entire land to those farmers. So, I am proud to say, the MIDC was not using that land, and the Maharashtra Government has shown a new path to this entire change of programme. So, return of land is possible; and Maharashtra has done it, as usual, for the first time.

There is just one last point, Sir, which I would like to address. Maharashtra has done all this way ahead of time. But we are having one major issue, right now, in Maharashtra with regard to land acquisition. It is about the Navi Mumbai Airport. I am only flagging this as an example because our State has done and contributed so much. Whenever you acquire land through CIDCO for a development project, if you are acquiring 100 acres of land, 12.5 per cent of that land is developed and given back to the farmers. That is the policy of our State. When Navi Mumbai Airport started -- it started years ago and as you are all aware, and to my disappointment I must say -- the entire environmental clearance almost took a lifetime; and we have lost a lot of time. It is also a lot of infrastructure loss to Mumbai, which is the Financial Capital of this country. After the environmental clearance came, the acquisition started and we realised that the people had asked us to give much more compensation over and above the 12.5 per cent. So, the Government of Maharashtra through CIDCO, which is our vehicle for acquisition, decided to give 22.5 per cent of land back, which was over and

above the compensation. Today, the negotiations are struck; and they are demanding 35 per cent of land. So, every 100 acres of land that we acquire, 35 per cent will be given back to them; and they want compensation also. Is that really a fair deal? How will development happen? Mumbai can never have an airport like this. The per acre cost of that land in Navi Mumbai is Rs. 1 crore. The CIDCO, after negotiations, has decided to pay Rs. 5 crore. But the people over there, today are asking for Rs. 20 crore per acre. So, they are asking for Rs. 20 crore per acre and 35 per cent of the land to be returned back. This way how do we do development in this country?

So, I think, these are all issues in our developed States, which are there. They are slightly different than most of my other friends have been talking. We are looking at 1,100 acres of land for our Mumbai Airport, which I think is just going to be a dream at the rate we are going. And, we cannot afford it. If Mumbai Airport does not happen, we realise that Chennai Airport had a problem with land acquisition, Bangalore Airport had an issue on land acquisition. So, I think, there are a lot of States where, maybe, injustice has been done like my colleague Sudip Bandyopadhyay talked about it. We have all seen Singur closely; and our hearts go out to everybody in West Bengal. I do not think any of us wants ugly scenes like this.

But let me assure the House that today, market sentiments and people's views, all matter. India is one of the fastest growing economies; and if we want to grow and make it inclusive for everybody in this country, I think, the land acquisition has to be done transparently. But at the same time, we have to take every section of our society together. You cannot just say that for one section you are doing. I am sure, the farmers will also agree that if we make extreme stringent laws and make the whole situation difficult, nobody is going to acquire land and nobody is going to invest in our country. So, given the situation of the country, I think this is time for all the seniors in our Government to step in, build in confidence and make sure that we have the real fast growth that we are all looking for and we owe it, I think, not just to us but to our next generation to give a much stronger and a better economy for the next generation.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, you know very well that land is the real wealth of every person. Our farmers are fully dependent on the land. They are cultivating

the land for their livelihood. For centuries if you take, the farmers have been fully dependent on the land that they are cultivating and making their livelihood. The land is so precious. At the same time the Government wants to regulate it to protect the farmers. That is the issue. For example, the Government of India is making an attempt to replace the colonial era of Land Acquisition Act 1894 with the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011.

In this connection, I want to say that even though the Government say that the Bill is to protect the farmers' interest and the land owners' interest but what the Hon. Minister had mentioned in clause 38 is this. That is, if you go through page No.17, in the 'urgency' clause what they are telling is that under urgency clause, the Government can acquire the land for any purpose. At the same time, it is without following any procedure. That is what the urgency clause says. If they apply the urgency clause like that, the real farmers will be affected. By using this clause 38, the poor farmers are going to lose their property rights which they are having legally for many years. The farmers cannot even go for appeal.

For that what I am requesting you is to give protection to the farmer in ensuring his legal rights. His legal right must not be taken away. This is what I am demanding. In this connection only, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written letters to the Prime Minister and others concerned. Also, she has expressed her concern about this Bill because in this Bill in the present form, even though the Central Government is claiming that it is going to protect the farmers and other land owners, actually there are so many clauses which affect the land owners and the poor farmers. Therefore, we have to take adequate precaution and include certain clauses which are necessary to protect the rights of the farmers.

First of all, I want to say that land is a State subject. You have to give some guidelines if you feel that let the State Government make the legislation according to the requirements of the Act. But you are entering the domain of the State Government. Already, you brought the Food Security Bill. Many State Governments are implementing the food security scheme successfully like Tamil Nadu. Now, in the same way, in your own interest and for including it in your own election manifesto of Lok Sabha, somehow you want to bring this kind of legislation which is the domain

of the State Government. Therefore, we are objecting in that context only.

Second is regarding appropriate authority. Whenever you are telling 'appropriate authority' at many places, it means you are telling about the Central Government. When you are acquiring land, you have to get the consent of the State Government. The State Government will definitely do whatever the Central Government requires at that time to acquire the land. But, for example, if the Union Government is acquiring land for anything, it is all right but even for PP projects and even if certain private companies want land, at that time also you are going to interfere in that process.

Also, when you are acquiring land and two States are involved, at that time you cannot use the appropriate authority as the Central Government. You approach both the State Governments. Not only two States, even if three States are involved, you have to respect them and see that you get the consent of those States. You have to get the consent of the State Government. Then, only it will be appropriate. That is what I am insisting.

The second thing is regarding the statutory body. Clause 2 currently mentions about appropriate Government, private companies and PPP projects. There is no clarity as to whether local bodies, statutory boards, public sector companies, universities, etc. would be covered within the definition 'Appropriate Government' or not. This needs to be clearly provided for the prevention of litigation.

In respect of acquiring the land, the Parliamentary Standing Committee has made some observation. For acquiring the land, you cannot apply everything as equivalent to Government. If the Central Government or the State Government acquires a land for public purpose, that is all right. But, if it acquires the land for private companies or some other purposes, it is not correct. Therefore, the principle of Eminent Domain should not be invoked for the land purchase for private companies. So, the same clause you cannot use for private companies. The public purpose is different. You cannot acquire it for private companies and equate it with public purpose. Therefore, Clause 3 (za) is bound to become fertile ground for unnecessary litigation and the deemed public purpose under sub-clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) is also likely to be needlessly questioned as to whether they amount to public purpose or not. Therefore, we object to Clause 3 (za) of the Bill.

My next point is about Social Impact Assessment. It is all right that 50 acres may be prescribed for the appraisal of the SIA. Suppose, the State Government acquires some land for public purpose, at that time this Clause must not be applied, otherwise it will take long time to implement certain projects.

Clause 24 provides for lapsing of the land acquisition proceedings initiated under the earlier LA Act where awards have not been passed and require fresh initiation of LA proceedings. This could cause considerable delay in the process and stall the State Government projects. Therefore, we object to Clause 24.

The very restricted definition of 'urgency' in Clause 38 – which I have already explained to you – to 'defence of India or national security or for any emergencies arising out of natural calamities' appears to be very restrictive. The urgency provisions can be extended to some critical infrastructure State Government projects also.

Then, I come to Clause 98 and the Fourth Schedule Protection. Under Clause 98, 16 Central Acts, which allow for acquisition of land, have been placed in the Fourth Schedule and the acquisition of land under these provisions have been made exempt from the application of the LARR Bill. Although, based on the Parliamentary Standing Committee's observations, a provision has been made to extend the provision of compensation and R&R packages under the LARR Bill to acquire under the exempted Acts by specific notification.

One thing that I want to say is that we had a bitter experience in Tamil Nadu with Petroleum Minister. For GAIL under the Ministry of Petroleum, you included it in the clause for acquiring the land laying gas pipelines. For it there was a lot of agitation in Tamil Nadu. But, the Minister for Petroleum wanted to acquire the land for laying the gas pipeline. Though the surface rights are returned to the land owner, the utilization of the land got restricted. Therefore, we are asking you to exempt that Clause and this can be deleted from this schedule. It is because of it that farmers are affected and they are agitating. The State Government has to face a lot of problems. Therefore, we request the hon. Minister to see to it that it is deleted from the Act.

I would also like to say that the State Acts that provide for acquisition of the land like the Tamil Nadu Highway Act,

2001 and the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1999, should also be given protection of Clause 98 and included in the Fourth Schedule.

Regarding National Monitoring Committee, I would say that Clause 43 and 44 provides for the establishment of a National Monitoring Committee. National Monitoring Committee can look at the things which are pertaining to the Central Government. At the same time, State must be given power to monitor other projects. You cannot apply the same thing for the State purpose. That has to be deleted. Regarding the compensation, hon. Minister mentioned that under the rules, they can be given land or money. We are requesting that they may be given land for land because farmers are interested to have the land. Then, they are telling about the Land Bank. I do not know how it is going to help. If you are having Land Bank, the land will be kept in the Land Bank and then may not be utilised for some time. Therefore, what we are suggesting is that whenever you have acquired the land and you are not utilising the land for a long time, then the land must be given back to farmers immediately, within a short period. It must not be kept for a long period.

When you are paying compensation, you are paying interest at the rate of 12 per cent. I would request that the interest to be paid should be enhanced to 15 per cent. Then only it will be helpful to the farmers.

Then, there are certain amendments which we have already given. First of all, I request the hon. Minister to look into the apprehensions that we have raised as well as the concerns raised by our State Government. They have to be addressed properly. Then only, it would be useful. When you are replacing such an old Act and bringing a new Bill, the new law must be more beneficial to the farmers. Some of the hon. Members have already asked that when we are protecting the irrigated land, what about the dry land? Now-a-days, the dry land is costlier because the farmer is not able to do cultivation and they are suffering a lot due to the policies adopted by the Central Government which are not giving more attention to the agriculturists. At times, due to failure of the monsoon, most of the farmers are suffering in India. When several other calamities are also taking place and our State Government is requesting for help from the Central Government to provide compensation to the farmers, the Central Government is not coming forward and

the farmers are suffering. So, most of the farmers, though they are having the wet land, are not in a position to cultivate that land. They are suffering a lot. Therefore, when you really want to protect the Food Security Bill, which you have already got passed in Lok Sabha, you should also see to it that more food is produced. In order to ensure that, we have to give more incentives to the farmers of the irrigated land. Only by doing so, you can protect the Food Security Bill. Otherwise, simply putting a clause that you want to protect irrigated land for the purpose of extending food security to people, will not help. What are the incentives that you are giving? The farmers are suffering. Their sufferings have to be removed. For that, the Government has to come forward with a new scheme to help the farmers.

Once upon a time, nobody was interested to have the dry land. The dry lands were being sold at lower rates. Now, the cost of the dry land has increased because even the irrigated-land farmers are also tempted to sell their land. That kind of thing is there. Therefore, the Central Government should really come forward, if it really wants to protect the farmers, to give financial assistance and also increase the MSP. Then, the farmers will be able to come forward to cultivate their lands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a list of 16 more Members who want to speak on this Bill. Those who want to lay their written speeches, may do so. They will be treated as part of the proceedings.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Land Acquisition Bill which is coming in the country after 120 years. Before bringing in this Bill, the Hon'ble Minister has a meeting with all the leaders in which Telugu Desham has raised 12 important points. *[English]* out of them, eight points the hon. Minister has agreed to. In respect of certain points, the Minister has readily agreed saying that 'This is an excellent suggestion.' I thank the hon. Minister for accepting those suggestions.

Coming to the Bill, Sir, if you see, certain clarification and corrections are needed in it. Kindly see page no. 5 regarding *patta*. *[Translation]* In the definition, the word *patta* has been written but without the mention of State Government in '*patta*', while the document of Central

Government Regulation Act has been mentioned. *[English]* But this is the main problem. *[Translation]* Now if you see in the start today, at several places mainly in the backward areas SCs, STs and OBCs have already given their land to the Government. In my area, mainly in Andhra Pradesh, STs have been irrigating Kodbumulu forest land since last 30-40 years. In this way, at several places, there is no 'patta' land, but possession of the land is there with possession certificates.

Through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that whatever land is in their possession, consider it as a 'patta' land to cover everything under that. Otherwise, from the very beginning. We shall have to go in to several disputes. Similarly, in the Bill, the power of giving compensation is being given to the collector. In a way, in the Bill, the market value has been mentioned four times. There is some confusion in it. *[English]* It states that either the Collector may assess it or the market value, whichever is higher is to be considered for it. This is a very important point, which should be considered. *[Translation]* In the same way, special power in case of urgency. Definition of urgency is nowhere in the Bill *[English]* When this is not mentioned in this Bill, then tomorrow, with that Clause, they can acquire any land. *[Translation]* Even for it, clarification is needed. *[English]* What is the meaning of urgency? *[Translation]* We are requesting the Minister to clarify that point also. Besides this, recently, even our follow up project has been declared as the national project. For a follow up project, acquisition of almost one lakh acre of land is required. It covers around 400 villagers.

When the project is specific, for it, even the compensation from the Government must be the same. Just now, for one project a different compensation has been given while in the STs and backward areas, the cost of land has been decided as Rs. 1 lakh 15 thousand. Similarly, in west Godavari, for the same project, the cost has been decided between Rs. 3 lakh 50 thousand to Rs. 5 lakh. There should be a provision in this Bill that if a specific land is acquired for a project, the same compensation will be given. In the same way, wherever this Act is applicable, the compensation for land to SCs, STs and OBCs should be given on the market value. After the assumption of power by the UPA Government, in our State of Andhra Pradesh, about 2 lakh acres of land has been acquired in the name of SEZ. Later on, to this day, no project has been taken up on

that land. Such a land which has been acquired for a specific project and the project has not been started on it, should be returned to the farmers. Alongwith that, mainly for example, recently our Shri Ram Sagar Project where construction had been started about 30 years back *[English]* It is an irrigational project. *[Translation]* Since then, the issues of land compensation have not been solved to this day. Therefore, for land acquisition for a specific project, special Courts should work in a time bound manner. This provision should also be made in this Bill. One thing is very important here that if we see it from the angle of public purpose, there is some confusion in it. On one hand, in the private purpose, even the public undertakings have been covered alongwith the private companies. *[English]* on the one side, in private purpose public undertaking is included and private companies are also included. For example, if you want to put one steel plant of SAIL, then that is Government, and at the same time of the private people put the same near that steel plant, then either you are allowing the same thing to the private people also or it is only public company. *[Translation]* In the same way, in respect of steel plant or power plant, further clarification is needed. Alongwith that, in my Parliamentary Constituency of district Khammam, whenever land has been acquired in Singreni Coaleries, compensation is not being given properly. When mining has been started on the acquired land, the project is affected and the land is being utterly wasted. For example, at the time mining, work of coal excavation goes deep up to 50, 100 and 200 feet and on the that account, in most of the nearby areas, irrigation is not being done. A provision should be made even for that in this Bill. So in case of mining project, if the land has been acquired and on account of power plant, the land is being and farmers are not able to cultivate that land, that thing should also be covered under this Bill.

In the end, I would like to say that *[English]* ours is a developing country *[Translation]* and on certain points I agree, which have been mentioned even by Supriya ji. For the developing country like ours, land acquisition should be definitely for a special purpose, even for industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: When our Leader Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu was the Chief Minister, *[Translation]* Earlier, on our waste land and where stone, etc. has been lying, there were two cities namely

Hyderabad and Sikandrabad. During the regime of Telugu Desham, our respected leader [English] created one Cyberabad City. It is the latest, world-class city. [Translation] A high-tech city has been developed there and that has generated a lot of employment. Therefore, on the waste Government land, we need to go in for the industrial growth for this country by developing industries on that land.

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): We are having a discussion on the land Acquisition Bill. The Hon. Minister has laid emphasis on the point that in this process, the interest of farmers should not be overlooked. Today, the arable land in this country has been reducing. Also the number of Farmers engaged in cultivation is going down. Even the labour have been shifting from agriculture to road and building constructions. Since 1984, when this Bill was first introduced, several amendments have been made to this day. Even this demographic picture of those days has undergone a lot of change. Today, this country's population has increased a lot. We are No 2 nation of the world, population wise. Therefore, to meet the demand of foodgrains of the increased population, we need to convert our barren and fallow land into cultivable land, instead of reducing the size of our arable land so that the country may maintain its achievement as a self reliant country in respect of foodgrains.

As regards the requirement of land for industries, we should not to depend on others. There is a vast stretch of barren and fallow tableau where we should develop new areas with the increased provision of roads, water and electricity by expanding our resources, because by giving more money to the farmers for their land or giving them land at some other place in lieu of their acquired land, we will not be able to do justice to our farmers. All the suggestions given by the Parliamentary Standing Committee should be included in the amendment and instead of doing away with our agricultural fields to increase the number of industries and cities, we should promote new cities so that the interests of our farmers are protected. Conservation of arable land will ensure all round development of the country. The intention of this Land Acquisition Bill is also that of development and not that of destruction. The entire farmer community of this country is quite apprehensive of this Bill. Therefore, we should take all the points into consideration before passing it with the amendments.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (BIKANER): I want to lay the following points with regard to Land Acquisition Bill 2011.

1. Multi crop land in any case should not be acquired till an urgency resolution is passed by the Cabinet.
2. The right of appeal has been restricted under Clause 16(3) of the proposed Bill. It is against the natural justice, so this clause may be omitted.
3. The land already acquired (after 1947), if it is not being used for the purpose it was acquired, should be returned to farmers. Such a provision should be made.
4. The land should be taken on lease instead of acquisition. Such a system should be evolved and the amount of lease should be paid at market rate. The system of payment of compensation at DLC rate should be abolished.
5. The barren land should also be acquired, such a provision be made in the Bill.

\*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I have given ten amendments in the Land Acquisition Bill. It should be made clear with the farmers by taking their view the purpose for which the land is being acquired. One member of the family of the farmer should be offered a job and a space for the shop should be provided to him. The farmer should be given the barren, waste, unused and ravine land free of cost to make it fertile. Industrial construction work should be done on barren, unused, waste land. Bhumi Sena (farmers) should be constituted. If the farmers want to take barren, unused, ravine land, it should be given to them free of cost. The land of farmers should be given on lease basis and should be returned to farmer later on. The farmers have their emotional and cultural attachment with the land. Three amendments have been moved. No decision should be taken in a haste. The decision should be in the interest of farmers. Forced acquisition should not be made. Sufficient land should be left outside the village to spread the population. The fertile land should never be acquired. The land should not be acquired till the farmer does not get the guarantee of compensation of land, employment and a space for shop. The powers of collectors should be reduced

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

and some more powers should be given to farmers. The farmer must be given representation in the Constituted Authority Committee. The land related disputes should be dealt in the Fast Track Court. The land should be returned to farmer if the project does not come into existence for five years. The farmers should be paid four times more than the market value of their land. The farmers should be displaced only once. Guarantee of rehabilitation and education and employment of children should be given to farmers. The slum dwellers should first be rehabilitated before displacement.

[English]

\*SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): The 117 year old Land Acquisition Law will be amended finally after the sincere steps taken by the UPA Government to protect the rights of the land owners by taking into consideration of the faster industrialization and faster urbanization. The proposed Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill will completely change the colonial-era land acquisition law hitherto prevalent in India.

The eminent members of the Standing Committee have rightly suggested the Government should limit its role in acquiring land for private companies and public private partnership projects which produce public goods and services or are in public interest. The idea behind this suggestion is why the Government should be party to the big corporate houses and MNCs for cheap land acquisition. Whether these corporate houses will pass on the benefit to public or they may appropriate the windfall by way of dividend to the shareholders. Further the Government will enter into unnecessary controversy. The logic of aiding faster industrialization is not acceptable since big houses are having vast resources to acquire land in market price.

Secondly, the committee has recommended prohibition of land acquisition in scheduled areas which consists of more than 83% of tribal population in various states throughout India. Private companies can never produce anything that is in the public interest.

Thirdly, the Bill should prevent acquisition of agricultural land in whatsoever crops are produced. The shrinking agricultural land and the population explosion may lead to food shortage in the near future. The National Advisory Council's suggestion for food security requirements should be kept in mind.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The additional compensation of 12% of market value of the land will be paid annually from the date of Government announces acquisition of land to the time it takes possession or awards liabilities to the evacuee. Not only compensation, the Government should incorporate employment opportunity to one member of the family as mandatory.

The Bill should incorporate sector-specific acquisition like roadways and railways under the ambit of the Bill including SEZ act. The provision of twice the land price in rural areas and the sale price in urban areas are welcome step. The landowners should get 100% compensation in addition to the full value of the assets on the land acquired.

The "urgency clause" incorporated in the Bill will take care of the interest in defence, internal security and natural calamities is a welcome step which will empower the Government to take possession of any land under the acquisition law. I welcome this Bill which will benefit lakhs of tribals and small landowners.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Today, the economy of the country is in doldrums. The citizen of the country is getting less means to keep money with him due to devaluation of rupee and rise in cost prices. Today, the Government has tabled the Land Acquisition Bill. The public wants to know whether this Bill provides for the safety of rights of the interest of common man. Many changes have been made in this Bill. Whether even after amendments made since 2011 in the Bill will protect the rights of common man or not. Because, even after passing the Bill on Rape in the country, after independence such shameful incidents are taking place and the Government has been unable to stop them. Whether after bringing this Bill the forgery being committed with the farmers will be stopped. Today, the Real Estate Sector is facing many problems. If this Bill is not enforced with good intention it will be damaging instead of benefitting.

The Government says that the Bill is being brought to change the Land Acquisition System. The Government till today had made 159 amendments. In fact the picture of the country is such that if a farmer dies the cases relating to the settlement of his land are in great number. There is need to

\* Speech was laid on the Table.



make a concrete policy the time of acquisition of land, what criteria will be adopted for making payment of land? The criteria of transaction and the rates of Government have no coordination with the market. If the land is sold within three years, 40 percent of the profit earned thereon is to be paid to its original owner which is a welcome provision. But, in it, a provision should be made that in case of his death his widow will get the amount, so that the interest of the women are protected. About 130 crore hectare land today in the country is under dispute or is pending in the Court. There should be some solid provision in that regard. If a land is acquired and if the intention of an individual is not right, he moves to the court and the matter prolongs. A limit is required to be imposed on it, so that the court cases are settled at the earliest. If the farmers is kept in mind, it also have an effect on the common man. If someone acquires a property in a real estate of the Developer he should get its occupation a specified period. What is the Government's view on it? It means the common man, who is neither a farmer, nor a developer, the Government has indifferent views towards his interest. So such a situation should not arise. This needs to be ensured. Such an atmosphere is needed to be brought that the acquisition of land is bare minimum. Whether the Government proposes to provide the benefit of vertical FSI to the developers. I demand that the schemes whichever are framed should be made keeping in view the requirement of the cities and villages for the coming few years, which is not appearant in this Bill. If infrastructure is required to be developed, all the matters relating to land be settled at appropriate time. It is a must. Today 27 percent people are leving in cities. While maintaining the speed of development of cities in India the number of houses required and the infrastructure required to meet his requirement has to be kept in mind.

\*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): With big amount of Capital and latest technique every day, new methods for grabbing the land of farmers are being adopted for industrialization. Their displacement, loot of mineral resources have become the reasons for destruction of environment today and a big gap between affluency and poverty has been created. The root cause of this is the transfer of land. The transfer of land is causing tension and clashes. The work relating of land acquisition is being

controlled through Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which is 120 years old. Though it has been amended many a time, the objective of land transfer is being served through this 120 years old law.

When any industry is set up by taking the land of farmers, then the people living on that or farmers who are engaged in farming are deprived and due to that reason, the problem of displaced families aggravates. An effective law is necessary for this.

As per the old law, any land could be acquired for public purposes. The willing purchaser or willing seller can have a deal for any piece of land with mutual consent. With the passage of time, methods like pressure tactics and fear have been adopted. As a result thereof, many questions started to be raised on the working of Central and State Governments. In these conditions, need for a new law regarding land acquisition has been felt and the Land Acquisition Act, 2011, is proposed for solving this problem.

Many problems have surfaced from time to time regarding land acquisition. Accordingly, amendments have also been made in the law. This law was amended in the year 2007 and 2009 also. But this problem relating to land acquisition has become more worse than its solution. The area of agricultural land has reduced. There is acquisition of land by State Governments in the name of public purposes and later on selling it to Private Companies. The land of farmers of NOIDA was acquired and it was said at that time that roads will be constructed and works for giving facilities to other people will be done. But later on, after taking the land from farmers at nominal prices it was sold at high prices. The public agitations are bening held against that.

Many a provisions has been made in the Land Acquisition Act to provide education to the families, improve living standard and offering employment to them and maintaining their economic, social and culturel status and also to provide justice to those displaced persons whose lands have been acquired so that no injustice is done in their rehabilitation and the affected persons are given reasonable compensation to make up their losses.

Such acquisition is also done at many places where the occupant of land does not have legal right but they are living on that land for many years and feeding their families. They are dependent on that land for their existence. Therefore, there is a need to be careful in this matter. A

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

situation also comes where people do not want to be displaced from there. In this situation, the Government will have to keep in mind that the affected people should get all those facilities at their new place, which they have been already getting. It is necessary to include all facilities for public in the package under rehabilitation and resettlement.

The objectives for which land is being acquired by private industry should be necessarily fulfilled. This Land Acquisition Bill, 2011 does not allow any change in those objectives. The Government should pay attention to it. The private companies should do their work in a way so that there is no adverse affect on the life of people living nearby and the land which is not being utilized for the purpose for which that land has been acquired will have to be returned back to the old owner. But, there is a need to have a close monitoring in this regard, because, the land acquired for defence purposes in the country has been given to private people. There are such examples in Assam. Apartments have been built on the land for defence purposes in Mumbai. In the recent past, the defence land in Jodhpur has been given to a Trust.

The public purpose has been well described in this Land Acquisition Bill because in the past injustice had been done with the farmers due to old law for land acquisition. The owners were given less amount of compensation in comparison to market price. The public purpose means there should be more transparency in the matter of land acquired for defence and for use of public. The consent of 80 percent displaced persons is necessary and it has been very well taken care of in the Food Security Bill. Irrigated and fertile land cannot be acquired so that there is no adverse effect on the production of foodgrains. Even if, it has to be done, then many other provisions will have to be followed.

A provision is there in this Act with regard to acquisition of land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they will have to be allotted land and other financial help separately. The acquisition of land should be done in such a scientific way that the production of foodgrains is not affected.

It has also been said in this Bill that this will apply on such land which has not been in occupation. The land which has been occupied, this law will not be enacted there. There is a provision for penalty and stringent action if the law is

found to be enacted by fraudulent means, through forged documents or with malafide intentions. Along with that, there is a provision of penalty for doing any disorderly act in the matter of rehabilitation and resettlement.

The State Governments and several Ministries have given their opinions regarding land acquisition but those are not analogous and many sections have given their suggestions which are contradictory. The honourable Courts have given their verdicts on the disputes arising out of the land acquisitions in which they have stressed upon adopting justice based procedure with regard to transfer of land so that tension and clashes do not take place in the matter of transfer of ownership of land and new disputes are not created.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Thanks, Hon. Chairman Sir. Today the eyes of farmers as well as people from all sections of society would be focused toward the House. After a long wait and a very long journey, today we are going to replace the old law enacted by the Britishers. The Hon. Members have expressed their views and there was good debate today. I respect the sentiments of Hon. Members and associate myself with that. What the basic feeling is? Today, we need to protect the interests of land owners. Also, there is a need to have a balanced approach. A man living in the village, the poor folk, expects development to take place and wants to join the mainstream. He wants that large development projects are set up in his area. But, let us not totally overlook his rights, his property on which his livelihood is dependent, in the name of development. It would be violation of his rights. It is not possible and it is not a new issue. Perhaps, all the Hon. Members are aware that there has been some kind of tension in all the areas, constituencies in the name of acquisition of land. Land of people, who cultivate it, is acquired in the name of development projects. The farmers, farm labourers, who are dependent upon such land unite and protest against acquisition process. I do not think there is any M.P. who has not been a part of such agitations. This issue is such that it affects the whole nation. There has been a long struggle in this regard. 'Bill Brass' has written a book on Ch. Charan Singh. He has highlighted the opinion of Ch. Charan Singh on the acquisition of land during 1950, 1960s. During 1950/1960 Rajnagar Extension in Ghaziabad was under development. GDA was acquiring the land of farmers for the said colony at the rate of 62 paisa per sq.

meter. When agitation started, the rate was hiked to Rs. 1.61 paisa. In the same decade, the authority sold the same land, after a gap of 3-4 years, at the rate of Rs. 35-45 per square meter. No doubt, there was great resettlement amongst the owners. For long, people have been waiting a change in the relevant law and today, the House is taking this important step. Choudhary Saheb took an historical step for abolition of 'zamindari system' and restoration of rights in land to the people who were engaged in tilling, farming. After 2-3 decades, again we are witnessing same kind of struggle. So far as the new law is concerned, very good step has been taken. On the same issue, I had moved a personal Bill in 2009. It is very complex issue. I am happy that there have been long deliberations on this issue, twice all party meeting was held, matter was referred to the Standing committee and views of many people, committee and members have been incorporated in the Bill. Lot other matters have also formed part of this Bill. Opinions of all have been taken care of. He has given good suggestions on compensation. But, I want that keeping our experiences in mind, we should change the law from time to time. The compensation has been repacked as circle rate. Sometimes, we may have to change it in future, as condition is different in different areas. I want to point out that since we have linked it with the circle rate, the State Governments may not increase circle in future for long time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude. You have taken ten minutes.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I have just started speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been speaking for ten minutes.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, I would draw attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that he has said that SEZ Act will also be brought under this Bill. But, what process will be adopted for acquiring land for highways? At what rates it will be acquired? If there is a need, the Government should bring a change in this regard also. There are many issue which needs to be discussed. The bigger question is concerning ideology and the system. Many people are apprehensive that the tribals, poor people in some of the areas, especially small and middle level farmers may sell their land at very cheap market rates. But

my experience is that when the Government deposes an officer in a particular area, the corruption starts from there itself. Land mafia make hay in connivance of officers or with a favour from people's representatives. Therefore, our basic aim should be to create efficient land market. We should leave it upto the land owner to decide about his land. The role of the Government should be confined to planning of land use. If we want the Government to interfere in every aspect, then we would say that the Government is working as middlemen. Even the Supreme Court has commented in this regard. It has pointed out that basically authorities are created in the name of development but they are earning profit. Neither the area, nor the people whose land has been acquired, have been associated with the development. One can see the records of the lands acquired, the rate at which land was acquired and the rate at which later it was sold? They acquire very cheap and sell at very high rates. Take the example of Yamuna Expressway or Industrial Authority. Moreover, let us ensure transparency in it. The speed of computerization in States should be accelerated. Our ultimate goal should be to create efficient land market and the Government should interfere minimum in this regard. It will be in the interest of farmers as well as land owners.

*[English]*

\*SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): The new draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, announced by the Ministry of Rural Development, is a classic example or a law that looks good on paper but that will produce a very different result. This is true not only because of internal flaws or drafting mistakes, but because of its very character and spirit.

Most commentators have been relying on the introductory material produced by the Ministry without reading the Bill itself; but a close reading of the Bill shows that the reality is different from what is being presented. In a few cases the presentation says things that are not in the Bill at all, while in most cases the law contains far more loopholes and dangers than the presentation reflects.

The major problems in land acquisition today include the following:

1. Profiteering by private interests taking advantage of government acquisition (e.g. NOIDA, Bhatta Parsaul);

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

2. Non-existent or inadequate rehabilitation and compensation for displaced people;
3. Affected people have no recourse for enforcing their rights, which are often ignored both during land takeover (e.g. POSCO) and during rehabilitation;
4. As the central cause for all of the above, a decision-making process that is totally controlled by government officials, with no democratic or public involvement.
5. Government agencies such National Highway Authority of India etc. have been sitting on land acquired for public use such as building highways, by-passes, ROB/RUB etc. Sometime the plan is changed and the land acquired is never used. Land grabbers often encroach upon such vacant land. This land should be given back to the people from whom it was acquired so that they can use it gainfully.

How will the draft Bill in this form respond to these problems? The short answer is:

- Problem 1- contrary to what is being projected, this will probably get worse.
- Problem 2- with the exception of increased compensation for some, this may not change a great deal.
- Problem 3- Recourse will in fact become more difficult.
- Problem 4- The decision making process, despite some gestures towards change, will remain entirely state-controlled.

In short, the draft Bill will not significantly improve things and may make them worse. Public purpose has been so widely defined and then so many loopholes provided, that there are ways to get around the supposed safeguards. The only two real positive measures are 1) the restrictions on invoking "urgency" and 2) the increased compensation for some landowners. However, increased compensation will not address most of the existing conflicts, and in any case the compensation will still be below what may actually be just.

Below we explore some of the major issues (we have not included all points here). We present some alternatives at the end.

Consulting people and taking their consent for projects

This Bill will supposedly open the process of decision making on projects to public input. In particular, the most significant stated advance is that 80% of the affected people have a consent for acquisition for a private company. But the Bill contains so many loopholes that it will be very easy for almost any project to get around the 80% consent clause.

Witness the following :

Section 1 (2) (b), to which the 80% clause does not apply, permits the government to engage in "partial" acquisition of land for a private party. The term "partial" is not defined. So if a private party acquires 100 acres and asks the government to acquire 3000 acres, 80% consent is not required, so long as the project is for "industrialization or urbanization" [a public purpose under s 2(y) (ii)] and can be considered a project of the government. Even the area to be acquired is decided by the private company (as implied by proviso to s. 1A(2) ). All such projects, it should be remembered, are typically pursued as part of one or the other government scheme or plan. More importantly, many private infrastructure projects are done under "Build Operate Transfer" contracts, under which – after a period of 30 or 50 years – the government is supposed to receive full ownership. But in the interim the private company makes all the profits it wishes.

Suppose the private party wants the government to acquire the entire land. Then, section 1A (1) (a) permits the government to acquire land for "its own use, to hold and to control" without taking 80% consent; crucially, it also permits the government to later change the public purpose. The way the section is phrased, what matters is the intent of the government at the time of acquisition. Therefore, all that is required is a notification that states the government is acquiring the land for its use and control for purpose of industrialization/urbanization (a public purpose under 2(y)(ii)); then there's no need for 80% consent. Then, since the public purpose can be changed, the government merely

declares that it has changed its mind later and transfers to a private party (contrary to what the presentation says, the Bill nowhere states that transfer can only happen between government departments). This of course be challenged in court, but the burden comes on the person who is making the challenge to prove what the actual intent of the government was. Finally, as happens routinely today, the law provides enough space for someone to simply break it. Who decides if a project has got 80% consent? How, in fact, is this "consent" to be taken? There is no procedure for obtaining the consent in the law itself. Indeed, as per section 7, 80% consent has to be "ascertained" (not obtained) by the Chief Secretary's committee – implying that it may well be the private developer who will be obtaining the "consent". Even if that is not the case, such a committee is totally unaccountable, and it can easily lie or accept forgeries (this has happened in several cases where consultation was required under PESA, including Polavaram and Nagarnar). Aside from the 80% consent clause, there is supposed to be a social impact and public hearing process, which is advertised as another step forward for transparency and checking if projects are actually beneficial. Consider:

The entire SIA process is modeled on the Environment Impact Assessment process, which the current Minister Jairam Ramesh described – as the then Environment Minister – as a "farce" with almost 99% of projects receiving approval. The reason was that the assessment process was done by private parties and decided by a centralized body with no time to check facts. This mechanism is almost identical.

The law says nothing about who will do the Social Impact Assessment and how.

There is a public hearing required by section 4; but the results of this hearing are never mentioned. What happens if people object? What happens if most oppose? Who is accountable for deciding on these objections and who will answer for them? Under this draft, no one.

At three different places, the law says "gram sabhas will be consulted." What happens if they object? There is no procedure.

The decision on whether a project is a public purpose will be taken by a Chief Secretary's committee consisting

almost entirely of serving State level government officers. In what way is this different from the current procedure, where this decision is made by the State government?

In short, most of the provisions for public consultation amount to essentially formalities, without any impact on the final decision. The final decision making is done by the same people who do it at present, with or without any additional inputs.

The second claim to fame is the idea that land acquisition and R&R will be "integrated."

But this is also far from the truth. In particular, note that: Both the presentation and the Bill state that the R&R package will not even be drafted until after the acquisition process is set underway. People are expected to assess the impact of the project (social impact assessment), give objections to the impact assessment, object or accept the supposed public purpose being served, etc. all without knowing what kind of rehabilitation is to be done. Would this not be the first question asked of them?

Can land be taken before R&R is complete? Presentation and section 29 (3) say no; section 53 says land can be taken before compensation is paid, so long as interest is added. Even s.29 leaves it to the Collector to decide when rehab is complete.

As for "integration", consider what the Bill actually does :the number of affected/interested people will be determined separately any land acquisition and rehabilitation law three times (s.3 for SIA; s.11(2) for acquisition; s. 12(1) for R&R), without any mechanism for deciding which is correct. There are three separate public hearings/invitations for objections to be held at various times, none of which feed into each other, and none of which can lead to the cancellation of the project.

There is an R&R committee (s.33) with various people on it whose sole job, as per the law's terms at least, is to sit with the Collector once and review the proposed P&R package (s.13(1));

The Act contains no provisions for enforcement of the R&R package or for its monitoring and grievance redressal during implementation (this in a situation where the biggest complaint about R&R is that it is simply not done as promised). The seriousness of monitoring can be taken

from the fact that, once again, there is no monitoring can be taken from the fact that, once again, there is no monitoring process, and instead three separate authorities are all given the same responsibility for monitoring R&R (the Administrator under 31(3); the Commissioner under 32(2); the R&R Committee under 33(1), an arrangement that by definition will fail.

The dispute settlement authority that is supposed to settle all disputes under the Act, including R&R (s.38(1)), is only empowered to give orders on compensation (s.44); it cannot direct any authority to do anything, nor can it change the R&R package in any way.

The result in practice will be that R&R will not occur and affected people with sufficient support will be sent into PILs and endless court battles; those without will be left with nothing. This is just what happens at present.

The Government does not have the correct figure of how many people were affected due to land acquisition in various states since Independence. People have been forced to agitate due to poor implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy. People whose land has been acquired for construction of Dams or Power Plants are still to be rehabilitated.

Having provided this confused mass of loopholes and complex provisions, the law finally lets people down on the question of enforcement. Anyone with a dispute cannot approach a civil court; they have to go to a Dispute Settlement Authority in the State capital, or, in case of Central projects, in Delhi. Is this feasible for most project affected people?

Moreover, no one can approach the authority directly; they have to get a reference from the Collector (s.38), the very person against whom they are most likely complaining.

The dispute settlement authority is only given the power to award compensation, as noted above, and not to direct any authority to do anything or to change the R&R package.

A government official who violates any provision of the Act is at most punishable by disciplinary action (s.58(3)), which is already the case, and which is entirely controlled by the concerned government.

The effectiveness of such a system can be imagined.

The Minister's presentation states that the Bill will be in compliance with the Forest Rights Act and the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act. Yet, despite lip service, this Bill complies with neither.

Forest dwellers are covered as "interested parties", but they are not merely "interested persons" but rights holders with particular rights and powers – in particular over natural and forest resources. This Act treats them as if their rights can simply be taken over in the exchange for a fixed R&R package, when:

1. the range of rights extends to such rights as grazing areas, water bodies, habitats of "primitive tribal groups", ownership of minor forest produce, etc., which cannot be simply be compensated or replaced and which require a different procedure; and
2. more importantly, the Act ignores the powers of forest dwellers to decide on use and protection of forests, under which the decision to create the project in the first place requires their consent.

As for the PESA Act, excepting some ritualistic statements to the effect that "gram sabhas will be consulted", there is nothing in the Bill. This is meaningless when the law does not say by whom, in what manner, and with what result these consultations will be done. Further, as said above, the key question is what happens when gram sabhas object; but the Bill assumes this will never happen, defeating the entire purpose of consultation.

### **Alternatives and Demands**

How can such a mess be avoided? The need is to go back to the purpose of land acquisition is in the first place. The only way such acquisition can be justified in a democratic society is if it is 1) in accordance with the overall social goals of that society and 2) decided by a democratic process. More details on this alternative will be presented later, but at present, we reiterate that this process has to have the following basic features:

1. A democratically decided land use plan; without an overall land use the and development plan, decided from the level of the village upto the State and decided in a democratic manner, such acquisition will continue to be destructive and exploitative.

2. Any significant change in land use should require resettlement and rehabilitation and a demonstration of public purpose being achieved; this would cover both private parties and the government.
3. A democratic process of deciding on whether any change of land use achieves a public purpose; This should be through an open process of public decision making from the gram sabha level upwards.
4. The consent of the gram sabha to any major change in land use; Finally, the consent of the village assembly should be required.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I want to express my views on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011.

There has been delay in bringing Land Acquisition Bill therefore, it ill-effects are galore. It is not that only private sector is suffering in the absence of finalization of Land Acquisition Law, the Central and State Governments are also facing lots of problems. Pendency of some of the important projects in stalling economic development.

Implementation of new Land Acquisition Law is not the only challenge, real challenge is the removal of bottlenecks in its implementation.

We cannot ignore that there has been a serious law and order problem in many parts of the country over land acquisition during recent years.

If we are unable to satisfy the land owners and industrialists over land acquisition then it is not going to be of any use. We can neither ignore farmers nor the corporates for industrialization is the need of the hour and we also need to provide road connectivity for the development of the country.

The percentage of people engaged in farming which was 70 per cent earlier, has shrunk to 42 per cent now. It is a matter of serious concern.

By the year 2050, world's population would be 2 billion. We need to increase our foodgrains production by 70 per cent for feeding such a large population. And it is possible only if we invest more in agriculture.

Foodgrains crisis of 2008 had worried countries importing foodgrains and consequently such countries resorted to large scale purchasing of arable land or taking arable land on lease.

The World Bank acquired 6 crore hectare land in the poor countries of the world in the year 2009. The small farmers are bearing its maximum brunt as they are rapidly losing their land.

The Government of India is also contributing vigorously to in the global drive of making the small farmers landless. The Public-Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD) Scheme includes 35 proposals related to corporate farming for which 12 lakh hectare lands of 17 states has been identified, which will affect 11 lakh farmers. These are pulses-oilseeds and potatoes and bananas growing farmers.

The manner in which the land annexation policy of Dalhousie had terrorised the principalities of India in the British era, these days, the farmers across the world are living in fear. 22.7 crore hectares of land has slipped away from the hands of common farmers and passed into the hands of corporate farmers i.e. multinational companies, major players, speculators and investor banks.

Today 86 crore 80 lakh people i.e. every eighth person in starving despite the earnest efforts of Government across the world.

The process of outsourcing has picked up pace both inside and outside the country today. This process of land usurpation has rapidly reduced the small and marginal farmers of the country to landless labourers.

Domestic-foreign investors do intense farming on the acquired land on the basis of chemical fertilizers, pesticides which adversely affects bio diversity, quality of soil and underground water.

Investors pay utmost importance to profit without paying any heed to the safety of water, forests and land. Cash crops of a certain genre are grown under Corporate farming and all these products are dispatched to superstores of rich countries and the profit of increased production has a trickle-down effect on common man. On the other hand, the large scale commercial farming of cash crops displaces small farmers generating an atmosphere of social discontent.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The capitalist farming by corporate farmers will push crores of farmers to starvation.

The provisions restricting the acquisition of agricultural lands have been repealed in the revised legal draft. Not only this, the private companies under the revised provisions would be able to acquire the agricultural lands by paying some amount to the State Government in the name of food security.

Most of the provisions safeguarding multi-cropped lands have been repealed under the new draft containing 158 amendments. Public hearing regarding land acquisition under section 17 of the revised draft has also been restricted i.e. opportunities to register objection on land acquisition have also been restricted.

Public hearing on land acquisition will be conducted only in those Gram Sabhas and Municipalities where affected area is 25 percent. There would be very few such large Gram Sabhas in the country, whose 25 percent land would be acquired. So, most of the acquisitions would be out of the scope of public objections. This provision should be amended.

There would be more delay in land acquisition for any project by industries. Acquisition of land would now be difficult for any project within three to five years. Besides, the provision of taking consent from 80 percent people would be a big challenge. As per a top organisation of the Real Estate Development Companies the agreement between political parties will not serve any purpose.

The policies of liberalisation have added fuel to the fire by further aggravating the problem of landlessness because earlier this problem was restricted to Dalits and backwards, it is now spreading rapidly to tribal areas.

The share of tribals in population is 9 percent and now their share in acquired land has become 40 per cent. The exploitation of tribals by forest mafia and the control of bureaucracy on forest resources has compelled the tribals to move away from their place of origin.

The small and medium farmers are suffering heavy losses owing to delay in enforcement of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. Land mafia has become active in various parts of the country. Land is being acquired at throw away prices in unabated manner, so that the mafia could make good use of this situation.

### **Suggestions:**

Industries are developed only around the cities and it shrinks the cultivable land. So, the industries should be set up on such lands which are either barren or not very arable.

If a balance could be struck in safeguarding the interests of farmers and industrialists then all the issues relating to the Land Acquisition Bill could be addressed so easily.

The proprietorship of farmers on land should prevail. The land should be given on lease unless really necessary, so that its benefit could accrue to the next generation.

Minimum area of land should be acquired only to suit the purpose of the project. As far as possible projects should be set up on barren, devolved or unirrigated land. The acquisition of agricultural land should be kept minimum for non-agricultural use under the project. For such purpose, the acquisition of multiple cropped land should be minimum till it is insured.

Provision for providing comprehensive rehabilitation and relocation benefits for the displaced families should also be made under this policy. One member of the family whose land is acquired should be given a permanent job. If the farmers do not have any alternate source of subsistence apart from the agricultural land they should be given the right to refuse.

There is 14 percent barren land in the country. The recommendation of the committee on barren land constituted under the Chairmanship of Gujarat Chief Minister be made public and accepted. The farmers should also be paid same compensation according to market value as paid to others.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has not been amended for years. Compensation should be paid in all the cases of acquisition done after independence.

Land has been acquired for special economic zone and very projects have not been implemented in several states, that used land should be returned to the farmers. There is provision of consent of 80 percent families for public projects and 70 percent for PPP projects, but there is no provision for non-government purposes, it is causing concern. There should be provision of 100 percent, not 70/80 percent.



If land is acquired in emergency, then special compensation should be paid. The landlord and effected family should be defined clearly. The farmer cannot appeal against the work of Government and by Government, it is wrong. Doors of Justice should be kept open for farmers.

The powers given to the collectors under Section 38 in 3 days should be reconsidered. A district Higher Monitoring Committee should be constituted. M.P. should also be included in that committee and it should work as fast track court. No land more than required should be acquired. If acquired, then it should be returned.

If the project is not established within 5 years, the land should be returned to the farmer instead going it to the land bank. If the farmer returns his entire compensation, then his land should be returned to him.

The land should be acquired at the 5 km far from the village. The effluents and garbage of the projects should be disposed of properly. Keeping in view the environment, provisions should be made to acquire land on lease basis.

Many cases of land acquired for ONGCL are still pending. There should be provisions of annual compensation to the farmers, vehicle contract, employment to 1 person from the family and expenditure of 12 percent from profit for the development of affected area under social development.

Provision should be made for 2 percent expenditure on social expansion, development according to the new law of the company. A high power committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of M.P. at district level in each state for safety of interests of affected farmers.

[English]

\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): The Land Acquisition Bill which is being brought now has created a big controversy. Land should be acquired only when it is unavoidable and for public purpose. Otherwise agricultural lands should not be acquired at any cost. Particularly, acquisition of cultivable lands for new infrastructure and developmental activities should be avoided. There should be provisions in the bill to restrict private organisations and Public Sector Undertakings to acquire cultivable and farm lands used for food production. Government, with its privatisation policies, is involved in disinvestment of public

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

sector companies besides giving concessions to the private parties. As a result of this, land acquired for PSUs are being transferred to private parties due to privatisation. There is an increased possibilities that such acquisitions are transferred to foreign investors. So, there is a danger that this law will be used for transferring cultivable lands to private players. At the time of land acquisition, cultivable lands should not be allowed to use without the concurrence of local bodies like Panchayat Unions. There must be provisions in the bill that without the consent of the land owners, land use and its acquisition activities should not be undertaken through any of the existing land laws. In order to avoid installation of pipelines in agricultural lands for the purpose of transportation of petrol or gas or for use by telecom department, a separate corridor may be made available along the National Highways and in areas of public use. In Tamil Nadu, when Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) carried out installation of pipelines in cultivable lands for transportation of gas, farmers went on agitation. Having understood the condition of farmers, Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced that the "Projects are for the People and People are not for Projects" and maintained that the pipeline project should be implemented along the areas adjacent to National Highways. Without even thinking of an alternative way for implementation of the said project, GAIL has now gone to the Court with a plea that the pipelines have already been purchased at huge expenses for the project. The Court will analyse the clauses of the bill and it is not known that how far the hardships faced by the people will be taken into consideration by the Judiciary. The Union government, particularly the Union Minister of Petroleum should take necessary steps to stop disgraceful actions of GAIL. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Amendment) Bill, 2011 should be further amended and acquisition of agricultural land should be stopped.

\* SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I support the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill which is a historic legislation to replace a colonial-era and century-old Land Acquisition Act 1894. It has been the endeavour of UPA government headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister (Dr. Manmohan Singh ji) and my revered leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji, Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA in bringing this ambitious change. This landmark legislation of the UPA government is in tune with the agenda of welfare of the common man.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been criticized for several shortcomings, on the issue of resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons whose lands were acquired and they had not been adequately compensated.

The utmost important feature of the Bill is that the consent of 80 percent of land owners concerned is needed for acquiring land for private projects and 70 per cent landowners for public-private projects. The bill also seeks to address the problems of industry regarding acquisition of land for setting up projects, and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people.

The Land Acquisition Bill stipulates to provide 'just and fair' compensation to families whose lands have been acquired for industrial purposes. The bill proposes compensation for the owners of the acquired land to be four times in the market value in case of rural areas and twice in case of urban areas.

The proposed Bill comprehensively defines the term public purpose which not only includes acquiring land for strategic purposes and infrastructure but also land for project affected people, land for housing of weaker sections in rural and urban areas. The concept of land acquisition for public private partnership projects and for private companies for production of public goods or for the provisions of public services has been provided for. This is made subject to consent of 80% of the project affected people to make the acquisition process people friendly.

In a nutshell, I need to emphasise about the innovative approach and broad parameters of land acquisition that have been laid down in the Bill.

We have passed the Food Security Bill on 26th instant and in aid to that, the present Bill ensures food security by providing that the multi-crop irrigated land shall be acquired only a last resort measure. It places a restriction on such land acquisition to a limit of 10 per cent of the net sown area wherein a district the sown area is less than 50% of the total land.

Realistic compensation package has been provided to the land owners as this is a major cause of heartburn for the land owners who often complain of meager compensation provided to them in comparison to the cost borne by the actual user of the acquired land. This will be a great relief to the land owners who in addition will get comprehensive

rehabilitation and resettlement package. This will no doubt provide a humanitarian touch to the often bitter process of land acquisition wherein the land owners are being left high and dry. There are several other new provisions dealing with social impact assessment, environmental assessment of the land being acquired. In addition land not used within 10 years of its acquisition shall be transferred to the State Governments' Land Bank and upon its further transfer without development, 20% of the appreciated land value shall be shared with the original land owner. This is an approach which I hope will lead to land acquisition for genuine purposes as laid down. Further, to quickly resolve the disputes relating to land acquisition, a Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority will be constituted.

My friends and colleagues who spoke earlier have expressed some concerns over its implementation and also acquiring fertile lands. I am sure our Government will take all these issues for its proper implementation and no fertile land will be acquired.

With these words, I would urge upon all the political parties cutting across the party lines to support the Bill in the interest of the land owners and poor farmers.

\* SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): UPA Government is kind enough to introduce this historic bill for the progress and benefit of the farmers/landlords whose land is being acquired for developmental/industrial purposes. The discrimination and disparity until now being faced by the land lords will be eliminated by introduction of this particular Bill.

Whereas the interest on compensation meted out is not in favour of the landlords. At present, since 1996, the interest paid on compensation is as determined in the Civil Appeal No.11399 of 1995 (arising out of SLP (C) No.7840 of 1987) by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Prem Nath Kapur & Anr. Vs. National Fertilizer Corporation. Until then the calculation of interest being paid was as per the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) i.e. being first towards costs, then towards interest and last towards principal.

Since the present Bill is in nature of progressive and beneficiary to the landlords, the benefit should go to the landlord.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Another important submission I would like to make it here that in those cases where the Government has assigned the government land to SC/ST/Weaker Sections/landless poor, if land is being acquired in such cases, the compensation as per market value of such land should go to the person to whom the government had already assigned the said land. At present, such landlords are being denied compensation saying that the land in question is of the government and the landlord is not having any right to claim compensation. It is my humble submission that though the land originally belonged to government, since the government has parted the same to a particular person (belonging to SC/ST/Weaker Section/ landless poor) for their welfare, the benefit of the acquisition should invariably go to him.

In the case of LAO-cum-RDO vs Mekala Pandu & Ors. larger Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad has decided as following :

In the circumstances, we hold that the assignees of the Government lands are entitled to payment of compensation equivalent to the full market value of the land and other benefits on par with full owners of the land even in cases where the assigned lands are taken possession of by the State in accordance with the terms of grant or patta, though such resumption is for a public purpose. We further hold that even in cases where the state does not invoke the covenant of the grant or patta to resume the land for such public purpose and resorts to acquisition of the land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the assignees shall be entitled to compensation as owners of the land and for all other consequential benefits under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. No condition incorporated in patta/deed of assignment shall operate as a clog putting any restriction on the right of the assignee to claim full compensation as owner of the land.

In view of the above judgement, I humbly submit that in the present Bill it should also be considered to incorporate the same.

Section 45 of the Bill appoints "Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority" to exercise jurisdiction for entertaining and deciding the references made to it under section 58 or applications made by the applicant under second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 58.

Accordingly, as per Section 68 of the Bill, the appropriate Government or a Acquiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 63 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of Award.

In such an event, there should be a provision to be made that the 50% of the compensation amount awarded by the Authority be deposited before the Civil Court before filing an appeal in the High Court by the Collector/Government.

Presently, this provision is not being followed in the State of Andhra Pradesh, whereas I am told that in the State of Karnataka it is very much in practice.

\*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): The landmark Bill proposes strict norms for compensation and rehabilitation and also restricts government's power to acquire land for private projects. The Bill brings some relief in the form of transparency. "It combines both land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation, providing rehabilitation and resettlement package for land owners and for people who are landless.

I would like to suggest that the government should continue to have a predominant position in terms of purchase.

The whole effort has been made to facilitate market transactions. It is very good thing. Otherwise industrialists feel that land is available at a very low cost, if they go to government. That is why they come to government. The Government should try to facilitate, promote and encourage private sector dealing directly with farmers and get land from them. I am happy that there is going to be transparency, the antiquated Land Acquisition Act is going to be replaced. There is not going to be compulsory land acquisition. And if there is going to be, farmers are going to get good compensation for that. The positive is that this is one bill that combines both land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation, unlike the past ones. Whenever there is a land acquisition, there is always a need for resettlement and rehabilitation. It is a very good thing for the Bill to have both.

Another positive aspect of the Bill is that it provides for rehabilitation and resettlement package not only for the land owners, that is the land losers, but also for the people whose livelihood depends on the land. That is a positive thing.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The third positive is that at least, as far as the Bill is concerned, the government continues to have a predominant position in terms of purchase. One cannot purchase large tracts of land from very large number of land owners because this country has got very fragmented land ownership. The Bill is more fair losers and the people lose their livelihood, when the land is purchased. Land is the resource which is required for the purposes of development, whether it is for power projects, roads, highways etc. So, the question of compensation is not the only issue. I think the intention is good, but probably the Bill has become too populist. It is based on misinterpretation that everywhere the farmers have suffered. Hundreds and thousands of jobs have been created by acquiring land with the help of the government. There is a dire need for affordable housing in large numbers in this country. We have to create 200 million jobs over the next two decades. We need to get land for industrialisation and we need to get it in a fair manner. We do not want the farmers to suffer. Are we going to be able to get speedy acquisitions and will this react favourably with the farmers and other community? That is also very important. If it satisfies them, at least one angle is covered. The Bill would help to address "widespread and historical injustices that aims to provide" "just and fair" compensation to families whose land has been acquired for industrial purposes. I appreciate the aims of the Bill to make affected persons partners in development, leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status. However, the government should take steps to ensure effective implementation of its provisions. The Bill proposes payment of compensation nearly four times the market value in rural areas and twice in the case of urban areas. The key feature is that the consent of 80 per cent of land owners concerned is needed for acquiring land for private projects and of 70 per cent landowners for public-private projects. The bill also defines 'public purpose' to include mining, infrastructure, defence, manufacture zones, roads, railways, highways and ports built by government and public sector enterprises, and for project affected people, planned development and improvement of villages or urban sites and residential purposes for the poor and landless and government-administered schemes or institutions. The bill contains the much criticized 'Urgency Clauses' which never truly defines what constitutes an urgent need and leaves it to the urgency clause. This results in the complete dispossession of the land without

even the token satisfaction of the processes listed under the Act.

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): While sharing my views on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, I would state that farmers are the backbone of our nation. They do not deposit their income and savings in Swiss banks. These farmers will invest their income in their own land. Poor and marginalized people and labourers save their income by purchasing small housing plots. Private industrial groups acquire lands starting industries from these small land owners with their concurrence and after paying due price. But when Government acquires land for some public purpose, meager amount was given to farmers as compensation in lieu of their land and because of such acquisition farmers are much affected. I urge that when land is acquired by the Government, it should be on market price and with the concurrence of the farmers.

\*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): This Bill is the cumulative result of a series of exercise made over the past few years by all stakeholders. That is why so many amendments were brought by the Hon'ble Minister. The amendments tabled by the Hon'ble Minister themselves constitute more than a bill. Even after this, the question now before us is whether the Bill provides the needed relief and addresses all this issues? Sir, the answer is this bill needs some more amendments. Till now we came across so many acts regarding land acquisition. But one welcome aspect is that this bill is a comprehensive one and its specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlements.

One thing the Central Government must understand that we are in the federal set up. In any programmes or schemes are being initiated by the Centre, the States participation is there. So the Centre should treat the States as equal partners. Any flagships schemes whatever it may be the Centre alone cannot implement them without the help of the States or sidelining the States. Consultation with the State Governments should be made as mandatory almost in all aspects. That is why as per the directions of our revered leader Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Hon'ble Amma in this Bill whenever the word Central Government

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\* English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

finds we have given amendments to act the State Government also and we suggested the substitution of the sentence that is the Central Govt. in consultation with the respective State Governments. So I request the Central Govt. to have a look at this issue.

Let me come to the specifics of the bill. In the propose amendment in section 7 (4) (a) for the words stated public purpose the words any public purpose have been sought to be incorporated. Already the word public purpose is well defined in both the sections to (1) and 3 (2a) so the terms stated public purpose is correct. By adding the word any the bureaucrats may interpret the term in any way they like and would give room to misinterpretation. Further more in section 7 (5) (a) such amendments was not made. In the same section we find contradiction. So as far as I am concerned stated public purpose is the suitable term and this may be retained.

In this Bill in section 4 (1) the terms Gram Sabha is included. But in the Government amendment in the same section the term Gram Sabha is omitted. I think it may be mistakenly happened. So in the sub section 1, section 4 the term Gram Sabha may be added before the word Panchayat. The omission of Gram Sabha in consultation process is not advisable. Hence I suggest an amendment.

The provision in section 10 states that no irrigated multi-cropping land shall be acquired under the proposed Act. And there is a caveat that under exception circumstances it can be done. There are two issues in this. There is no clear definition to multi-crop and quite vague. Is it a number of crop grown in a single season or in alternate season by rotation. On this aspect clarification is needed. Another point is that the explanation or definition of exceptional circumstances in its absences, the clause will be misused.

As per social impact assessment study team, there is no clarity which will carry out social impact assessment study. It should have space for women and senior citizens who will be the most affected by the displacement. Hence one representation may be given to them.

The bill has fixed a compensation package that would be four times the market value in rural areas and twice the value in urban land. The market value define as land value for the registration of sales deeds in the specific area or

average sales price for similar land in the vicinity ascertain from 50% of sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, whichever price is higher. The fact is that there are limited transaction in rural areas and most of the transaction done in cash. By this method the last transaction may be way away from the current price. Most of the registered transaction are based on guideline value nor the real value at which sale is affected. Even if the bill provides a higher value for the land proposed to acquire, it does not reflect the ground reality. Since all registered transaction are under valued. So I request the Hon'ble Minister to have a relook at this issue.

On the issue of formation of land authorization, rehabilitation and resettlement authority as found in section 1, section 47, the Government's amendments to the qualification for Presiding Officers fixing the qualification of not less than 7 years, legal practitioner is worth less. This has to be reconsidered.

In fine, I appreciate the Hon'ble Minister for taking much pain to incorporate so many amendments in the Bill. However I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider the amendments tabled by Members.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Today, the urbanization is being spread speedily in various States of the country. Thus, the fertile land is being sold rapidly for construction of factories and houses and the area of fertile land is getting reduced. As the public of our villages are migrating to cities in search of employment the problem of housing is increasing in urban areas and we have started developing colonies in the adjacent areas of cities. It is also seen that DDA, GDA, LDA, MDDA purchase the land from farms at cheaper rates and sell it at a price of many times higher, thus the land owner feels himself cheated and real profit of the land does not reach the owner.

The aim of this Bill is to provide 'Justified and proper' value to the affected families likely to be accrued from the land acquired for industrial purposes. It is an appreciable step to provide for compensation to the affected families four times of the market value in rural areas and two times in urban areas.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The major problem of an employee at the time of retirement is for housing because his children were studying nearby his residential complex and his concern is aggravated. Moreover, his address is the same in ration card, voter card and he is availing many other facilities on that address. My suggestion is that Government should provide for ownership rights of that house to him on which he was living in at the time of his retirement, as he has already paid more than the cost of that house during his serving period.

My suggestion is that the land made available for SEZ etc. should be that which is not suitable for cultivation. Because if we consume our agricultural land for commercial interest in this race of urbanization and modernization, then our agriculture will be weakened and shortage of foodgrains will be created in our country.

As all of you know that there was a huge loss of life and property due to natural calamity in Uttarakhand recently, in which hundreds of houses, shops and fields were washed away. I want to say that we should make arrangements of land for the victims of natural calamities. Arrangements of land should be made for those who lost everything in the Uttarakhand natural calamity. Such schemes should be framed for employment of the affected people, so that they are able to earn their livelihood. It is seen these days that working youths do not care for the old parents, they oust them from the houses, so old age homes should be made for such old people.

I represent the adverse geological conditions of hilly State of Uttarakhand. I would like to say that the total area of this State is 53 thousand 483 square km. Out of which, 34 thousand 651 km is forest land. That means that forest Conservation Act or Law relating to forests are applicable on the 65 percent of total land of this State. Whereas only 47% i.e. 24 thousand 413 square km of land is under forest. The villages of hills are surrounded by forests.

As 65 percent area of Uttarakhand State is declared as forest land. For any development work or project, the land is to be obtained from the farmer or the forest land is required to be got declared as non-forest land. By construction of public utility buildings like Hospitals, Schools, Veterinary hospitals, etc. on the land of farmers, the area of agriculture is reducing day-by-day. Reducing agricultural area may create concern in future for foodgrain security of the State.

The compensation given to farmers for their land acquired for construction of roads, drinking water schemes, erecting electric poles is very less, it should be increased. They should be paid according to the market rates. Similarly, the lease hold land in the entire country should be made free hold. Most of the houses and shops in my Parliamentary Constituency, Ram Nagar are on the lease hold land, these should be made free hold at the earliest. The conversion charges from lease hold to free hold should be reduced and facility of payment in installment should also be provided.

Actually, in west, there are sovereign rights for acquisition of land for public purposes. It is defined and interpreted as Eminent Domain. Under it, the purpose of project for which land acquisition is to be done, is shared with the people, talks are held with the land owner with regard to the types of compensation, so that he may give his land voluntarily. Complete arrangement is made for rehabilitation and employment of land owner. If our army, defence estate has some surplus land, then houses for ex-servicemen should be constructed over them. Married Accommodation Project should be made, so that the tension of our Jawans could be mitigated. I also want to state that the houses and shops of civilians living in our cantonments may be made free hold by charging market rate from them and enough revenue will be collected in the process and land can be purchased somewhere else from that money.

If acquisition of land is done from the persons of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the people living below the poverty line, then the government should provide houses or alternative lands alongwith compensation to them, so that they could live with their families honourably.

I also want to state that the Government should formulate such a scheme under which information should be given to the seller about the investment of that money which he had received as compensation of land. It has been seen that after getting lumpsum money people become victim of some bad habit and due to lack of knowledge they spent all the money here and there. Therefore, people should be made aware of the proper investment of money received after acquisition of land.

I welcome the provisions made in the Bill such as, giving market price of land, provision of houses in case of displacement providing sustenance grant for one year to the

displaced families, transport expenses, cattle sheds/small shop expenses, provision of grant to artisans, small traders and one time resettlement allowance, etc.

2.5 acre land for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes or lumpsum 50 thousand rupees as financial assistance with the additional benefit upto the limit of the lost land to every affected family and 25 percent additional rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to families living out of the district and free land for organizing social functions and continuity of reservation in rehabilitation area, etc, provided and envisaged in the Bill are laudable.

In the last, I support the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Bill, 2011.

[English]

\*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I expressed my views to support the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 with some reservations.

The proposed Bill is not in keeping with the principle of federalism. It is good to have a provision for leasing land to developers. In the case of leasing, unlike acquisition, ownership would remain with farmers and they would continue to get a regular income. The Bill will enable the States to enact their own laws for leasing of land.

Land mafias across the nation have been on a purchasing spree ever since the Bill was introduced in Parliament in September, 2011. Consequently, original owners of the land would be deprived from the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits provided in the proposed legislation even after it was passed by both Houses.

The Bill should ensure that the original owners of the land sold after 5th September, 2011 get 50 per cent of the benefits assured by the proposed legislation.

Human nature being what it is, it is never satisfied with what it has. It is always looking for something better, something more expensive, thinking that it would be satisfied at last. But material possessions never satisfy, they rather add to our anxiety. Land is always a sensitive issue and so here there is a cry for justice for the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The core issue is valuation and compensation, displacement and rehabilitation have become contentious and somewhat difficult to find solution to complex issue. The Land Acquisition legislation which is in force today is a piece of the colonial era with focus on land acquisition against owners' wishes for 'public purposes'. The process of land acquisition is governed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which has been amended form time to time. In fact, a thorough overhaul of the 1894 Act had become long overdue. However, it does not provide for rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) for those affected by land acquisition.

The R&R process at present is governed by the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 which sought to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 were referred to the Standing Committee on Rural Development and it gave its recommendations. However, the Bill could not be introduced in either House of Parliament.

In May, 2011, the National Advisory Council recommended combing the provisions of land acquisition and R&R within a single Bill.

Land should be acquired only for public purpose, which includes defence and national security; roads, railways, highways and ports built by Government and public sector enterprises; and residential purposes for the poor and landless.

The consent of 80 per cent of the project affected people is required to be obtained. I welcome this condition.

In respect of Land Acquisition, there is serious concern about food security in the country. Land is a critically limited resource in India. If we do not put a cap on the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, this will very soon create severe food and water shortages in the time to come.

Ironically, the new Bill has met with protests not only from industrialists across India, but also farmers and land activists. India Inc. is worried by the significantly higher costs of compensation as well as the stringent R&R requirements the new Bill poses for those interested in acquiring land for industrial purposes. On the other hand, farmers and civil rights activists have deemed the draft Bill "pro-corporate and pro-investors" and demanded radical

changes in the Bill citing economic and food security reasons.

All acquisitions require R&R to be provided to the affected people. Consultation with locally elected bodies such as Gram Sabhas and adjudication of disputes has been provided for. I welcome it. I welcome the Social Impact Assessment study to be made in all cases where the Government wants to acquire land for a public purpose. I also welcome the computation of market value of the land on a formula which is then doubled in rural areas. Limitations are imposed on acquisition of multi-crop land for safeguarding food security. Specified timeline has been indicated for payment of compensation and provision of R&R entitlements.

If acquired land remains unutilized for five years, not ten years as proposed in the Bill, should be returned to the land owners.

I think rightly there has been criticism that Government should not acquire land for private businesses.

So far as allotment of land for the multinational corporations like Mittal and Posco in Odisha is concerned, it could have been handled in a better manner with the Centre's involvement in providing all amenities and facilities.

I appreciate the amendment suggested by the main Opposition party to insert the provision of leasing of land to developers. In case of leasing, unlike acquisition, ownership would remain with the farmers and they would continue to get regular income from it.

I also appreciate the step being taken by the Government to enable the State Governments to enact their own laws for leasing of land.

The Government should take a note of the land mafia across the nation on a purchasing spree since the Bill was introduced in Parliament in September, 2011. As a result, original owners of the land would be deprived from the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits provided for in the Bill. Therefore, I demand that the Bill should have a provision to ensure that the original owners of the land sold after September 5, 2011, get 50 per cent of the benefits assured by the Bill.

The Bill proposes payment of compensation upto four times the market value of the land being acquired in rural

areas and two times the market value in urban areas. I welcome it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. The farmers all over the country who raised a movement we are going to pass and making it a law. We are discussing a very important matter. If we see the past of thousand years, the issue of land has been very sensitive when Shri Krishna went to Kaurawas demanding five villages for Pandwas, the Kaurwas were not prepared to give and Mahabharata happened in which thousands of people were killed. We yesterday, celebrated the birthday of Shri Krishna. Rakshasas were eliminated in his time.

Thousands of years ago, our ancestors after making the land fertile handed over it to the coming generations. The way the acquisition of this land was done at throw away prices in the past, people of the country, particularly the farmers agitated. From Kolkata, the fire of this movement spread all over the country. You know it better because you have been a victim of it. The way the cultivable land, the backbone of their livelihood was looted by private people for setting up companies, the people of the entire country were annoyed over it. The farmers held agitations on this issue and said that they were ready to die but will not part with their land. Even today, where such thing happens, people are ready to die but they will not give their land.

The Government convened an all party meeting to resolve all these issues. The members were of the view that the Government should not come in between. Classification should be done of all the lands in the country. The farmers should talk to investors directly. The government should then come in between only when agreement takes place between farmers and the industrialists. If some person owning an individual plot intrudes and try to acquire the particular plot, all were of the view that the government should stay away. The farmers should get the package. When his land is acquired he should not only get the market rate but he should also have 1 share in the industry coming up there and his children should get the job guarantee. It was the view of all of us. All farmers and all people will feel satisfied from the Bill which we are framing and all will say that the Paliament, Lok Sabha did justice to then. Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji was saying that industries should be set



up in the ravine areas of his constituency. Barren land, low land, under water logging is in abundance in Bihar. Thousands of acres of land in North Bihar is low land and water logging takes place there. There are several rivers and the area is over populated and we do not have enough land. The land stands divided in pieces and this is not the question of Bihar only, because this Bill and policy which is being framed, we should think over it. The Government should not come in between. We want to know as who is coming forward to open industries and where, because all factories from Kolkata, Mumbai, Kanpur, Lal Imli to Green Imli, all factories are closed down and we have allowed FDI. We will have to arrange for godowns after acquiring land. Go to Mumbai and see how many old factories in the main city are ailing. There are ailing industries in Kolkata and Kanpur also. You should also make provisions for such ailing industries and give them to people after their revival.

When I was Minister of Railways in UPA (I), there is cabinet decision on Western Corridor and Eastern Corridor with regard to infrastructure and expenditure. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to what was said by the cabinet of Government of India that industrial hub will be set up upto Delhi-Ludhiana-Mumbai on Western corridor. Industry will focus their attention on it. Expenditure was made on it and the Ministry of Railways also spent money on it. There should be no grievances on the part of cultivation and farmer. Who is coming to open industries on the water logging land in Bihar? All are builders who are coming to build apartments. People are coming forward to open private colleges and private institutes at Noida, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Patna city. Therefore, interests of the farmers should be protected.

On the other hand, Government should do such work that the coming generation also get the job. Therefore, the Bill which has come is revolutionary and improvement in it should be made from time to time by the Parliament. But the farmers should not be ignored anywhere. Farmers all over the country are of one opinion "we are ready to die but will not part with the land". The Government should acquire land for infrastructure and in public interest by giving reasonable money to farmers, so that there should be no blood bath anywhere. Hon'ble Ramesh ji has brought this Bill by working very hard, we thank him and fully support this Bill.

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): For a farmer, land is not a piece of land but it is his life. After acquisition of land the farmer is deprived of land and the whole family face misery.

Industrial development is essential in the interest of the country. But setting up industry after destroying cultivable land is not good. Mostly barren land and waste land should be used for setting up industries because cultivable land has shrunk to 46 percent only. The manner in which the population of our country is rising we will feel the shortage of land in the near future. Foodgrain is not produced in factories, for this maintenance of fields is necessary.

At the same time, providing sufficient compensation to the farmers is also necessary. Land should be provided in lieu of acquired land, affected family should also be given employment.

\*SHRI DINESH DASHYAP (Bastar): Acquisition of land is becoming disastrous for the land owners. In the hilly tribal areas, iron ore, coal, granite, bauxite and many other kinds of mineral reserves exist after acquisition of land of tribals is done at cheapest price which is against the human values. The tribals have no other option of employment. When they are displaced, their families face social and economic isolation. These issues need to be given due consideration. The farmers should be given share holdings and employment within the specific time limit and also equal portion of land. Land also is not available in the forest areas.

[English]

\*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): It is under the able guidance and strong determination of our great leader and UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi that the landmark bill comes to the light of the day. The passage of this historic bill shall be a golden feather on the cap of Smt. Sonia Gandhi. This Bill ensures adequate compensation to the land owner whose land has been acquired and his rehabilitation and resettlement with a proper job.

Our Constitution envisages for acquisition of land for developmental activities like construction of new roads, bridges, national highways, industrial parks, setting up of

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

new railway projects, housing projects, construction of new dams, nuclear reactors, container freight stations, new ports, new air ports etc. In this process a large number of people have to renounce their valuable land and need to be resettled. Many a times, land of the people have been acquired on petty amounts and rendering them unsettled and results in loss of any job, livelihood or cultivation. It has resulted in protests by farmers, land owners etc. In many cases, it has ended in violent protests culminating in loss of lives and property. We could also see that persistent protests by the local people forcing the industrialists and multinational companies to renounce their projects or shift their projects to some other places. In certain cases, protests by the local people against compulsory acquiring of their land by the Government culminated in change of the Government.

The present Bill aims to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition. This bill aims to ensure just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or affected by such acquisition. Adequate provisions have been given in the bill for ensuring rehabilitation and resettlement for the affected persons of land acquisition. Thus, the bill seeks to ensure to make the affected persons of compulsory acquisition of land become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition. It aims to improve the social and economic status of the affected families whose land have been acquired.

The bill contains ample provisions to ensure just and fair deal to the families whose land have been acquired. The bill contains 13 Chapters divide into 107 Clauses and 4 Schedules. Clause 4(1) of the Bill provides that whenever the Government intends to acquire land for a purpose, it shall carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with the Gram Sabha at habitation level or equivalent body in urban areas, in the affected area in such a manner and within such time as may be prescribed. Further, Clause 7 of the Bill envisages for appraisal of Social Impact Assessment Report by an expert group. Thus without a proper social impact study land cannot be acquired by the Government.

Chapter 3, Clause 10(1) of the Bill provides that no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act.

Such land can be acquired only under exceptional circumstances and as a last resort.

The Bill clearly envisages that the Government should provide four times of the market value of land (whose land has been acquired) in the case of land acquired in a rural area. Similarly, two times of the market value of the land (whose land has been acquired) should be given in case such a land is situated in urban area. Clause 27 of the Bill provides that the Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Section 3 of Clause 27 provides that the Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may utilize the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as considered necessary by him.

Chapter V of the Bill provides for rehabilitation and resettlement award for affected families by the Collector. It includes:

- (a) Rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the family;
- (b) Bank account number of the person to which the rehabilitation and resettlement award amount is to be transferred;
- (c) Particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families;
- (d) Particulars of land allotted to the displaced families;
- (e) Particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;
- (f) Particulars of payment for cattle shed and petty shops;
- (g) Particularly of one-time amount to an artisans and small traders.
- (h) Details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families;
- (i) Particulars of any fishing rights that may be involved;

- (j) Particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided;
- (k) Particulars of special provisions for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to be provided.

The Bill ensures provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement area. Clause 45 of the Bill states that the appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish by notification, one or more authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act. The Presiding Officer of the Authority shall be or has been a Judge of a high court or he is or has been a district judge for at least five years. Clause 71 of the Bill stipulates that payment of compensation or deposit of the same in the Authority.

Clause 74 of the Bill envisages that when the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum from time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited. Provided further that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry. Clause 101(1) stipulates that where a State law or policy framed by the Government of a State provides for a higher compensation than calculated under this, the affected persons or his family or member of his family may at their option opt to avail such higher compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement under such law or such policy of the State.

Thus the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is a detailed Bill aimed at not only the adequate compensation, resettlement, livelihood and welfare of the owner of the land whose land has been acquired but also the development of the country in a transparent and equitable manner. With these words I support the Bill.

\*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I am extremely happy to express my views on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. It is inevitable for the government to acquire land for public purpose. Lands are acquired for economic development, industrial development and employment creation in the country. At the same time, land should be acquired after getting the consensus of the people. This action may help the State government to maintain law and order. In the past, lands were acquired despite agitations by the land owners. Even we have witnessed police personnel engaging in shooting and lathi charging which resulted in a riot like situation causing casualties and tense atmosphere. Land Acquisition Bill should be passed keeping in mind that such unwarranted situations of the past should do not continue to take place. This is the wish of all the people. Union Government while acquiring land should also consult the State Government concerned. The people are affected economically and psychologically after being made to give away their assets and as they were forced to search an alternative place to live in. Union government should also have in mind that at the time of land acquisition, people oppose because they are asked to leave their places of birth and where they lived for long. Even after the land is acquired, the projects do not take off in time. In that case, the land should be returned to the persons from whom it was acquired and at the price at which it was bought. Land Acquisition Bill was implemented in 1894. This bill is of less use and impractical. It should be mandatory for the government to provide employment to the legal heirs of displaced persons. The legal heirs of affected persons may be provided employment as per their educational qualifications with no loss of time. In Tamil Nadu, when GAIL started its work relating to installation of gas pipelines in agricultural lands, farmers went on agitation and the work was stopped. Hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma had set up a Commission to enquire into this issue. The Union Government has not consulted the State Government before implementation of this project and there was no consensus. Such a situation should not take place once again. An amendment in this regard should be made in this bill wherein consultation process with the State Government must be included. To live in their own place is a fundamental right. I urge that the recommendations of the Standing Committee should be implemented as regards displaced persons affected by land acquisition.

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\* English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

\*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur): Thank you, Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. I thank the Hon. Minister for accepting the notice given by our leader Madam Harsimrat Kaur Badal a few days ago on land amendment.

Sir, this is an important Bill regarding acquisition of land of farmers. Several Hon. Members have mooted very good suggestions on this Bill. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the amount of money the Central Government proposes to contribute towards the implementation of this programme. Sir the Bill proposes to provide compensation to the rural farmer for the land acquired at four times the existing rate whereas in urban areas, the compensation will be paid at thrice the rate. However, it is to be noted that it is the State Government that has to deal directly with matters pertaining to land acquisition in that state. It is in a far better position to know the ground realities. The local administration and the local people have better information about the nature and price of the land that is to be acquired.

Also, sir, our leader and Chief Minister of Punjab Sardar Parkash Singh Badal has acquired thousands of acres of land for industrial etc. purpose. However, he has provided just and fair compensation to the affected persons. So, not a single displaced person has ever complained or protested against our land acquisition policy. We have taken full care of the interest of the oustees. In fact, more and more people want the State Government to acquire their land due to the remunerative compensation package provided by the State Government. So, I urge upon the Central Government to emulate the flawless land – acquisition policy of Punjab Government.

Sir, a lot of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) have been carried out in recent times. Land ranging from five lakh acres to two lakh acres has been acquired for this purpose. However, I am sorry to say that the land acquired for this purpose is not being utilized properly. The work undertaken at these places is not up to the mark.

Sir, the land mafia becomes very active when it comes to know that land is about to be acquired at a particular place for some purpose. It works overtime and pro-actively

purchases land from their owners at very cheap rates. Then, the land- mafia sells the same land at exorbitant rates and makes illegal profits. The real owners of land suffer in the process. The Central Government has thrust the entire responsibility in this matter on the State Government. If this is the case, the power to decide the usage of land should also be vested in the State Government. The Chief Minister of the state, the Deputy Commissioner of the area and the local administration like Tehsildar will be able to fix a much better rate of the local land to be acquired. The centre should not dictate terms in this matter. Hence, relevant amendments should be made in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, in India, we have created about 550 SEZs in recent time. This is a very high number. Nowhere in the world have this many numbers of SEZs been created. It seems as if bungling, malpractices and irregularities at a large scale are going on in the creation of SEZs. Land mafia is indulging in loot and plunder in collusion with powerful and corrupt elements, whereas the original land owners have been left in the lurch.

Sir, the Bill also talks about rehabilitation measures. Sir, ever since we attained independence, the hard-working farmers made even barren land fertile by the dint of their sweat and blood. However, in some states like Haryana, these farmers are being displaced from their land. Sir, in Punjab, our Chief Minister Sardar Parkash Singh Badal had in fact allotted land in the border areas to the poor and the needy at cheap rates. I urge upon the Central Government not to displace these land – owners.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, I have just begun my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up in one minute.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, Punjab provides maximum amount of food-grains in the central pool.

Sir, the recent floods in Punjab have wreaked havoc in the state. Half the districts of Punjab have been devastated. The standing crop of paddy has been destroyed. People have been rendered homeless.

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, there has been a great loss of lives and property due to floods. The State Government has provided a compensation of 1.5 lakhs per head to the affected families. But more needs to be done. The Central Government should also provide a compensation of Rs.5 lakh per head to the affected families. A sum of Rs.fifty thousand should also be provided to people whose cattle have been washed away.

School buildings that have been destroyed should also be reconstructed. The Central Government should provide aid in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The allotted time is over.

Now, Shri Prabodh Panda ji.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, there is a fear of the outbreak of epidemics due to floods. I urge upon the centre to send a team of health – experts to assess the situation in the flood – affected areas. An economic package should be granted for the affected people at the earliest. New houses should be constructed for those who have lost their homes. Health – care system in the flood affected areas should be streamlined. New school – buildings should be constructed. New roads should be constructed where these have been washed away in floods.

**18.00 hrs**

(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is six o'clock. I request the House that time of the House is extended till the Bill is passed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Madam.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, we would like to know as to how long will it take?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If all of you cooperate we will try to have the reply at 7.00 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If all of you cooperate, we will have the reply at 7.00 o'clock.

\*SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I express my views on the "Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011", at a momentous occasion when under the able and dynamic leadership of UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji and the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji and Sri Jai Ram Ramesh ji, a very prestigious and important subject which pertains to all of us, is beginning to take shape.

The august House is well aware that the proposed Bill seeks to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and provide for a unified legislation for acquisition of land and adequate rehabilitation mechanisms for persons affected by land acquisition.

The proposed legislation will address all the issues pertaining to land acquisition whenever and wherever it takes place. It mandates that the reasons for which the land is acquired should be clearly specified and also stipulates providing adequate compensation for the land required.

I hail from a family of agriculturists and know very well the value a farmer attaches to his land and I know the pulse of my fellow farmers. I would like to highlight the fact that underreporting of price of land to save stamp duty is a common practice across the country and a great loss to the Government exchequer. To arrest the practice, the Government should consider earmarking the market value of a property to more than 4 times its declared value in case of properties in both rural and urban areas.

I would like to point out that after liberalization of the economy, particularly during the period of 1996-2006 and even upto the year 2009, the Government in Andhra Pradesh that is Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) has acquired land from people, in particular farmers and Wakf properties nearly Hundreds of Acres in Hyderabad City and need 88,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh, at a throw away prices.

The people from whom land was acquired were left in a lurch by being denied adequate compensation, so much so, that many among them committed en masses suicide. The Government should take cognizance of their grievance, review the land acquisitions in a comprehensive manner and devise and implement measures to ameliorate their lot. The Government should also ensure that such take-overs do not recur in the future.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Normally, whenever the Government acquires land, land oustees are never provided facilities like roads, drainage, drinking water, grazing land, banks, post offices, public distribution outlets, etc. The present Bill seeks to rehabilitate and resettle the land oustees as well.

Further, the Bill also proposes setting up of a Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority to settle disputes within a timeframe and also provide minimum rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements to each affected family.

As I have mentioned earlier as well, people sell land to each other at underreported price to save stamp duty so that they can save some amount. It is a common feeling among the people that the Bill will not provide for an accurate adjustment whenever a transaction takes place because market value is based on recent reported transactions. To address this grievance of the people, the Bill stipulates that the Government should, as a compensatory measure provide a job to one person in each affected family. The Bill also endeavours to provide additional allowances and other benefits to SCs/STs.

I believe, the Parliament should have jurisdiction to impose rehabilitation and resettlement requirements on private purchase of agricultural land. Public Sector Undertakings, for which Government acquires land, should also be made liable to handle the responsibility or rehabilitation. They should share the burden along with the Government.

I suggest that the Government should take the consent of at least 90 per cent of project affected people. I also feel that irrigated land should be exempted from acquisition and only non-irrigated land should be acquired for projects or PSUs.

To further enhance transparency and weed out corruption, every land acquisition should be monitored by a 3rd party evaluation instead of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report before arriving at any conclusion.

I would state that the proposed Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is necessary for a country like ours where land records have either been non-existent or the existing one's ambiguous.

Here, I would also like to stress upon the urgent need to establish land banks across the country in coordination

with State Governments. The land banks should be prepared and computerized and inter-connected so that a person sitting in Delhi or even abroad can access land data of any place in the country at the click of a mouse.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI SOHAN POTAI (Kanker): So far as the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is concerned, the Britishers had made land acquisition rule in 1894. The amended Bill is akin to distant drums sounding well, but practically it is not so. On seeing the Bill, it seems it has been brought keeping in view urban areas and metropolitan cities.

The farmers in rural areas provide food to the people of the country. While the Government talks to provide work to needy person and food to the hungry person, efforts are being made to render the farmers and agricultural labourers jobless through land acquisition. There is about 14% barren land in the country, it should be developed fully and industries should be set up there so that there would be no need to acquire vast farm land for the purpose. Care should have been taken in the matter of the rights of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. Where land should be acquired adhering to schedule 5 and schedule 6 and PESA law in scheduled areas, it is being acquired in violation of schedule 5 and Schedule 6 and PESA law.

Lest there should not be more increase after this amendment, the above provisions should be protected and stringent action should be taken in case of non-adherence.

If a farmer has 2 hectare or less land for his livelihood then such farmers should be provided the land in lieu of the land acquired after developing it fully alongwith compensation.

Provision should be made to provide land on lease instead of acquisition of if the land is used for the purpose other than for which it was acquired, its acquisition should be cancelled and land should be returned to the ex-land owner.

Before acquisition of any particular area, it should not be declared as industrial or other area so that the land mafia could not earn profit by sale and purchase of the land from land owners. Such a provision should also be made in this Bill.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Conferring power to District Collector does not seem to be justifiable because he takes three years in decision making. The land owner should have a right to go to the court in his favour.

My suggestion should be included in this Bill.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam Chairperson, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. You are not only chairing this House but you are also the Chairman of the Standing Committee. All the reports of your Standing Committee are very much encouraging and I fully endorse all the reports that have been prepared by your Standing Committee.

Madam, at the very outset, I must welcome this Bill and particularly I congratulate the Minister who is very energetic and dynamic. He has tried his level best but I would mention one thing. On the one side, when we are discussing the Land Acquisition (Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill in the Parliament House, on the other side, across the country, the land acquisition process is going on and it is not being stopped. So, these two things are going on. During Special Mention in this Parliament, I said several times that as this is the matter under discussion, let the State Government be requested to stop all the land acquisition processes right now. But still it is going on and it is quite unfortunate.

I am just going to touch the points. I would not make a long speech. Please allow me to complete all the points. Firstly, it should have a retrospective effect. The retrospective effect does not mean where the land has not been acquired or the compensation has not yet been awarded. My point is that the people who are agitating across the country in lakhs and lakhs of numbers, they will be deprived of if you do not give it a retrospective effect since 1990s. So, you think over it.

Secondly, my proposal is that the Government should set up a Price Commission. You are assessing the compensation based on the value of the land. How is the value of land determined? There are two systems for that. Number one is market value, but it is known to everybody that in the deed itself, it is undervalued. Secondly, as regards the Indian Stamp Act, it was also enacted under the British rule. It was enacted in 1899. As we are going to

replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, we should also replace the Act which was enacted in 1899, namely, the Indian Stamp Act. Still you are working according to that Act. So, my proposal is that, let the Government come out with a proposal for setting up a Price Commission at the State level and the district level. I am thankful to the Standing Committee as it also recommended it but the Government did not agree to it.

Thirdly, as regards Fourth Schedule, there are 18 Acts in it but the Acts are not the same in regard to land acquisition. If you see the States' Acts, the Act of West Bengal, it is offering a solatium of 30 per cent. In Railways, the solatium is 60 per cent and as per the proposal in this Bill, the solatium is 100 per cent but in case of national highways, there is no solatium. Around 80 per cent of land acquisition is governed by other Acts and not by the Land Acquisition Act. So uniformity should be there. All the Acts which have been mentioned in the Fourth.

Madam, the next point that I would like to make is that provisions should be clearly made about the unused land. If for any purpose land has been acquired and it remains idle, then that should be returned to the original farmer. To this extent, there was an assurance given by the hon. Minister himself in this House. He now should not deviate from that assurance. It will help a lot of farmers.

Madam, I do not agree with the proposal of 80-20 consent in relation to acquisition of land. Many hon. Members of this august House have talked about article 300(a) of the Constitution. It is the Fundamental Right of every citizen to have his or her consent and how the Government is proposing to go in for acquiring land based on the consent of 80 per cent? It should be 100 per cent for acquisition of land. There is also another point with regard to 80-20 or 70-30 consent in case of PPP cases. What will be the fate of the farmers in that case? In case of 80 per cent procurement or purchase of land by an investor, a farmer will get only the value of the land but when 20 per cent is being offered by State Governments in that case a farmer will get the value of the land, compensation, solatium, rehabilitation and resettlement and all those things. Why is such discrimination being made? But that does not mean an investor should be allowed to acquire land limitlessly, without any ceiling from the farmers. There should be a ceiling on it. The Land Ceiling Act should not be

deleted. If an investor needs more land, then he should approach the Government and the Government should examine it and then give a special ceiling for acquiring land. That condition should be imposed. There cannot be any differentiation between land being acquired by Government and procurement of land by private investors or private entrepreneurs.

Madam, I completely agree with the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Rural Development, particularly the recommendation which says that public purpose should not mean private purpose. The old Act of 1894 is a draconian British law but even now the, according to the provisions of the Bill, Government is moving away from the spirit of public purpose to that of private purpose. That should be deleted. Government should be a facilitator in case of industrialisation and not an agent of the industrialists. The Government should not be the agent of the investors. Why should the Government come in the way? Special ceiling can be offered to the investors with a condition in this matter.

Madam, I do agree with the hon. Members who have suggested that a Land Conservation Act should be enacted just as it is there in case of Forests. The same kind of an enactment should be made for agricultural land also. I am not going into the details of it. Thousands and thousands of acres of agricultural land has been encroached upon. This should be taken care of.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his assurance in this House for agreeing to the proposals of the hon. Members in regard to the SEZ. I am sure he will think over it. Moreover, land use map is very much necessary and it should serve as a guideline to all the States. The last point that I would like to make is that hon. Minister, though this subject does not come under the purview of this Bill, is very much interested in land reforms.

More than 50,000 farmers started route march from Porbandar to Gwalior and he gave the assurances. Even today thousands of farmers are organising movements to occupy the excess land in Bihar. I congratulate those who are organising these movements, particularly those in the Begusarai area. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, thank you. Now, Shri S.D. Shariq to speak.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Only giving assurances is not sufficient. You should do something. Otherwise, it would be anti-farmer. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, this is my last sentence.

This Bill is welcome only if it is comprehensive. It should be ideal. It should be mainly for the interest of the farmers. Seventy per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. By depriving agriculturists and farmers, you cannot put forth any comprehensive legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Minister himself has assured me that he has kindly gone through all my amendments. I congratulate the hon. Minister. If the hon. Minister gives an assurance to consider most of them, then I will be thankful to him.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Madam, thank you very much. There is no doubt that land is not only the back bone of the farmer, but it is back bone of our country also. It would be more better for the country and its people if the back bone it is put under less burden. Acquiring land is necessary for the Government because things would not be made in the sky, would not be made in the air, whatever is made will be made on land only. Whether it is road or industry or technology or development or building, hotel or any other thing, it will have to be made on the land only. Therefore, acquisition is necessary for the progress of the country. But I would like to say in this regard that when you acquire land you take the life of a farmer. It is his livelihood, his whole life and of his future generation is based on it. Hence, while calculating the compensation it should be calculated for thirty years instead of four years, as you have said. What would be its price after thirty years needs to be taken in account. It is snatched from him for ever, that should also be kept in mind because it is his capital, it is everything for him. For providing him compensation, it should be calculated properly that it is calculated up to thirty years, fifty years. If it is possible then non-technical work to be undertaken later on should be got done by the people of same family so that they could earn some of their earning from that. The children of that family whose land is acquired should be provided with employment positively. In this regard, I would like to submit that for the railway line which came in Kashmir, Railway Department provided



compensation of the land and the one child of every affected family was also provided employment.

Similarly, it should be taken care of that the people who have insufficient land, their land should not be acquired, But, the land should be acquired of those people who have surplus land. If the situation does not permit to exempt the acquisition of the land of petty land owners, then the Government should give them barren land at some other place as compensation so that they could reclaim it. Other thing is that payment of compensation takes years together and those poor people have to run from pillar to post. Therefore, after a decision of acquisition, before occupying the land, he should be paid compensation. First he should be given compensation and then his land should be acquired and while acquiring, land preference should be given to those lands which are less useful, less fertile and having less irrigation facility. On the other hand, I would like to make a small request that at the time of colonial rule, land was acquired by threatening the farmers with the help of police. Those people should be educated with reasoning and politeness about the benefits of the purpose. There should not be any Governmental or Legal pressure and fear in it. Provinces, where agricultural lands are very less, particularly, compensation needs to be provided much higher there. At the time of providing money, the value of rupee should also be taken into consideration because our rupee has devalued to a very low level. This should also be taken care of.

The land should be acquired according to its fertility factor and appropriateness of that land and its financial value and surroundings of the area and compensation should be accordingly. Somewhere the land is costly and somewhere it is of less price. After fixing the compensation, it should be kept in mind that Government of India gives directions to the States also. Agricultural Labourers who do not have land of their own, they work on your land but if your land goes, the agricultural labourers become jobless. You should also think about his job. Along with that, where there are grazing lands, if we acquire that land also then the cattle of farmers face problems. The production of milk decreases, production of wool and meat is also less and many other losses occur there. All these things also be taken in to consideration. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, our leader hon'ble Rajnath Singh ji while initiating the debate on this Bill raised some points and I support them and demand from the Government that it should give a serious consideration to those points and make amendments. The clauses-Section 9, Section 10 and Section 16(3) about which he has mentioned should be deleted. I support that also and demand that those sections should be removed from the Bill.

Madam Chairman, Sir, a sweet dream like 'Mungeri Lal Ka Ek Haseen Sapna' has been shown to the lakhs of poor people of this country in the form of Food Security Bill and what will people get from that only the time will tell. Similarly, this Land Acquisition Bill has been brought. A myth has been created in the country and it has spread in the country that Government is bringing a revolutionary Bill for the farmers. But, this whole Bill containing these three sections has been sterilized and it will be of no use. The farmers will be deprived of their rights due to these sections. Therefore, I would like to say that the points raised by hon'ble Rajnath Singh ji should be considered by the Government.

These has been a continuous shortage of agricultural land. In the year 1984, there was 13.11 crore hectare agricultural land with us which has remained 11.50 crore hectare. If the population continues to increase and agricultural land decreases then how we will provide food security, where from the foodgrains will come? You can produce machines and all other things in factories but the human being can be fed with 'Roti' only. Therefore, our 'Shastras' have given utmost attention to 'Roti'. The 'Upanishad' has given a message that 'Anna hi Brahma hai'. The Government should think over the fact that where from it will come.

Madam Chairman, the data are before you that wherever land has been acquired, farmers have become landless labourers due to that. In the year 1951, the percentage of farmers was 71.9 and in the year 2001 in has come down to 54.4 percent i.e. there is a decrease of 17.5 percent. On the other side, the number of agricultural labourer was 28.1 percent but in 2001 it has increased to 45.06 percent. It means it has increased to 17.5 percent. The data of Government of India proves that the number of famers has decreased to 17.5 percent and 17.5 percent

agricultural labourers have increased. Why this decline has occurred, because due to land acquisition or other reasons they have become agricultural labourers, and agricultural labourer means that he will get work in seasons and when there is no season, he will have to go to cities and become rickshaw puller, sleep on footpath, work as construction labourer and sleep empty stomach. Due to laws of this country and land acquisition and wrong policy of the Government, the farmer of India has been rendered helpless and deprived of food and clothes. He was the owner of land but he has been compelled to become landless and rickshaw puller and sleep on the footpath. This is the injustice done to him in this country.

This has also affected our livestock. In the year 1951, there were 430 cows per 1000 persons but upto the year 2007, it has shrunk to only 117. Where has this livestock gone? When the farmer is ruined then this livestock also get ruined. In 1951, there were 120 buffaloes per one thousand persons, but in the year 2007, it shrunk to only 90 per one thousand. I am submitting or due to other reasons the farmers have been displaced, villages got deserted and with that, this system of ours also came to an end. Our livestock got finished. A day will come when children of India will ask about the cow and buffalo milk. Then we will say, 'you can get that from DMS booth'. They will not be able to understand that there were cows and buffaloes which were of indigenous breed. It will create such a situation in the country.

I humbly request you that Rajnath ji has raised a point about constituting an Authority. At present along with land acquisition, it is notified through the Government that there is one arbitrator and tribunal in every district. My one and half acre land has also gone in East-West Corridor road. I am fighting a case for that since 2006 and a person like me who had been Minister of that department is fighting a case for compensation and no decision has come till today. Then how a poor person of the country will fight his case and wherefrom he will bring money and the lawyer? "Gai Bikaye Charwahe main". The farmer had to sell his cow to pay the wages of herds-man. Like that, how he will pay for fighting his case to get the compensation?

Shri Yashwant Sinha ji was the Finance Minister in the Government of hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. We went to him on behalf of farmers. He made a provision that no

income tax will be levied on the income of the farmer from land acquisition, its interest of other sources. This is the income tax law but even then income tax was taken from the farmers. Income tax was levied on the interest on the income of farmers from East-West corridor. Later on, it was said to submit form deposit 16A, only then refund will be given by Income Tax Department. Refunds of many farmers are still pending. Therefore, I am telling you this painful story of farmers. If you want to constitute an Authority, Then it should be constituted in every district and the farmer should get this facility.

Why do you set up industry on agricultural land, why not on a barren land? If you want to set up industry on a barren land, go to Chhattisgarh, Odisha, the areas in Andhra Pradesh where land is barren, rocky and pebbly. Why don't you go to these places to set up industries? If you set up industries there, electricity, roads and water supply will be provided there. Quarters will be constructed there and that area will be developed. Poor people will get employment. But I know that you will not do this, Therefore, "Kaa Dukh Jane Dukhiya, Kaa Dukh Jane Dukhiya Maye, Jaa Ke Paair Na Fate Biwai So' Kaa jane peed Parayi." I am from a poor family, born in a poor man's house. Therefore, I know that pain of the man and this pain always haunts me. But there are two viewpoints. One is from industrial house. SEZ houses, they think that if land is not acquired then where the industry will set-up? It is preferably set up near the cities.

Madam Chairman, when a proposal for Central University in Gandhi ji's Motihari in Bihar was mooted, that university could not be set up because professors said that there is no airport and they would find it difficult to go there. As per their demand, Central University should have been set up at the place where an airport exists. It means Central University should be set up as per the convenience of professors. Can a university not be set up in remote area and backward area? This is the mentality and thinking.

Madam, I would like to draw your attention to one more thing. It is regarding settlement of displaced persons. A marginal farmer who owns only two and a half acre of land becomes landless after acquisitions of his land. Thousands and lakhs of such farmers have become landless. You will give them land and settle them, but they will not become owners of that land. No one will give them

honour and they will be called agricultural labourer. The Government plies buses on it, sets up industries on their land and thereby earns revenue. Railway lines are laid in public interest and the government earns revenue. Road are constructed, road tax and several other taxes are collected. Aerodromes are constuctaed, revenue is earned. We think that the Government is pro-farmers if the farmers, whose land is acquired for setting up industries are given some financial incentives constantly so long as the industries keep thriving. Will the Government do it? I know, your won't do it as your target is something else. You say something and act differently. You talk of farmers, of farmer's interest, but you benefit someone else. So, leave it aside.

My other colleagues are also to speak. I would request the Government to ponder ouer it seriously. What do you say? The decision of the Government is final. Such provisions are envisaged in the law that neither the farmers can go to the court nor can he appeal. You won't allow him to do anything. Do you want to run dictatorship in the country? Nowhere such dictatorship is in vogue. Nepal is our neighbor country. The people in Nepal say, "whatever Government says is final". Whatever the King says is a final law. Same way here the Government wants to get. And the Government officers, administrations are anti-poor, anti-farmers, they have no sympathy for rural poor. The Government impose the orders of such officers on farmers. Why will the Government not give the right of appeal to the farmers? Just think. Hon. Rajnath Singh ji has also raised same issue.

Now, the Government says that it acquired the land in urgent need and the Collector will issue notification in this regard. The land of farmers will be snatched within three days. Is there any procedure for it? What is the meaning of urgency? There should be some reasons behind it. There should be some law. It is the democracy. The country is run by the Constitution and the law prevails. Even the Parliament is bound by it. But the government says that the farmers can't go to the court, no one hears them and whatever the Collector says will be final and binding for the farmers and whatever the Collector says will be final order of the government. Even Britishers did not act in this way. Listen to what Shri Rajnath ji and other colleagues have said.

There are people of two ideologies. The founder of communist philosophy, Karl Marx said, "there are two aspects, class character and class interest". One class belongs to the rich people, who lead luxurious life and other class is the poor. Both follow different directions and vision. Both have different problems and thoughts different ideologies and different followings.

Therefore, I want to know whether any representatives of farmers or any farmer was invited while framing this law. Different office bearer of Kisan Union all over India have sent their suggestions, but the government threw them in dustbins. Did the Government, its officers consider the suggestions rendered by the people. Why the Bill was not referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture? Still, I say send it to the Standing Committee, let the Committee decide about it. The committee will give the suggestion on safeguarding the interests of farmers. It would be better if some steps are taken to present a well thought out and comprehensive Bill so that the mind, soul and the body of farmers feel happy and empowered.

*[English]*

\*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I support this long awaited bill on behalf of my party, but even as we support it, there are certain issues that must be pointed out. Previous speakers have already raised many important issues. I will like to emphasize some pressing issues that the Government must take into consideration.

The valuation of land in the mountain areas will necessarily have to be different from the rest of the country.

In this regard there is no mention of mountain lands where there are other forms of constraints. How will the same mechanism work?

We therefore will have to bring further amendment in the rules for this.

When it comes to acquisition of land for public purpose, the most basic question that arises is: What is a just acquisition price? As acquisition is not always a desired transaction, it is necessary to pay something more-a "solatium" for the sufferings caused therein.

The provisions of this Bill assumes, for example, rural land in Punjab and rural land in Sikkim are the same. But, in

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

reality, Punjab and Sikkim have very different landholding sizes, very different traditions about the meaning of individual ownership of land, and radically different demand patterns. Considering the diversity within our vast country, I urge the government to consider how a uniform multiplier of two can be used to determine the solatium.

The government should also reconsider the bill's provision stipulating different consent requirements based on ownership: i.e. consent by 80% of land owners if acquired for use by a private company; 70% if acquired for use by a PPP; and no consent if land is for use by government or a PSU. It is not clear why should a landowner who is about to lose his land care whether the intended use is to be executed by the government or a private company?

With these words, which may even be considered a form of caveat, I support this Bill and hope that the Hon'ble Minister will take note of the points mentioned by me.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): For the first time, since our independence, the Government of India has realized that from time to time the need arises for acquiring land for setting up industries, construction of dam, mining or for some other purposes by the Centre of the concerned State government. Similarly, the Central Government desired to acquire land in Jarkhand some 9 months ago. It was strongly opposed. Police resorted to firing. People gave a slogan, "We will give our lives, not land". Why such a situation merged? The land owners were neither given proper compensation nor jobs and they feared that they would be displaced even from their homes. And finally, same thing happened. If we go back to our past, we come across such instances where the land of the farmers was acquired, whether by Coal India, WCL or ECL, Bharat Coking Coal and those who were displaced are still struggling. Same is the case of the land where SAIL's Bokaro Steel Plant has been set up. People are also agitating over the land acquired for hydel power project of Damodar Valley Corporation. Agitation has been going on in entire CLL area, be it Dhori or Bokaro-Kargali or Kathara area. This land was acquired some 20 years ago, but neither mining has started nor the oustees have been given employment. And compensation paid to them was just for namesake. Therefore, my submission is that this problem

should be addressed wherever the land is acquired. Land owners should be given adequate compensation so that they can lead a good life and not that they are left to run from pillar to post. Justice should be done to them. Best option is that if the land has not been put to use so far, than it should be restored to them. On the lines of the provisions made in the extant Bill, which provides for cordial atmosphere and people will happily agree for acquisition of their land, in district Bokaro, especially in Gomia block. The land has not been used for the purpose it was acquired and it was handed over to a Tata company. Whereas, the law provides that if the land acquired is not used for the purpose for which it has been acquired, it should be restored to the land owner. And above all, fertile land should not be acquired for setting up industries.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): Madam Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this Bill. I welcome the Land Acquisition Bill, 2011 which the hon. Minister has brought and I rise to support it. I heard various leaders of the whole country and every leader has a pain for farmers in his heart. We all want welfare of farmers. I am placing here one-two points we need to know where we went wrong and why farmers were looted till today? Why, nobody spoke in favour of farmers? Whenever somebody ever got a chance, he grabbed the land of farmers. They were rendered homeless. Rajnath Shingji rightly said that this land belongs to the farmers. This land is not only his capital, his occupation, but his mother. We people consider land as our mother. When a mother is separated from a child, we can imagine the pain. We are all the sons of soil, All have fought for farmers at one point or the other. We all have gone through that agony. There is a company against which I am fighting for years. I want to give this credit to the whole Parliament. On 14th March, the whole Parliament had supported. The Cairns India Ltd. laid 11 hundred Kms of pipe line from Barmer to Jamnagar. This pipeline is a bad example. If the land is grabbed, it does not matter much, but if pipeline is laid, then the ownership of land is transferred in the name of the company. You can do nothing in it. This land is acquired at the rate of Rs. 1500 per gutha. Whether the son of farmer will ever come to know as to what is gutha.

There are 16 gutha in a bigha. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 15 hundred per gutha was given. I fought the case for two years. Half the farmers in my Jamnagar got

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

compensation at the rate of Rs. 37 thousand per gutha, which is 25 times more. I would like to say that those who fought for farmers, got 1 lakh of compensation 25 lakhs paid to farmers. The one who was to get three lakhs of compensation got 75 lakhs. What is the fault of other farmers who got only one or one and a half lakh of compensation. How did all this happen? Who is responsible for this? I do not want to land allegation on anyone. I do not want to go into the politics, but there is something behind all this.

I had filed an RTI to unearth all this information. I did not get any reply of my R.T.I. for one and a half years. I have spoken in Parliament about it and I have official record of it. Two more years have passed and even after lapse of 35 years, I have not got any reply to my R.T.I. If it is the case with an M.P. of the country, what to talk of others. It is not so that there is Government of one party everywhere. Different Governments are there in different States. I am coming to the point of Land Acquisition. The farmers don't get compensation. There are many MPs and MLAs and Ministers also who fall within this 1100 kms vicinity. Then, why nobody fought such a big war.

Today, I receive phone calls from different villages and districts, requesting me to fight their cases. I don't have capacity to fight such a big fight. I am also not a big farmer leader to fight for the whole country. I would request the MPs, MLAs and the leaders of the concerned areas that if they feel the pain for farmers in their heart, they should fight for farmers in their concerned areas.

As there is time limit, I would conclude by saying the last point. Rajnath Singhji said a very good thing and Yadav Saheb has also said that a Collector, who is there for three days can acquire the land after giving three days notice. In my can also something happened. A notice was served on the night of 6th March, 2011 and the Collector fixed the meeting for 9th March in Jamnagar area. Here, Finance Bill was going to be passed and presence was compulsory here. He had chosen the date that Vikrambhai will not be able to come and therefore, it was the most appropriate opportunity to acquire the land. Today, I openly say that I did not seek permission from my Party. Had I asked for permission, it would not have been granted by the Party at that time. I went there leaving everything and my absence was marked. It was for the first time that my absent has

been marked at the time of Finance Bill, but I fought for the farmers, fought for two years and lastly, it was in my district that the farmers got compensation at the rate of 37 thousand rupees. But my fight is not yet over. My fight will continue in the coming days. Whichever Government is there, whosoever is the Minister, it is a fight in the interest of farmers. I want your cooperation in this regard. I will continue this fight with your cooperation.

I support this Bill.

\*SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is very important step of the government in the interest of sons of soil i.e. farmers. In this Bill, rehabilitation and resettlement has been given much stress and everybody has been involved in this process, and hence the collective responsibility of the administration, public representatives and the farmers in all its phases could be fixed.

In this Bill, the provisions like the consent of 80 per cent of the total affected families and less acquisition of agriculture land will provide much relief to the farmers. In the able leadership of UPA President Soniaji and the Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh ji, initiative has been taken to give right to the last man in the line. This right is in line with the right to work, right to education, right to information and also the Bill with regard to right to Food Security which has been passed two days ago.

In this chain, in case of land acquisition, Right to Rehabilitation Bill will provide much relief to the poor farmer. If his land is acquired in the interest of the country, it will give him right to full rehabilitation to the family. Thousands of people are affected in case of acquisition of land in populated areas. I had requested earlier also in the House that in the works related to public interest efforts should be made that the non populated land or low density areas are acquired. It should also be taken care that in case of land required for short period and not required for long term project, land may be taken on lease.

The farmers in Barmer, Jaisalmer districts in my Constituency have given thousands of acres of land for schemes related to national interest. These schemes include oil, gas, coal based units, defence units and many other works.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

I would like to request that the provisions of this Bill may completely implemented in the interest of farmers so that the back bone of the country and the society i.e. the farmer community could be benefitted.

\*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: This Bill has been brought to replace the Bill of 1984. Attention should have been paid to the poor farmers living in villages but attention has not been paid to them in this Bill and it has deviated from its basic purpose. The way the land has been acquired to this day in the name of economic development, it has done gross injustice to the farmers. Land acquisition should be done in such a way that it does not cause a threat to the living of the farmers and he may get the optimum relief. Unless there is consent of farmers on the acquisition of arable land, it should not be acquired. The fertile arable land should not be acquired in any condition. Only barren land should be acquired. Even today, lakhs of acres of land is available in Rajasthan which can be acquired at cheaper rates. At several places, there is barren land on which industries can be set up. Construction work has not been done on the land acquired for SEZs. That land should be returned to the farmers. Such a provision should also be included in this Bill. The action to be taken for acquisition of land of many villages like Dhandu, Moter, etc, in Rawatsar Tehsil of Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan for air force is under consideration since last 15-20 years. The Air force is not giving compensation after the acquisition of land and not even returning the acquired land. The farmers are not in a position to develop their land and they have been facing a serious crisis. This issue should be resolved immediately. Besides justifiable treatment with the displaced, it is necessary that provision is made for the land acquisition from the food security point of view because the process of handing over the agricultural land to the industrial units is continuing since last some years. After the enforcement of a new law, there is a possibility of misuse of PPP model. It is not clear as to who will be responsible for the amount of payment of compensation for the land acquired for the joint ventures of public and private sector. The governments should avoid acquisition of land for private sector. At present, there is acute shortage of land for construction of houses in the rural areas. The farmers are in possession of the Government land since several years. They do not have

any other land. Therefore, that land should be regularised and a strict provision should made to see that the government land is not occupied in future. The government should not acquire land for any business. In all the cases of acquisition of land, there should be a provision of commitment for adequate compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of those who have given their land. If the land is not being used for that purpose for which it had been acquired and if it is not used for that purpose within a period of five years, it should be returned to the farmers.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Madam, this is really opening of a horizon of development with a human face. We all know that we were facing hurdles in the land acquisition process and that is why several ambitious projects were forced to stall. There was a lot of bitter experience to the thrown out families. They were made landless and homeless. Along with this, getting adequate compensation was also a cumbersome process. This legislation marks an end to all such miseries and paves the way for infrastructure development in our country. In addition to this, this legislation ensures participation of victims in the development process and that is a good signal and message in the way of participatory development.

Coming to various provisions of the Bill, I wish to point out that the process envisaged in Chapter 2 on determination of social impact and public purpose is highly appreciable.

The Bill says that whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall carry out a social impact assessment study in consultation with the Gram Sabha at habitation level or equivalent body in urban areas. Involvement of local bodies in deciding the public purpose is really a welcome step in this legislation. I think, this is a most progressive part of this legislation.

As per Chapter 3(1), there is a special provision in this legislation to safeguard certain interests such as multi-crop irrigation land, which, of course, is the best interest of agriculture. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme envisaged in this Bill is very comprehensive. The transparency ensured on rehabilitation and resettlement at

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

all levels is really crystal clear. It is also a most welcome step.

With regard to the determination of amount of compensation and determination of value of things attached to land or building, it is stated in the Bill that the Collector may use the service of some "Specialist" and "Experienced persons". It has not been clarified properly. It has to be clarified in detail. Otherwise, it may lead to many ambiguities and litigations.

I wish to say a word of appreciation to the definition to the "affected families". It is a broad definition. It protects the right of agricultural labours, tenants, share croppers, tribals and forest dwellers, etc.

Rehabilitation package as discussed in Chapter V of the Bill is also comprehensive. It includes land allotment, land cost, subsistence allowance, transportation, payment even for cattle shed and payment for artisans and small traders, mandatory employment, fishing right, etc. These are all excellent steps to meet the hardship of the victims. The time limit for payment of compensation is also specific in the Bill. That is also a highly appreciable step.

Formulation of a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee is narrated in Chapter VI and it is having a judicious combination (officers plus people representatives and representatives of the local bodies). That also is very good.

Madam, the national level monitoring committee as specified in Chapter VII is also a highly appreciable step.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Madam, I am concluding now.

I wish to add one more point. It has been stated that for certain private institutions, we have acquired land. Some institutions have really abandoned their function. I would like to give my own example. I was working with the Grasim Industries which is the biggest private industry in Kerala, owned by Birlas. That factory was closed after 30 years. Even now, thousands of acres of land are still remaining with Birlas. There must be a provision on the effective utilization of such land for some public purpose.

Madam, I would like to make one more point that enough lands are available with the Government unutilized.

For that also, there must be some provision. Even to transfer land from one Department to another Department and that also is a very difficult process now. There must be a provision to simplify that process also.

I would like to conclude by saying that this Bill is a progressive legislation and this Bill can be called as a tribute to those innocent peasants killed at Nandigram in West Bengal.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

\*SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The present Bill seeks to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The 1894 Act does not provide for rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) for those affected by land acquisition. Currently, the R&R process is governed by the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

The present Bill combines the provisions of land acquisition and R&R with a single Bill. In Sept. 2011, the Government introduced the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill in the Lok Sabha.

Some of the major issues of the Bill are (a) the process of land acquisition, (b) rights of the people displaced by the acquisition (c) method of calculating compensation and (d) requirement of R&R for all acquisition.

I have submitted a number of amendments to this Bill. I like that Government will consider all those amendments. I admit that 1894 Act should be amended. I also admit that for public purpose lands needs to be acquisitional. But that should be done from a humanistic attitude so that land looses get proper compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. Proper benefits should go to the kisans. As such, I like to make few points.

First, the provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply in all cases where the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use including for public sector undertakings and for stated public purpose subject to the following that the Government or public sector undertakings shall have full ownership and operational control of the project. Free and prior informed consent from the affected families shall be

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

obtained at the time of social impact assessment in the form of a written resolution passed by seventy percent of all affected families before Declaration under Section 18. Land acquired for public purpose under this Act shall not be transferred to private companies or public private partnerships through any instrument such as sale, lease etc.

No land shall be transferred by any kind of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgement of a court which has been final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

In case of acquisition for Private companies for public purpose as defined in clauses (zaa) and (zab) of Section 3, provided that in case of acquisition under the sub-section, prior informed consent of at least eighty percent of the affected families through a written resolution shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. The process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out long with the Social Impact Assessment referred to in Section 4. The acquisition of land under this sub-section shall require prior approval of the Government after proper enquiry. The acquisition of land under this sub section shall require a mandatory agreement between the company and the Government to ensure easy access of direct benefits to the general public and such mandatory agreement shall be executed prior to acquisition and strictly regulated subsequently.

The provision of this Bill shall also apply in case of purchase of land by private companies purchases or acquire land over and above the land ceiling prevalent in the respective State or above 10 acres (whichever is lower) in rural areas and 2 acres in urban areas (whichever is lower) through private negotiations with owners of the land after securing prior approval of the appropriate Government as per the provisions of Section 42.

No acquisition of land and forest rights shall be permitted in any area until computation of all proceedings for recognition of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 for restoration of land alienated from these persons in violation of revenue law and for settlement of rights under applicable revenue laws.

Without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this Act relating to consent of affected persons, no acquisition of rights shall be permitted in any area to which the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) act, 2006, or the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 apply, except with the specific prior informed consent of the affected gram sabha and subject to any condition that these gram sabha may jointly or individually impose in exercise of their powers under the 2006 Forest Rights Act or Panchayat Act, 1996.

In case of land to be acquisitioned for infrastructure project like electricity, non-conventional energy, water supply and sanitation, tele-communication, roads and bridges, Railways, Small irrigation, Storage, Oil and Gas pipeline networks, Government should ensure that such projects serve the large welfare of people and acquisition is made on the principle of "quodest necessarium est licitum" implying only that much which is necessary is legal.

In case of compensation, among others as stated in Bill, a permanent farm servant or attached agricultural worker who has worked on the land for not less than one year prior to the notification and any person whose source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected, including persons who are occupying Government, public, common or other land as well as those residing on such land for "bonafide" livelihood purposes.

The collector needs to take possession of the land only after ensuring that the compensation is paid and the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects six months prior to displacement which shall be confirmed through a resolution of the displaced/affected persons.

There should be one comprehensive Act for such acquisition, R&R because like Railways, Defence, there are 13 organisation who have their own Act of Land Acquisition. As a result, land loses acquired in their acts will not get the benefit of this Act.

Another important point is that a private company that acquires or purchases more than 50 acres of land in urban areas or 100 acres in rural areas is required to rehabilitate and resettle affected families. This threshold can be circumvented by a private company by purchasing multiple



parcels of land, each under the prescribed limit, through other entities.

Provision should be there for an accurate estimation of the value of the land compensation shall be calculated four times on the basis of the market value and value of assets attached to the land.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I do not support this Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. The reason is that I believe that the scope and definition of 'public purpose' should be limited to infrastructure development, national security projects, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, roads etc. these infrastructures should be built with Government patronage. It has been said that consent of 80% landowners is a must for acquisition of land. But I think that this provision is unacceptable because the Government must not have any role in acquisition at all. There are 3 factors of production – land, capital and labour. The Government does not play any role in supplying capital and labour. Thus land should also be acquired by the investors from the free market and Government must not interfere at all. In all the developed countries of the world viz. Europe, America, Canada, Japan, the Government does not acquire land and it is for the industrialists to purchase land on their own. Further, resettlement has been proposed where 100 acres of land is acquired in the rural areas and 50 acres in the urban areas. So if the quantum of acquired land is less than this then the industrialists are not bound to offer rehabilitation packages to the land owners. This provision is utterly condemnable. If the investors acquire 99 acres in villages and 49 acres in the urban areas in order to bypass the provision of the Bill, then the farmers will be left to fend for themselves and they will not get any compensation whatsoever. Section 110 says that even fertile, multi – crop land can be acquired which I vehemently oppose. I believe that fertile, land should not be acquired at all. If we intend to realize the dream of universal food security, it must be ensured that arable, cultivable multi crop land are not acquired. In clause 98 it has been mentioned that provisions of [English] this Act not to apply in certain cases or to apply with certain modification. If that is accepted then SEZ has to be accepted too. It is surprising

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

that this Bill is completely silent on mining land I can see that the land law of 1894 is still applicable and land is being acquired in the same fashion even today. We have huge natural resources in the country deep inside the earth. The tribal people, people living in hilly areas, in the forests, the SC and ST communities, they have been the custodian of these resources for years and now are being displaced from their land due to rampant industrialization. Even the land records are being changed. These people are not getting any compensation or rehabilitation. I request Hon. Minister that this practice must be stopped and adequate compensation packages should be paid with retrospective effect. Rehabilitation packages should also be offered to them.

I know that Hon. Minister of Rural Development is trying his level best to address all these issues but I urge upon him to sincerely look into the fall-out of such a momentous Bill and take corrective measures wherever required.

I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011. In this House, several Hon. Members have expressed their views and have given their suggestions. I would not give more suggestions. The Minister has today brought the Bill in the House after a lot of deliberations with all the parties and seeking their suggestions, Last Monday, the Food Security Bill was passed in the House. Hukum ji said that it is a 'Mungeri' Bill. Whenever elections are near, the Government whether it is a UPA-1 or UPA-2 Government speaks words of popular tastes and brings in a Bill. However, the country knows as to how good a crop the people of the country will get. I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister that only the time will tell whether this Bill serves the interests of the capitalists or those of the farmers. In my opinion, this Bill, as our copy guru used to say in Bangla, from the mouth of a poor farmer.

"Shudhu bighe dui chillo mor Bhuin

Aar Shabi Gachhe Rine

Babu Kohilen Buhjecho Upen

E Jomi loibe Kine"

(*English Translation:* " I only had two bighas of land and the rest has been confiscated. Landlord said, I will purchase that land too".)

[*Translation*]

This Bill is being passed in this House after a period of 120-122 years. I am against it. The Minister shall have to give a guarantee in this Bill. Earlier Shri Yadav ji had furnished some data to indicate the number of farmers in this country after Independence. After independence, 67 years have elapsed. Why the number of farmers is declining? Their number has declined along with their land. The policies of the Government are responsible for it. Therefore, the Minister has to give a guarantee in this Bill that they won't acquire even one inch of multi crop land of the farmers. The country's Master Plan has shrunk while the population and cities have been increasing. How much land will be taken by the expanding cities? There should be a land ceiling in this regard. How much land will go in for urbanisation, there must be land ceiling. Present population of the country is 123 crore.

How much land will be there to make the Food Security Bill a success, how much land will be there for forests? This master plan of the Government has shrunk. I oppose this Bill as it is not in the interests of the ordinary farmers. It will benefit the capitalists and the industrialists. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that the land of the farmers had been acquired ten-twenty years ago to set up companies by the industrialists and to give employment to the children of the farmers. That land belongs to billionaires. The Government has the account of it. What will be the fate of that land. The companies and industries should be set up on the barren land in the entire country.

Madam Chairman, once again I would like to give you many thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

\*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): I want to express my views on the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, with the following reservations.

On behalf of our Party, AIADMK, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had expressed serious concerns regarding this Bill.

This Bill is going to affect the interests of lakhs of farmers and landowners in this country. Their interests are not adequately and fully safeguarded and protected.

First of all, I would like to oppose the attitude of the Centre in encroaching upon the rights of the State Governments. This Bill goes beyond the legislative competence under the Constitution of India, because basically 'land' is a 'State Subject'. So, anything concerning the land, should be left to the States to legislate upon, instead of the Centre taking everything upon itself.

Coming to the Bill as such, in most of the clauses, the Centre has not made any mention about having any negotiations with the States-concerned nor with the land owners. When the Government is trying to replace the old archaic Act with this new one, it should have mutual consultations and negotiations with all the stakeholders like the States concerned, the land owners and farmers, etc.

In Clause 3, the Bill does not mention the State Governments. While talking about the 'Appropriate Government'. There is a need to have consultation with the State Governments when the Centre acquires land for public purposes. Same is the case with clause 98 and 99 of the Bill, wherein the Centre must do everything "in consultation with the State Governments."

In Clause 63, when the Centre gives compensation to the families of the land owners, the Bill says that apart from the market value of the land, amount calculated at 12% per annum would be paid to them. We emphasize that it should be at least 15% with interest for the period should be paid to them; and there should be an amendment to this effect. The Standing Committee of Parliament made similar recommendations, but the Government did not accept them. I request that the Government considers them and it should bring appropriate amendments in this regard.

Clause 24 provides for lapse of the land acquisition proceedings initiated under the earlier Land Acquisition Act, where awards have not been passed and requires fresh initiation of land acquisition proceedings. This would cause considerable delay in the process, and it would also stall the projects of the State Governments. So, we oppose this clause.

Under Clause 98, about 16 Central Acts allow for acquisition of land and they have been placed in the IV

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Schedule. The acquisition of land under these provisions has been exempted from the application of this Bill. We oppose this.

Secondly, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User inland) Act, 1962 has been included within the purview of the IV Schedule. We have bitter experience in Tamil Nadu. Recently, the land owners in Tamil Nadu were under the threat of losing their livelihood; they had been offered negligible amount of money as compensation for the use of their land for laying GAIL pipelines.

Though land surface rights have been returned to the land owners, the ability to cultivate or use the land is severely affected. The land owners lost great land value. Hence, we demand that the right to use land for such purposes should not be given any exemption under this Bill. So, the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act, 1962 should be deleted from IV Schedule.

We further demand that the State Act like Tamil Nadu Highways Act, 2001 and Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purposes Act, 1999, should be given protection under Clause 98 and included in the IV Schedule.

With all these reservations, I request that the Government should consider the plight of the farmers in right earnest and do justice to the farming community so that they are helped, and not deprive of their livelihood.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Madam, I want to congratulate the Minister first for bringing this Bill.

*[Translation]*

There are good points like no acquisition for private companies. Certainly there is a problem in rehabilitation and resettlement and social impact. There is no time bound limit in it. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to make the report time bound.

To this day, 500 SEZs have been sanctioned and a report has been received that 300 SEZs of them are not being used for that purpose for which they had been established. I request you that if you withdraw those SEZs and give them back again for the industries, at least for a period of next five to ten years, you shall have not to acquire additional land. Secondly, that game is of the translation of agriculture land commercial land. After taking

agriculture land from the farmer, you begin to change it into commercial land. So my request is that as you see everywhere the game is the same. Some of my colleagues said that now the value of land is Rs. 5 crore but the issue is that amount did not reach the farmers, as the land of the farmers has been acquired for Rs. 10. Therefore, I request you that if you prepare a master plan for all places, kindly update it every year and decide in advance about the commercial use of land leaving aside the space for railway line and roads for which you shall have to give the price at commercial rate.

A lot of things have been said in Schedule-5 and 6 of the Bill. I would like to request you that as you have said that it won't be applicable to the PSUs, hitherto 65 lakh people have been displaced in Jharkhand, at least some control can be exercised on the Government companies. If there is iron ore or coal, it will remain under the control of the government. The second thing is that there is a pilferage of 20 percent of coal.

Madam, for example, if you find a diamond mine under India Gate, you will not break India Gate. The land of Adivasis is the cheapest of all. So, I would like to request you first to stop this 20 percent pilferage and ensure it, then we will think of the other lands. Regarding infrastructure, the Government has given a very detailed definition. We told that if housing development comes under infrastructure, then a law should be enacted that if a land of the farmer is acquired at a place as has been done in NOIDA, Gurgaon and Jharkhand, etc. the Government should ensure that if development flats are being built on that land, the farmer whose land has been acquired, should also get one of those flats, at least he also would get some benefit of it.

As far as the 16-17 legislation ... (Interruptions) I will conclude in a minute. These 16-17 legislation, which are Railway Act, Defence Act, etc., these should also be under it, then at least some sensibility will be there. Just now Hukum Singh ji said that the Minister had assured the 'Ekta Parishad' about landless people. Those living on the Government land in villages should be given lease before acquiring that land. No land should be acquired without lease. The most important thing is that you put the Barron land on the map. If you provide infrastructure there, then the Private companies will go there. It is not necessary to give them good land. If we provide infrastructures like electricity,

road, etc. then the acquisition is also made and loss will be minimum.

This is my request to the minister. With these words, I support this Bill.

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJ SOLANKI (West Ahemdabad): Land is a state subject under our Constitution, but the acquisition is the concurrent subject. It means the Centre and the State both can form legislations on these subjects.

Land acquisition, specially the acquisition of multi crop irrigated land is the matter of most concern.

Since so many legislations have been framed on this subject till date, in this Bill, rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced persons has also been included.

My request is that the multi-crop and fertile should not be acquired under this Act. Channels have been opened for unlimited acquisition of cultivated land through this Bill. The provisions of restricted agriculture land acquisition have been omitted in the draft of this Bill. Since the discussion on new land acquisition law was linked with the framers agitation, provisions were made for limited acquisition of land under crops in the earliest draft, so that cultivation is not affected and food security is ensured. But, in the new draft with 158 amendments, most of the preventive provisions for multi-crop land have been withdrawn. The earlier picture has been changed in respect of acquisition of agricultural land by manipulation in words. Earlier, only five percent land was allowed to be acquired and that was also resort. This limit has been withdrawn in the new draft. Maximum limit will now be fixed at state level, not at district level. In the amended draft it has been provided that private companies can acquire the agricultural land by paying the cost to state government. It is very dangerous provision and it will affect the food security.

Most of the Gram Sabha's have been ousted from the hearing process against acquisition.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes should be given special incentives in the matter of land acquisition. These categories should be provided same amount of land elsewhere in addition to compensation and employment should be given to at least one person of the family.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Madam, at the outset I stand to support the Bill. I commend the Government and the Minister for bringing a comprehensive Bill. I have some few points to raise and that is in relation to this Act, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill. How will it be used to acquire Wakf properties? It is because in my city in Hyderabad, more than 800 acres of Wakf land has been acquired illegally by the Government.

19.00 hrs

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

For example, wherein the India School of Business is working is a Wakf land; where WIPRO is working is a Wakf land. All these are part of Manikonda Jagir. In fact, the Shamshabad Air Port itself is on Wakf land. A masjid was demolished over there. All these things are there on the Wakf land. I want to know as to how this Act will apply in future acquisition of Wakf Act.

You take the example of Vizag. In Vizag, Hinduja's were given more than 400 acres of Wakf land for construction of power project. All these cases are pending in Supreme Court. What will happen in future? How will you ensure that the Wakf lands are not used and are not acquired by the Government of the day? In fact, it was done for Lanco also. Unfortunately, it is owned by a Member from Congress Party, but you have never objected to it.

I want to know as to what happened to all these Wakf lands because there is no mention about it in the Act over there. In fact, the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, who is now the Minister for Minorities, has clearly said that the Andhra Pradesh Government is the biggest Wakf land grabber. I will quote that in Andhra Pradesh from 2006 to 2011, 88,492 acres of land was given to 1,027 companies. Am I right in saying that the real reason behind this whole fight about Hyderabad being declared a Union Territory or second Capital, is that all these lands are there? I do not want to dispossess them. We do not want to dispossess them. But, we are asking as to how you will stop that. It is the land of the Wakf Board. How do you bring it? My request to the Government, through you, is to tell to us, when you stand up to reply, as to how this Land Acquisition Bill will tackle the issue of

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

acquisition of Wakf Land for public purpose. We are not against it. If you want to acquire it, you acquire it from the duly constituted Wakf Boards.

My last point is that in Hyderabad city, in the last 15 years not even a hundred houses have been given to weaker sections of Scheduled Castes or Muslims. Not even the hundred houses have been given. But, what we see is that hundreds of acres of land have been given to all companies. I was listening to the hon. Member belonging to the Telugu Desam Party, who said that Chandrababu Naidu has done it. No. Whether Nizam was good or bad, he was a feudal. I do not agree with the feudalism but at least he had the common sense and he never gave jagirs around the city to anybody. But, Chandrababu Naidu or other Chief Ministers gave it away as if it was their jagir. Now, what is left around Hyderabad? We cannot construct houses for poor. Wakf properties have been given to all these companies. Indian School of Business is working there. WIPRO is working there. The airport has come there. I want to know as to where they would stop. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that please ensure that Wakf properties are not taken for land acquisition purpose. If they have to be taken, they should be taken from a duly constituted Wakf Board.

About Special Economic Zone (SEZ), I would say that land under Special Economic Zone around Hyderabad is going to the real estate companies. On the one hand, you say that you do not appreciate SEZ, on the other all SEZ land has gone to the real estate companies. Blatant abuses of land are happening around Hyderabad. This is why, my request to the Government of the day is to see that behind the demand of an UT or a permanent Capital there is this angle also. Anyway, we are opposed to the demand of making it a Union Territory.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): I support this Bill because this is the country where 90 percent people depend on agriculture. I am not against development of the country because development is impossible without land. Development cannot be done in the sky, land is impossible without land. Development cannot be done in the sky, land is necessity for it, but the compensation to the farmers should be given keeping view the next 50 years and one

dependent of the family should be given employment in the department or any other department and compensation should be paid well before the acquisition. Hon. Speaker, I demand that the farmers have not been given ownership rights of land since independence and if the farmers are given that right the Government can not acquire the land at throw away prices. Special railway line is been laid for goods trains in Kanpur Dehat under my Parliamentary Constituency 44 Akbarpur, and thousands of farmers are being affected as a result. Some farmers have lost their entire land, some have lost half and some have lost one third, but no compensation has been paid so far and neither any dependent has been given employment as per his qualification. SO, employment should be given to one dependent of the family as has been done in Rae Bareli. Farmers of my constituency are staging agitations.

At the end, I demand from the Government that farmers should be paid compensation on the lines of NOIDA. With these words, I support this Bill.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam, this Bill is a dangerous ploy to bring total doom to the poor peasants of our country and to fill the coffers of the rich. I am deadly against this Bill. Despite the Minister has taken this Bill with a new content, there is nothing new in comparison with the old one. It is unable to solve the problem of land acquisition and the related problems of food security of our land.

The question of compensation to the poor peasants and the small land holders will fizzle out with the muscle power, money power and with the administrative help of the Government which is in favour of the industrialists. The question of industrialization cannot arise because there is no situation of industrialization not only in India but also all over the world. Even the Indian industries, which were producing at best to 40 per cent of their potential, were shut down causing retrenchment in the market. So, there is only the possibility of urbanisation with the acquisition of land and there will be development of the real estate for the satisfaction of the affluent people, which will not be in the interest of the common people.

Madam, the Congress (I) led Government is trying to build a consensus with the Opposition to get this Bill passed and they have already got the major Opposition Party, BJP, on board. The CPI, CPI(M) and some other parties are raising some points, but they are not exposing the actual design and intent of the Government behind this Bill.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Madam, we know that there is nothing unnatural in it. The major political parties, which are for the vote-bank politics, will never go against such a Bill, in order to remain in power, which can give benefit to the industrialists and to the monopolists, and they will never stand for the common people. But they will pose as if they are for the poor people and take such a stance.

Madam, land can never be replaced by any sort of rehabilitation or resettlement. It is a permanent asset of the people for generations. If you give some compensation to a single generation, what will their next generations do? They will only be street beggars. So, in this regard, a continuous strong movement all over the country is required, like the movement that took place in Nandigram and Singur which can pull down any sort of obstacles and obstruct any anti-people move of any Government. There should be a movement that for the purpose of industry or anything else, no fertile land should be taken out. All our fallow lands, watersheds and other lands of the closed down factories can be used for that purpose. People should come out with a movement to save our land and not to support this Bill.

Madam, I am not supporting any amendment either from the Government side or from the Opposition side. I am strongly opposed to the introduction and passing of this Bill.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Balija): The Government has brought this proposed Land Acquisition Bill in the House after many years of hardships on finding the British Rule's 1894 land acquisition law irrelevant in present scenario and ineffective in stopping the arbitrary of land. After Independence, more than 10 crores people in India have been displaced due to land acquisition, but their proper resettlement has not been done till date.

Undoubtedly, the proposed Bill is a commendable step of the Government, but when we look at the provisions of the Bill, then questions arise on the intention of the government. All the provisions of the Bill are objectionable.

There is a provision in the Bill in which private companies have been given relaxation in resettlement of effected people on acquisition of 100 acres land in villages and 50 acres land in urban areas. If the land is available,

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

the companies will escape from the condition of resettlement by limiting the acquisition at 99 acres and 49 acres. The Social Impact Assessment provision is not applicable on the acquisition of less than 100 acres and 50 acres of land.

Besides, there is no provision in the proposed Bill which endures that after acquisition of 100 acres in villages and 50 acres in urban areas of that company will not acquire more land in that area in future.

I would like to know from the Government whether it will assure the House that after acquisition of 100 acres land in villages and 50 acres land in cities, the company will not acquire more land. Relaxation from the condition of resettlement of affected people on acquisition of 100 acres and 50 acres will certainly encourage the companies to acquire land through back door. I would like to request the Government that this section should be amended and the condition of resettlement should remain there whether the acquisition is less than 100 acres and 50 acres or more. Otherwise, this law will increase the number of displaced instead of reducing it.

The Government has very cleverly done the maximum Government land acquisition out of the ambit of the proposed law through Clause 98 of the proposed Bill. Land acquisition for 16 areas including Railway Act 1989; Works of Defence Act 1903; National Highway Act, 1956; Damodar Valley Corporation Act 1948; petroleum, minerals and pipeline, coal, mining, SEZ will be out of the ambit of the new law i.e. the consent of the people affected by the compensation or acquisition will not apply on Government acquisitions. With this, there is also a provision in it that the Government can add new areas to the list of these 16 Government areas through a notification. The approval of the Parliament will not be necessary for it.

The meaning of keeping the acquisition of maximum land out the ambit of new law will be that not to speak of giving handsome compensation for the acquired land, the provisions of saving the interest of the poor will even not be implemented such as, public hearing, other alternatives to save the people from uprooting and Social Impact Assessment of Acquisition.

The way of giving land to private sector under the provisions of Clause 98 by the Government has been kept open. The 16 legislation which come under this clause,

there is private partnership in many of the areas. Coal mines or highway projects are being executed in private partnership and the root of land acquisition disputes, SEZ is also free from the conditions of new law, where private companies are to set up units.

The unique provision in this law is this that if the claim of the land loser is found wrong, he will be awarded six months imprisonment. It is easy for the Government machinery to find mistakes in the documents. This provision can be misused against them who oppose acquisition.

It was provided in clause 10 of the initial draft of the Bill that maximum 5% land of the multi-crop irrigated land can be acquired and that too as last resort. But, later on, this limit will not be at district level, but at State level. This means that the major portion of fertile agriculture land has been opened for acquisition. The issue of New Land Acquisition Act emerged from the farmers' movement. Therefore, in the initial draft of the proposed New Land Acquisition Bill, provisions were made to keep the acquisition of agriculture land limited, so that the crop production is not affected and the food security is ensured. But in the proposed law, at State level also, there is no limit fixed for acquisition of agricultural land. If the State Governments so desire, they may fix the limit. Multi crop land has also not been defined in the proposed Bill. There are only two crops here, Rabi and Kharif and there is no limit fixed for the acquisition of two crop land.

Apart from it, there is a provision that the private company after giving a price in the name of food security to State Government, can acquire the agricultural land. This is a very dangerous provision. The private companies will purchase agricultural land by using it and this will affect the food security.

Public hearing with regard to acquisition of land has also been made limited under the proposed law. Public hearing with regard to acquisition of land will be done only in those Gram Sabhas and municipalities where 25% land comes under the ambit of acquisition. There will be very less Gram Sabhas in the country which are so big whose 25% land can be acquired. This means that most of the acquisition will be out of the ambit of public objections.

Under the proposed Bill, if the land acquired for public use is not utilized, then it can be utilized for some other public purposes. With the help of this provision, the land

acquired in public interest, can be given by the Government in the name of public purpose to private sector. Besides, no restriction has been provided in this Bill to charge the land use of agriculture land to use it in some non-agriculture activity, which can turn into a dangerous trend in future.

The Government, under the proposed Bill can acquire land for maximum three years temporarily. But in case of temporary acquisition, there is no provision of rehabilitation and compensation. This provision should be amended.

According to the Bill, consent of 80% people, who are affected, is necessary in case of acquisition of land for private projects and the consent of 70% people, who are affected is necessary in case of acquisition of land for public-private partnership. The affected people includes land owner, workers working on the acquired land and other people whose livelihood depend on this land.

I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister that the State Governments do have the records of land owners, but on what basis the Government will decide about the list of workers and other dependent people? The Government does not have the record of 'Bataidars', workers, etc. and other dependent people. How they will be identified? Has it been provided only to complete the number of 80% or 70% people whose consent is to taken at the time of acquisition of land? This is a very sensitive provision and it can be misused to grab the land of farmers and land owners. I request the Government that this provision should be amended.

Tourism has also been included in the definition of infrastructure projects. The definition of tourism is vague and hotel and guest houses can also be included in this definition of tourism. Thus, it is necessary to define these appropriately.

In the proposed Bill, land for rehabilitation is less even than the existing provisions. This law says to give one acre land per family, whereas 2 acre land has been given for the land acquired in projects like Sardar Sarovar. The Government should amend this provision and at least include the existing land for land rehabilitation provisions in the proposed legislation.

It is clear from the issues raised by me that intention of the Government with regard to farmers and displaced persons is not good. The Government wants exploitation of

framers and ensure profit to private companies from the back door. Through this House, I want the Government to do amendment in the Bill, so that affected persons and displaced persons can be rehabilitation appropriately and respectful and appropriate resource may be made available to them for employment and livelihood.

[English]

\*SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I support the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013. This Bill meets the long standing requirement for having a bill of our own to replace a Bill which was enacted by former rulers in 1894.

The provisions of the Act of 1894 have not been found to address certain issues related to exercise of statutory power of the state of involuntary acquisition of private land and property. It also did not address the issues of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the affected persons and their families.

The present Bill seeks to find a mutually agreed solution between those who need the land and those whose land is being acquired. The Bill also seeks to address two important issues—ensuring that land acquisition would not be forced, and that adequate compensation would be paid to those whose land has been acquired and also to those who are dependent on the land for their livelihood.

It is extremely challenging to setup any large project in the country. It is a known fact that India has world's 18% population but only 2.5% of world's land. We are a highly populous country. Therefore, there is a tremendous pressure on land. People are very emotionally attached to their land and many times they are also dependent on it. Because of these reasons land in India is very expensive compared to most places in the world.

In the last century there have been many instances where due and fair compensation for land was not given and proper rehabilitation and resettlement was also not done when the governments acquired land for various purposes like Dams, Mega Industries, etc. However, we have seen in the last decade that most of the State Governments have been very sensitive about the issue of land acquisition. Every elected government tries to give a

good deal to the land owners. The State Governments, which are acquiring land for the industry, give land owners compensation at fair market value of land jobs for the families, regular annuity payments, proper rehabilitation and resettlement, etc. This Bill has many good features which I have enumerated above and some of the Hon'ble Members have also spoken about these. However, we also need to be aware of the concerns of the industry bodies like FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM.

Today land acquisition is one of the biggest challenges faced by the industry. CII has estimated that projects worth lacs of crores are being delayed because of issues related to land acquisition. It is a known fact that productivity of land in terms of income per worker is higher when the land is utilized for industrial projects. Therefore, the need of the hour is to ensure that the transition of land for industrial projects is better managed which will help creating more jobs and also in attaining inclusive growth.

The Bill prescribes compensation to include (a) market value (to be multiplied by factor of one to two in case of rural area depending on the distance) and one in case of urban areas (b) value of assets attached to land or building and (c) solatium of 100%. This will make it more than four times the market rate in rural areas and more than two times in urban areas. Coupled with R&R facilities, it is estimated that the cost of land will be 5 to 6 times of the market value in rural areas. Such high cost of land will affect the economic viability of the industrial projects. The increased cost of land will also eventually create an artificial scarcity of land that may halt the development of the country and the land owners also may not be able to sell their land even if they are keen to do so.

The definition of "affected family" includes agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for 3 years prior to the acquisition, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land. I feel the definition of project affected families is too wide and it would be practically very difficult to identify the genuine affected families and attain their consent for acquiring land.

The Bill stipulates consent of 80% of "affected families" for private sector projects and 70% for Private Public Projects (PPP) for the defined public purpose which

\* Speech was laid on the Table.



will be very difficult to obtain for a mega industrial project requiring 3000 to 4000 acres of land due to the fragmented nature of land holdings.

The Bill provides that the government will acquire land for public purpose which includes industrial corridors and infrastructure projects, but for large manufacturing projects in private sector, Government will not acquire any land. So, for steel plants, cement plants etc. proposed to be set up in private sector, land will have to be acquired by the industry themselves. This will be very difficult for the industry because these projects require large tracts of land and the number of villagers and affected families involved will be in thousands and it will not be possible to acquire their land without Government's support. I would like to suggest here that in case a private industrial project acquires a majority of land directly, then the government should extend its support for acquiring the balance land.

The Bill prescribes a 10-stage process for land acquisition. Starting with the social impact assessment (SIA) study followed by the evaluation of SIA by independent expert group, publication of preliminary notification, hearing of objections twice, publication of declaration, etc. The process of land acquisition under new act is quite cumbersome and time required for acquiring land will be 6 to 7 years on an average.

In case land remains unutilized after acquisition, the new Bill empowers States to return the land either to the owners or to the State Land Bank. The period for the return of unutilized land has been reduced to 5 years from 10 years in the Bill. Now in case of infrastructure projects like industrial corridors the project does not take off before five years because of problems in getting numerous statutory clearances. Hence, the period needs to be increased to ten years as the period of five years is insufficient. Another issue is retrospective application of this Act. For land acquired after 5th September 2011, extra compensation will have to be paid. There is not much clarity on this as whether this will apply to all land acquired after 5th September even if the proceedings were initiated before this date or will it apply to only those transactions where proceedings have been initiated after this date.

In the case of acquisition of land for the purpose of railways, highways, ports, power, irrigation projects, etc. requirement of consent from project affected people is

applicable only to private companies and not to PSUs. This may lead to a situation where two companies wanting to make an acquisition for the same project will have to fulfill different conditions on the basis of the nature of their ownership. By discriminating against the private sector this Bill undermines the contribution of private sector in the nation building and developmental process and shows lack of trust for private sector which is unwarranted. I would request the Government to have same set of conditions for the private and public sector firms.

Suggestions given by me are for making the provisions of the bill more meaningful, effective, purposeful and acceptable to all whose interests are to be affected. I hope that some of the apprehensions mentioned in my speech are proved wrong. I hope that the Bill succeeds in accelerating the process of economic growth and at the same time land owners getting a fair deal. I want the provisions of the bill to be used as an instrument of inclusive growth in the course of economic development of the country.

\*SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): The definition of family in the Bill has been expanded to include widows, divorcees and deserted women. But the physically challenged person are not included as a family.

The limits of land to be acquired by private companies to come under the purview of this Act will not be uniform. Every State Government may prescribe its own limit. A minimum limit may be prescribed.

Another important aspect is that it shall be ensured that land acquired by the Government should not be transferred or leased to any private company or agency for any purpose.

The parameters for determining market value should also consider loss of income and livelihood if any caused to persons affected or interested in consequence of acquisition of land.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee should also include person from the affected and displaced families.

There is a provision that if any acquired land is not put to any use in five years it will be returned to Land Bank. I think three years is a reasonable period.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Choice of employment is provided in the Bill. But I feel that job should be given to one member of family according to qualification and experience and that is missing.

The one time payment per affected family is five lakhs rupees. It is not sufficient in the present day. It should be increased to ten lakhs rupees.

The minimum compensation package at present is the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban area is 1. It should be increased to 2.

There is a provision that 75% of market value should be given in case of acquisition of land in urgent cases. It should be made 100% of market value.

Irrigated areas should not be acquired at any cost except for security purposes or transport.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill has been brought in the House today and it is being discussed. The process of making it a law is in process. We were waiting for this Bill for quite sometime. There was a rumor, fear among people that a very stringent law is coming. The industries will be in difficulty after enactment of this law. Today, we are having discussion on this Bill.

Madam Speaker, land acquisition is linked with all development activities. It is linked with our development process, but whenever we do some development work then exploitation of land, tree-plants, etc. is talked about, but it is true that development process is not complete without it. On the other hand, when we acquire land from land owner, he loses his land, he loses his identity, his existence crisis arises, his complete life shatters. There is a saying in the villages that "even the nest of a sparrow should not be destroyed." When the process of land acquisition starts, the complete village, city gets destroyed.

Madam Speaker, I recall an issue of many years back. I want to draw your attention to a fact when Tehri Dam was being constructed. Tall claims were made at that time that this dam has very useful, many merits of this dam were mentioned. But at the same time, big fear was also told. That fear was that if this dam breaks and its water comes to this side, Delhi will also get ruined with it, Delhi will also be

washed away. Scientists are also of this view. But, I was more worried when Tehri Dam was completed and water was put in it slowly, this process was going on for hours, I was watching on TV. I am truly speaking that tears came in my eyes, when Tehri city was slowly sinking into the water. A complete culture, complete history, complete identity submerged into the water. Similarly, when we uproot someone or uproot a tree and try to plant it somewhere else, it is very difficult and sad work. If the process is not adopted in right way then their grief gets further increased. In Bihar, we sow two major crops, sow three medium crops or sow four small crops. But as per the land acquisition process in Bihar, the land of two crops is not acquired to set up industries, rather one crop land is acquired. Using the same method, a company of a big industrial house came up in my parliamentary constituency, Banka and it claimed that a power plant of 2400 megawatt will be establish there I want to tell and the Minister must listen it attentively, it is a difficult task. It was said that 2400 megawatt power will be generated from it. People were happy and excited. They thought their days will turn round. Every black cloud has a silver lining. They also thought that the days of Bihar will also change. A factory will be established there. The youths will get employment and they will not be subjected to any harassment from any quarter. In this manner, the process of land acquisition started. Madam Speaker, it is a matter of pity, you please listen it carefully. Hundreds of acres of land was acquired in this process. The farmers received Rs. 6000. That land was sold four to five times. Six thousands, sixty thousands, 2 lakhs, four lakhs and six lakhs, at this rate the same land was sold for four to five times. The man who purchased the land and sold it afterwards became a multi millionaire, but the land owner farmer got rupees six thousand. Those people who were not ready to surrender their land...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Now conclude.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Madam Speaker, it is a serious matter. Please listen it.

Those who were not ready to part with their land, they were charged with the involvement in naxalite activities, they were detained by the police for whole night and in this manner they were terrorised. The land mafia is so much strong, active and cruel that it does not respect the emotions of the public.

Madam Speaker, you are aware that the entire onus has been put on the D.M. of a district as per provisions of the law, which may lead to misuse of law. So the MP, MLA and Panchayat representatives of that place may also be included in it, only then it will bring true benefit ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over. You sit down. Shri Raju Shetti, now you speak.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Madam Speaker, that Committee may monitor whether the displaced had got the value of their land or not, and if any industrial business is operated afterwards at that place, the funds of Corporate Social Responsibility are invested for the people of that place or not. Two per cent of it is being sent there or not, as you have passed it in the Companies Act. These companies may be given such directions, so that this may be done ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

\*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Bill to ensure transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructure with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation is an essential legislation, which was pending as the country is facing difficulties to implement many projects.

The specific clauses in the bill for (i) Constitution of Committee to examine proposals for land acquisition; (ii) Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey; (iii) Payment for damage; (iv) Hearing of objections; (v) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme; (vi) Power to summon and enforce attendance of witness and production of documents; (vii) Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases; (viii) Appointment of Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement; (ix) Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement; (x) Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority; (xi) Appeal to High Court; (xii) Payment of compensation etc. which are intended to ensure the process of land acquisition more transparent and advantageous to the owners of land. But I have my own doubt that the long process and the establishment of so many committees and authorities will make the process more time-consuming.

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

While I appreciate the Government in the move to protect the interests of land owners and to ensure land for infrastructure development, the process adopted have to make it more speedy and save the land owners from the clutches of bureaucracy and thereby cause procedural delay.

The Government's move is with good intentions and the clauses of the Bill are definitely meant for ensuring the land owners justice and acquisition of land for projects in a more humane and reasonable way. I support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raju Shetti ji, now you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Raju Shetti says will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Madam Speaker, 16 Acts will not come under the proposed Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Bill. I want to place some points before you. It has been announced to withdraw the seven Acts viz. National Highways Act, Immovable Property Acquisition Act; Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons Act, Special Economic Zone Act; Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition Act and Electricity Act from the SEZ Act. But the rest of the Acts are also required to be withdrawn from this list. When the National Highways are constructed, these are constructed under BOT. The cost of land in the project cost is very nominal and it is recovered through toll charges. Then, why the farmers should not get its compensation? So, National Highways Act may be omitted from it. I demand for it. Similarly, Petroleum and Mineral Pipe Line Act, Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition Act and Electricity Act and now the profit earning companies have entered in these fields. So, the special exemption is not required to be given to them. The farmers lose their land, but the profit is earned by these companies, which are either public or private. So, these should also be deleted from it. The Immovable Property Acquisition Act should also be deleted. The responsibility of rehabilitation and resettlement is of the Government itself.

\* Not recorded.

If the Government remains outside only to get rid of its responsibility in such a situation by making a law it will be an injustice to the farmers. I want to request the Hon. Minister that the Bill which you are going to pass be implemented from retrospective effect. It will enable the farmer to get justice in respect of the land which was acquired earlier through land mafias. For the benefit of farmers, the Hon. Minister has made a provision of compensation of Rs. 25000. I want that it should be increased to Rs. 2,50,000. I have moved an amendment in this regard. The small shop keepers and small businessmen should be paid compensation of Rs. one lakh, instead of Rs. 25000. I have given an amendment in this regard. I want the Minister to consider on all these aspects and after accepting all our amendments, this Bill may be passed.

\*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (BARABANKI): The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 had not provided the right of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) to the people and for its fulfillment, two important Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha in 2007, one of them was an amendment in the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the other was for giving legal status to the National Rehabilitation Policy. Both these Bills had lapsed with the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha. As per the suggestions of National Advisory Council, the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill was again introduced in 2011 in which the provisions of land acquisition and R and R were incorporated. I am happy that today after a number of amendments Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 has been included in the list of Agenda for Discussion in Lok Sabha. After dividing the limit of land acquisition in two parts in the Bill, it has been decided that the first part is of the Public Private Partnership for those projects in which the right of ownership of the land will remain with the Government. Second is for these companies which are engaged in the activities of national interest:-

[English]

- Projects related to Agriculture, agroprocessing, cold storage facilities.
- Industrial Corridor or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy.

- Government administered or government aided educational and research institutions.
- Sports, healthcare, transport or space program projects.
- Any other infrastructure facilities notified by the Central Government after tabling the notification in Parliament.
- Further acquisition under urgency clause has also been limited for the purposes of national defence, security and natural calamities, and any other emergencies (which will need the approval of Parliament).

[Translation]

According to this Bill, it will not be possible to change the ownership of the land acquired without prior permission of the Government and it has been provided in the Bill to punish the employee/ official giving wrong or misleading information/ or trying to play foul about acquisition of lands, rehabilitation and resettlement. In addition to it, it has also been provided in the Bill that in case the acquired land is not used for five years, it will be returned by Government to land bank.

The UPA Government always remained sensitive towards the common man and national interest. In this revised new Bill, it has been made mandatory to rehabilitate and resettle every acquired land owners. It has also been made compulsory to get 80 per cent consent of the land owners for the private companies and 70 per cent for public private partnership projects. Payment of higher rate of compensation has been stressed upon in the Bill by a formula for the land acquired in a scientific manner in rural areas. According to this formula, it has been decided to pay compensation four times of the market rate for the rural areas and two times for the urban areas. It has also been provided in the Bill that subsistence allowance, employment, land for house, transport allowance, Indira Awas for rural areas/ 50 sq. meter platform for rural areas and bulk payment of allowances of Rs. 50, 000/- to the partially affected families, 5 lakh bulk payment for fully affected families or rehabilitation allowance of Rs. 2000/- for 20 years and a rehabilitation package of more than 25 basic amenities (banks, schools, electricity, post offices), etc. have been included in this Bill. Besides the need of land

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

acquisition, this Bill provide to ensure the analysis of socio-economic cost in consultation with Gram Sabha/ Local bodies. Special provisions have been made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bill. So, I support this Bill.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Today, discussion is being held on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for that. You have taken a decision to make a new law by repealing the LA Act 1894. We had many expectations but we are very disappointed on seeing the draft of the Bill. I regret that the new Law, after repealing the LA Act 1894 from British time, could not be made for the welfare of farmers.

I have suggested some amendments in this Bill. The amendments no. 323,339,341,335 should be accepted and the lines mentioned thus should be deleted.

Sir, while acquiring the land we should take this fact into consideration that the farmer never says that his land should be acquired. It is the Government which acquires the land. It goes to the farmers, and the big question is whether the farmer will fix the price of land or the Government will do so.

I would suggest that the farmer should have the right to ask the price for his land or it should be fixed after negotiation. There is a provision of negotiation under Section 14(1) of the old CB Act, 1957 under which Coal India has taken land from farmers. They entered into negotiations and gave enhanced prices for land. They gave 20 times, 40 times more prices for land. Such a provision should be then in this law with a scope for negotiations. This amendment should be made in this Law and all the farmers whose lands have been acquired after independence should also get the benefit of this new law. Such a provision should be a prerequisite.

Agricultural land and cultivable land should only be acquired when it is necessary. The place where underground mineral wealth is available or agriculture land exists, it is wrong to acquire that. But farmers should fix the prices after due negotiations. There should be a provision of rehabilitation-resettlement of farmers whose land is acquired alongwith the agriculture labourers working with him.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

The land so acquired should be returned back to those farmers whose land was acquired within five year after acquiring that land if no developmental works are done on that land during that period or that land is not utilised in 5 years. The Government should not include that in land bank. The Government should make such a provision in this regard.

The land of the farmers which is to be acquired for developing different businesses and industries should include a provision that 20 percent of that developed land should be provided to the displaced farmers.

Our hon'ble leader Rajnath Singh ji has given many suggestions- amendments on this Bill. I support all those suggestions and request that those should be accepted and then bill be passed.

\*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): This is the first Bill with which farmers sentiments and their honour is associated. Land is everything for a farmer and that the land is sole source of livelihood for him and his family. When their land is snatched from him by anyone, the farmer becomes supportless and helpless for whole life. The Government should first of all make this amendment that the acquisition of agricultural land shall not be allowed because our country is pre-dominantly an agricultural country and even if in an emergency there is a need to acquire such land then the owner of that land should get reasonable incentive for that. Today, about 6.5 crore farmers have been displaced and they are agitating for their right for many years but they have not got any result and my Parliamentary consistency Amreli is the latest example of this fact. I demand from the Government that the farmers should get reasonable compensation.

After going through this Bill, it has come to our notice that special attention has been given to urban areas and industries and rural areas have been neglected. A gazette was prepared on 27th March, 2012 for agricultural benefit to farmers and occupational activities were included in that and special economic zones were set up indiscriminately. The lands of farmers were acquired for that but farmers were not benefitted by that, rather they faced huge losses.

Today, there is a lot of fertile land in the Land Bank of the Government which is lying unused for many years. That

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

land should either be used or should be returned back to farmers. Many cases of rehabilitation and resettlement are lying pending in the courts for years. A provision should be made for Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority at district level in each State and such cases should be settled at minimum time period in Fast Track Courts.

More than 50 per cent population is residing in the Metropolitan cities in 'Lal Dora' and unauthorized colonies and they do not get facilities because these have not been regularised and have to face a lot of difficulties. Therefore, these colonies should be regularised.

This Bill has been amended three times but even today it has diverted from its main objective. It is a matter of great concern that the Government has brought this amendment after passage of 9 years but even then, I am supporting this bill.

I would like to request the Government that this is an important Bill and farmers' sentiments are associated with this. They are waiting for amendment in this Bill for a long time and we hope that hon'ble Minister will make a serious review of all the amendments and then implement it. He will take care of self-respect of farmers and along with that bring this Bill in the main stream after necessary amendments.

\*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): No attention has been given to the farmers in the draft of Land Acquisition Bill prepared by the Government. Our country's population has become more than one hundred twenty five crores. If the agricultural land is acquired then people will not get enough food in the coming years and we will have to depend on other countries. Through you, I would like to request the Government that only the barren, wasteland and non-agricultural land should be acquired. Industries should be set up only on barren land and where land is adequate. I would request the hon'ble Minister that the land is available in any Parliamentary constituency for setting up industries. Vast land is available in Kanpur Dehat, Jalaun, Jhansi and whole Bundelkhand and in my area. They should set up industries there in our area and we will make available land there. Farmers do not have any source other than agriculture. If agriculture land is acquired, the farmer will not survive. The land should be acquired after taking

consent of the farmer. It should not be taken forcibly and if this land is acquired, his family should be provided jobs and more compensation. They should be provided lumpsum compensation and unemployment allowance should also be given to their families. The subject of land acquisition should be left to the State Government and they should do it at their level to acquire the land after examining the cases. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that my suggestions are very important and are for the welfare of framers. My whole Parliamentary Constituency Kanpur Dehat's Bhoginipur legislative area and whole Budelkhand area is dependent on agriculture. I very well understand the pain of the farmer and the poor people of that area. I would request that the interests of framers should not be neglected. The suggestions given by Netaji are very important and these suggestions should be accepted before passing of this Bill and with that, I support the Bill.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Under the guidance of Hon. UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji, hon. Shri Rahul Gandhi ji and hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Rural Development has brought the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha for its passage. I congratulate him and express my gratitude. Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 were introduced in Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2007 and those were referred to Parliamentary standing committee on Rural Development for examination and report thereon. The standing committee presented their Report (39th and 40th Reports) in Lok Sabha on 21 October, 2008, and the same day it was laid as the Table in the Rajya Sabha. On the basis of recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government amendments were proposed in the Bills. The Bills alongwith their Government amendments were passed by Lok Sabha on 25 February, 2009. But those were lapsed due to dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha.

Now, to provide justice and debt compensation and also for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons and their families, it has been proposed to bring uniform legislation relating to acquisition of land to make sufficient provisions. Thus, the Bill provides to repeal Land acquisition Act, 1894, and replace it by the wide provisions of sufficient rehabilitations and resettlement mechanism for the affected persons and their families. There is often need to exercise powers by the States for acquisition of private property for

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

providing public facilities or infrastructure and as a result thereof, displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter. Their reach up to their traditional source base are obstructed and it separates them from social-cultural environment. The population affected by it have traumatic, psychological and social-cultural outcome which demands for the protection of their rights, specifically regarding weaker sections of the society which include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers and their families. To recognize the basic issues of rehabilitation and resettlement relating to development process with active participation of affected persons and families is absolutely necessary. Adversely affected families by non-voluntary displacement are to be provided with additional benefits other than monetary compensation. The plight of such persons who have no right on such land on which they are mainly dependent for their survival is more worse. The rehabilitation and resettlement procedure is not only for those displaced persons who have lost their land and other assets directly but is for those persons also who are affected by such acquisition. It demand to make effort for wide adjustment on the part of plan makers. Often such problems are coming in the way of displacement process to continue their traditional livelihood activities after resettlement. It requires careful assessment of the social brunt arising out of this financial loss and displacement. The overall targeted efforts to improve all round livelihood standards of affected persons and their families must be made. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for the project affected families was formulated in 2003, which was enforced in February 2004. The experience gained in the implementation of this policy shows that there are several issues addressed by the policy which are required to be reviewed. The cost and benefit of each project that are related to social desirability and justifiability of the project should be clearly known through its careful assessment. The assessment of adverse brunt on economically, environmentally, socially and culturally affected families must be made in a participating and transparent manner. Thus National Rehabilitation and Resettlement structure should be implemented in all the projects. A provision should be made to implement it in all the projects.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, has been formulated on these basis to replace National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2003, for the project

affected families. A Policy has been notified in the Gazette and has come into force from 31st October, 2007. Many State Governments have their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies. Many public sector enterprise or agencies have their own polices in the regard.

This law will only be enforced when the Government acquires land for its own usage and control for public purpose or whit the financial purpose to transfer it for declared use by private companies for public purpose. The provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement will only be enforced when private companies acquire more than 100 acres of land in rural areas or more than 50 acres of land in urban areas for any project. The provisions of land acquisition shall be applicable to the area to be acquired but the provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement shall be applicable to whole project area in such a condition, also when private company goes to the Government for partial acquisition for the public purpose.

"Public purpose" has been defined extensively so that Government's inference in the acquisition would be limited up to only defence and certain developmental projects. It has also been ensured that consent of at least 80 percent project affected families should be obtained through pre-information process. Under the section of urgency, acquisition has been restricted up to National Defence Security purposes and rehabilitation and resettlement is required only in the condition of emergency or natural calamities.

To ensure food security, irrigated multi crops land shall be acquired as a last resort. If multi crops land is acquired then other area equivalent to barren land shall be developed. The districts wherein, the area under cultivation is lesser than 50 per cent of the total geographical area, not more than 10 per cent of the total arable land shall be acquired.

For determining comprehensive compensation package for land owners, scientific methodology has been envisaged for calculating market rate of the land. In rural areas, compensation would be in multiple of two of the calculated market rate of land. Compensation will be increased to cent per cent. In case, land is acquired for urbanization, 20 per cent of developed land shall be kept for displaced land owners.

A comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement package for land owners has been envisaged which will comprise of sustenance allowance, work, shelter, as acre land for irrigation schemes, transport allowance and also rehabilitation allowance.

A comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement package for people who have lost jobs has been envisaged which will comprise of sustenance allowance, work, shelter, transport allowance as well as resettlement allowance.

Lumpsum additional financial assistance to each SC/ST families, who lose 2.5 acre or more land and additional financial incentive upto 25 per cent for families settled outside their districts, free allotment of plots for holding community and social festivities and continuation of reservation in the field of resettlement has been envisaged.

A provision will be made for essential items of daily use in rehabilitation zones. I strongly support this Bill meant for welfare of common men, poor and farmers and it is development oriented.

\*PROF RAMSHANKAR (Agra): A long awaited Bill, meant for safeguarding the interests of farmers has been presented today by the Hon. Minister. The draft of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011 presented today in the House has empowered the land purchasers and the Government in such a way, whereby provision would be misused and the administration will be able to exploit the farmers.

My submissions is that the small farmers who own land nowhere else, and whose families are fully dependent upon the land proposed or required to be acquired, should be provided land, if they desire, elsewhere. No land should be acquired without the consent of the farmers. The administration pressurize the farmers, uses coercive tactics, compelling the farmers to give his land. The land acquired for construction of roads or setting up public sector undertakings shall be kept under use so long as the undertakings are functional and no sooner any undertaking is closed the land should be restored to the original land owner.

If land of farmers, which has been acquired, is not put to use, should be handed over back to the land owners.

In future, if the projects set up on any particular land is abandoned the land should be handed over back to the land owners at the circle rate.

Land owners above the age of 60 years, should be given pension of Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

In case, entire land of certain families is acquired, young members and other family members should be given employment.

While acquiring land is in national interest, the interests of farmers should also be taken care of.

I urge the Hon. Minister that the land of the farmers should be acquired only with their consent and no land should be acquired forcibly.

\*SHRI FAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Finally, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill has been introduced in the House for passing. Just two days after passing the Food Security Bill, another important Bill has been introduced.

Normally, land of farmers is acquired and in most of the cases, such farmers are small farmers with land holding of only one acre or even less. These farmers work very hard and produce food grains, essential items such as pulses, oil seeds, fruits, sugarcane, cotton and vegetable for their families and the nation as a whole. Thereby, the land is as good as his mother. When we acquire land of a farmer we should also understand his sentiments, attachment with his land. Depriving a farmer of his land has two consequences, the family of such farmer are rendered jobless. Secondly shrinking of cultivable land results in declining foodgrains production. No doubt, land is required for industrial development, construction of essential infrastructure, but, it is necessary to keep two aspects in mind. Efforts have been made in the extant Bill to address these aspects.

The Hon. Minister deserves kudos for his tireless efforts in finalization of the Bill. The Bill may have some lacuna and may need further amendments, but view of all the parties have been considered and necessary steps have been incorporated in this Bill. It is evident that if we leave prejudices aside, we can arrive at a consensus. I am sure that with passing of this Bill, land of farmers won't be acquired forcibly and the farmers won't have to worry for

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.



employment. There won't be shortfall in production of foodgrains and the country will march on the path of industrial growth.

\*SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): Not a single inch of land of the villagers meant for community use will be acquired and in case of requirement and for "Public Purpose", the contiguous land equal to the land to be acquired should be exchanged. Such a proposal should be prepared. Where the shifting of the people of village with regard to construction of dam or other defence works, is unavoidable, then at least land equal to the village common land taken in resettlement area will have to be given to the villagers for community use at every cost.

In all other cases, except where there is a possibility of submerging or schemes for defence needs, as in case of POSCO schemes or the schemes of Development Authority where thousands of acres of land is acquired, it would be prohibited to displace the population of the village and after making all the common land of the village contiguous with the population of the village, a campus of the village will be developed and it would be compulsory to provide passage for the movement of villagers. For this purpose, safe corridors or elevated roads could be constructed. For example, Nankari village is situated in IIT, Kanpur and villagers are free to use that route, they simply have to show their identity cards at the security check.

The multi-crop irrigated land should not be proposed to be acquired in any situation. The definition of 'Rural Area' and 'Urban Area' should be made clear, because it is the biggest lacuna in the proposed Bill. As there is no clarity in this regard, lakhs of cases will be filed on this issue because as per the provisions of Article 20 of the proposed Bill, there is a provision of three times compensation in rural areas and above all under Article 21 (2), there is a provision to give equal to 100 per cent of compensation as 'Toshana' amount. Therefore, if the Market rate of any land is one crore, then the compensation will be 6 crore in "Rural Area" and in Urban Area it will be only two crores i.e. there will be a difference of three times. Therefore, it should be made clear that the 'rural area' means an area whose land records are maintained as village land, even though at the time of acquisition that village may be in the limit of any municipal

agency or any development area or other special development area, metropolitan area and there can be any land use in the master plan. If it is not done at the time of acquisition all municipal bodies, development authorities will claim that land to be municipal or development area, whereas villagers will term it as "Rural Area". Therefore, there should be clarity in this regard also.

It is necessary to mention here that there is resentment amongst land owners in the cases of land acquisition. The land acquisition collectors should clarify as to when social assessment will be done. If the social assessment is done prior to the notification, the Government employees/officers/leaders, etc. will start purchasing land after getting wind of the news of acquisition, so that they could get six times of the market rate in rural areas and two times in urban areas as compensation.

In every case, the Collector announces ten times less compensation of the market rate and then the people in villages having contacts/mafia of lawyers, fix 50 to 60 per cent of their share in the increased compensation and after bribing the judges talk about reasonable compensation which is many times more than the compensation fixed by the Collector. Interest and other things are also included in it. But when compensation is given after 20 or 30 years, the land owners are not able to buy 10 per cent of their lost land, due to increase in the prices of land at the compound rate of 20 to 25 per cent. Now even Supreme Court has admitted it. Kindly read para 12 of the Supreme Court decision of 8.9.1988 which is in the case of K. Krishna Reddy and others in AIR 1988 SC 2123. You will come to know about it, Please further read in (iii) (a) about the strong Acquisition Mafia of the village. In addition to it, read para 14, 10, 11, 11, 15 of (1994) 1 SCC 44 Ram Chand and others, it is one of the selected good decisions of the Supreme Court on Land Acquisition.

In every such case, the court negates the compensation given at the rate of agriculture land and accepts the market price, which is the sale price of residential small plots which are sold and purchased in the ambit of five kilometers area of the acquired land. As the land to be acquired is more, normally one third is deducted in the name of development cost at the time of comparing it with small plot. In some cases, no deduction is made and in

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\* Speech was laid on the Table.

some of the cases by some angry anti-farmer judge, deduction upto 84 per cent has been made. This Hon. Judge Shri K. Ramaswami has given so many decisions against farmers that it seems as if farmers are not the owners of land, but beggars. He pardoned every illegal act of the Government. The same has been done by 90 per cent of the other judges and as a result of which today there is resentment everywhere on the issue of acquisition of land.

Land for land-subject to the condition of land for urbanisation will be given in the ratio of the land at what rate and in how many days, kindly clarify it. The Hon. Supreme court has directed in para 36 of (1993) (3) SSC-634 Hansraj H. Jain versus State of Maharashtra case that the land given in lieu [*English*] on the basis of actual cost of development by charging cost of acquisition and the development charges no more".

[*Translation*]

The Government has not properly defined the 'displaced' family. The alternate employment opportunities cease to exist for landless and affected families due to acquisition of agriculture land. You are not even considering them displaced because the displacement of people takes place in one per cent cases of acquisition. A proper policy is needed for them so that despite being not displaced their rehabilitation could be done. 20 per cent of the calculated compensation of land under acquisition should be given to the landless families. Where the number of landless families is more than 40 per cent of the total families of the village and if the number of such landless families is less than 40 per cent of the total number of families, the compensation equal to the half of this percentage should be distributed among them. Such a provision should be made.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, this debate continued for a total period of 5 hours in which 28 members expressed their views. First, I would like to thank the Chairperson of the Standing Committee Smt. Sumitra Mahajan that she took the trouble to discuss this Bill in depth and made many accommodations. I would come to that later on. She separately talked to the states and other sections and then prepared her report. I would specially thank the leader of opposition because there was a feeling given the atmosphere that existed at the two all party meetings that chances for any headway are dim. However, they found out the way and here we are discussing the Bill.

I am grateful to Shri Rajnath Singh ji that I had the opportunities to meet him during the last two years and at every stage he offered suggestions. I have included most of the suggestions. However, I could not include some of them. Certain compulsions are there before me which I will mention. Sharad ji and other leaders attended all the parties meeting and gave their respective suggestions. I would like to thank the chief Minister of West Bengal specially. I personally visited Kolkata twice and talked to her. The doubts which had been expressed by her were right to a great extent and I did try to dispel them. I am glad that most of the suggestions received from the Trinmool Congress which have been included in this Bill by way of amendments.

A number of political parties gave their suggestions in writing. I made individual comments for each political party and handed over to them. My effort was to talk to each of the parties personally and try to forge a consensus.

Madam Speaker, this Bill has been the subject of extensive criticism, which is necessary and natural also. Because this is the middle path we have found out. Different sections were making different demands. I had a long conversation with Shri Hukmadev ji and farmers' organisations. I had talks with political parties and other organisations of the industry. I also talked to social activists who gave their suggestions. The Bill has been drafted after knowing every body's views.

May I tell you Rajnath Singh ji that it is true that the draft which was put up publically two years back and the draft of present Bill have great difference. You must be knowing it. You also held the post of a Minister. However, under the compulsions of consensus we have to make certain compromises. I don't deny that. The earlier draft and the present draft do differ to a great extent, this is because I had to accommodate the views of states and the Chief Minister. Different parties hold different views over the same issue. I tried to reach a consensus. May be all people are dissatisfied with it because of some of their complaints in this regard. Adopting middle path presents this scenario because in your efforts to please all, you please none. As I have already said, I have been criticized by progressive organisations who complained that this Bill is not progressive. Industry sector has criticized it saying that it is very harsh. So if these two sectors show that there must be something good, then I have done it correct.

I am grateful to Shri Rajnath Singh ji that he took the trouble to make detailed comment in respect of each clause. I would mainly answer some of them. His views regarding leasing have been accommodated and we have made provision for that in the amendment. Honourable Sushma ji made a mention of it during the all parties meeting which was accepted immediately. However the right for leasing is being left to states by us in this amendment. As for the terms and conditions of leasing, they are being left to the states. We are not defining in this Bill what the shape of leasing will be and whether views of the farmers on leasing will be sought or not. All these things are being left to the States by us. However, the option of leasing which you had offered to us, provision of that has been made by us in the amendment, which is very significant.

Hon. Rajnath Singh ji, another thing which you pointed out surprised me. You said that there is a provision for appeal. I would very humbly submit that it is incorrect. If you kindly look at Section 45, it states that in each State an Authority will be constituted with the nomenclature 'Land Acquisition, LAR Authority'. The Collector's award is stated to be final because that is recognised as legal, and no question about that can be raised by the administration. It does not mean that Authority's doors have been closed. In case he is not satisfied with the Authority, he can take the matter to the High Court. I want to make it clear that Section 45 provides that appeal can be made against the order, the appeal can be filed in the Authority and after that in the High Court.

Third point is about urgency. I fully agree with you that the law of 1894 was misused due to the existence of urgency clause. That is why, we have defined urgency clause saying that it can be applied only in two situations. First, national security and second, defence. However, sometimes we are faced with natural calamity like the one which we experienced in Uttarakhand. At such times, all states have to apply urgency clause. Let me make it clear that we have broadly defined the urgency clause which is to be used in grave situations which restricts to national security and natural calamity only.

You have raised doubt about retrospective clause and the same doubt has been expressed by Hon. Rajeev Ranjan. This relates to section 24 and it is a retrospective clause and suppose in a lighter vein, I had addressed to my Junior Minister, then its name would have been

Chhindwada Amendment, because Hon. Kamal Nath ji has contributed a lot in this Rajnath ji, see what this Section 24 says? It says that if the award has not been passed under old law, then this new law will be applied on that. Secondly, in case the award has been passed, but compensation has not been paid, this new law will be applied. There is no ambiguity as far as retrospective clause is concerned. It was done after long deliberations. I have taken the opinion of Members of Parliament. I have already said that there are three situations where retrospective clause applies...(*Interruptions*). I will answer question of all of you.

Rajnath Singh ji, you also said one more thing. Many people raised the point whether this Bill or Act is going to be a bureaucratic Bill or Act? Whether we are giving more right to the bureaucracy. I would like to say that we have fixed a time limit at every level. If you go through the Bill, you will find a time limit at every level and we will strive to see that there is no violation of the time limit fixed. Your as well as my experience must be the same in regard to the fixing of a time limit, but violations do occur there. I would like to make it clear to you that this thing does not apply here as we have kept it open ended. At every level of procedure a time limit has been fixed and I expect that the States will follow these time limits.

Rajnath Singh ji, you raised two points which I would like to mention specially and that will show as to how much difficulties were faced by me in bringing this Bill. You have said that multi crop and irrigated land should not be acquired. I fully agree with you and the same provision was included in the draft of September, 2011. However, letters received from the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Kerala immediately stated that the entire land in their respective states is multi crop and irrigated. What do you want to say in this regard? Do not want industrialization of Punjab, Haryana and Kerala? That is why, we are bringing amendment to the effect that there should be some limit. However, that limit will be decided by the State Governments. If there is no other land in Punjab and Haryana, we leave it to the governments of these States.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, there are no two opinions about it that the Hon'ble Minister has done hardwork. Even in the All Party Meeting, I had emphatically mentioned that the land that has been acquired for the ongoing national highways is not that much

as it has been given, not even for the industries. Let us assume at this moment that if even a half kilometer of the national highways is being built, kindly make a provision in this Bill that no land along the road can be acquired by anybody. So, I would like to say that even the objection of the owners of irrigated land in Haryana, Punjab and Western UP shall be taken care of to a great extent. There is so much of land in Delhi on which farmhouses and Sainik Farmhouses have been constructed. Give them one thousand yards or five hundred yards of land for those houses. Where will such a large population of Delhi settle? Nobody listens to me in this regard. I am very particular about the road. If you save even half a kilometer of it, a lot of land will be saved.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sharadji, you had given certain suggestions in the All Party Meeting, I would like to make some comments on those suggestions ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I was saying that different parties have different opinions regarding the multi-crop irrigated land and it is correct that in our draft we had said that the multi-crop irrigated land should not be acquired in any case. But, I would like to say that because of the letters received from the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Kerala, we are bringing this amendment and we are leaving it on the States as to what should be the limit at a district or State level. We are leaving all that on the States...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Have you brought this amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, I have brought this amendment. It is one of the amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, are you yielding? We cannot have this kind of a discussion.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me just say in English what I was saying.

First we said no multi-crop irrigated land should be acquired.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: That was the best thing. Why did you change it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But we cannot make a policy which is not acceptable to some States - Punjab, Haryana, Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, what we said was that acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land will be acquisition of last resort; but if a State wants to impose some limits, we will leave it to the State Government. That is all we have said. So, if the West Bengal Government wants to say that no multi-crop irrigated land should be acquired, the West Bengal Government is free to say so.

*[Translation]*

Hon. Madam Speaker, Shri Rajnath Singhji had said about the land bank. In the draft, it was mentioned that if the acquired land is not used for a period of ten years, it will be returned to the farmers. The Standing Committee made a recommendation to reduce the period of ten years to five years and we accepted it. Then the Chief Minister of West Bengal asked us as to why we had been ignoring the land bank. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra asked me not to ignore the land bank and keep the option of land bank open. Therefore, we said that if the acquired land was not used for a period of five years, it would be returned to the State or the land Bank. The State will decide whether land is given to the farmer or is kept in the land Bank.

I am saying it because there are several things which we should leave to the States. It is a national law and there should be some flexibility in it because there are different situations in different States. It is impossible that we enact a law in Delhi which shall be applicable in every State.

*[English]*

Madam Speaker, I just want to switch to English for two minutes because my good friend Mr. Thambidurai has raised a very fundamental point as to the competence of the Central Government to come with this legislation on land acquisition. I want to draw the hon. Member's attention to the Concurrent List of the Constitution, Entry 42, which was introduced as a result of the 42nd Amendment which includes acquisition and requisitioning of property in the Concurrent List.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Concurrent List is a provision. You should not take advantage of that provision to take away the powers of States.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are not taking the State powers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, we cannot go on having discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon'ble Speaker, Sushmaji knows it that under the concurrent list, the power of enacting a law on Land Acquisition has been given to the Central Government. That means that the State Government can enact its own law but it cannot reduce it in comparison to the Central law, but it can extend it further.

[English]

That means, Mr. Thambidurai, if the Tamil Nadu Government wants to have a legislation which improves on the compensation, which improves on the R&R, you are completely free to do so. You cannot have a provision for R&R and compensation which is lower than the Central legislation. That is all the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Those are provisions that have been made in the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Kalyan babu, I want to mention this to the hon. Member. He is a lawyer, I am not a lawyer.

I have consulted all the legal officers of the Government of India. It is an established practice that when you pass a law in the Concurrent List, it does not mean that the State Governments are not free to pass their laws. They have full power to pass their laws. They cannot derogate from the Central law. They can improve on the Central law. If you need clarification for this, I am willing to provide this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, it has been repeatedly said whether we are acquiring the land forcibly. I would like to assure Sudeep Babu that there is no provision in it by which the land will be acquired forcibly. Yes, it is correct that only in two cases, the recommendations of the Standing

Committee have been rejected. The Standing Committee had made 13 recommendations and 11 out of them have been accepted but there were two recommendations in which they had said that land should not be acquired for PPP and private projects. I had a long conversation with Smt. Sumitra Mahajan whom I had told about my helplessness saying that I was not in a position to accept those recommendations. I am saying it because if West Bengal wants to raise from 70 or 80 to 100 per cent, they can do it. That option is with them. But I want to make it very clear that 80 per cent for the private projects and 70 per cent for the PPP has been provided only for this reason that some persons had an apprehension that land would be acquired forcibly because it was their experience. But there is no possibility of the acquisition of land without a written permission.

Madam, I shall take only two-three minutes more. Several members have raised a question about bringing 158 formal amendments. Laluji also had said the same thing. I want to make some clarifications that out of those 158 formal amendments, only 28 are main amendments. 13 amendments are the recommendations of the Standing Committee, while 13 amendments are the recommendations of our Group of Ministers. Shri Sharad Pawar was the Chairman of that Committee and if I can mention the name, two amendments are from Sushma Swaraj. Barring the 28 main amendments, all other amendments as Laluji has said in his colorful tone, are of formal nature i.e. that of comma, fullstop, paragraph change, paragraph number, change of order of paragraph from above to below or from below to above which means they are procedural amendments. So, out of 28 main amendments, 13 are that of the Standing Committee, 13 that of the GOM and 2 from the Leader of the Opposition.

In the end, I would like to say that several members have given amendments. Among those amendments, some are included in our formal amendments. For example, Smt. Harsimran Kaur Badal has given an amendment which we ourselves have been bringing on behalf of the Government. The Left parties have also given amendments. I myself have visited the office of Basudeb Babu twice and we are bringing his six amendments on behalf of the Government. Some amendments have come from Raju Shetti, Prashant Mazumdar, Sheikh Saidul Haque. I have met all of them. Shri Nishikantji is sitting there who used to sit here so often

but today he has suddenly gone there to the back benches...*(Interruptions)*. On his amendment also, I have made a comment. I request all of you to accept our formal amendments and to withdraw your individual amendments, as you will see that we have included all of your amendments in our amendments.

I will give a proof to all the members, who have moved their amendment, how we have brought the amendments. When we frame the rules, we will incorporate the clarifications, if required.

At the end, I would like to say that Owaisiji is sitting here. He is a good cricketer and he balled a googly at me. I accept that the point he raised. We had never thought on that point. Give me some time, I will consult my colleague, Shri Rehman Khan also. If any new law is required, then we will again come to the House, but I have noted the point you have raised. It is a very serious issue. I fully agree with you that the Waqf land should not be acquired forcefully through this Act.

Madam Speaker, with these words, I request to you and all the members to pass the formal amendments, because today it is an historic opportunity and we are going to change the 190 years old legislation. As Rajnath Singhji has already accepted in his speech that we have knowingly changed the title of this legislation because the title is not Land Acquisition Act. The title is 'to fair compensation and R&R so that it is the right of the farmer, who lost his livelihood, it is the right of the dalits and tribals and this legislation gives them that right. It does not give the Government the right for acquisition.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I want a clarification from the Minister. I had asked about Social Impact Assessment. Will you implement it before starting the process of land acquisition or later on?

SHRI JAIRAM SINGH: Sir, we will implement it before the notification is issued.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Minister, I have given a suggestion that the land is reducing at the rate of three per cent every year and the population of the country is increasing. There will be a crisis that from where the food will come for eating? What is the alternative plan with you? I have given a suggestion. Now, whether you agree or not, it is another thing. But what is the alternative with you?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the question raised by Mulayam Singhji is out of the subject of this Bill. The question raised by the Hon. Member will be considered. If we have to make changes in the policy, then we will bring it. But give me some time because we cannot include it in the Bill directly. However, your point is valid ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If so many members ask questions, then it will take more time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Saugat Royji, please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I ask a question from the Minister just for a clarification. It is mentioned in your legislation that it is necessary to have consent of 80 per cent people for acquisition of land in private sector. I want a clarification that if we say in the case of West Bengal that we will not acquire land for private sector because there is no 100 per cent consent of the farmers or land owners. Will this be the right of West Bengal? Give me a clarification in this regard.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: My clarification is that it will be the full right of West Bengal.

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I have given a number of amendments. My suggestion particularly was that the Government should allow setting up of the Land Price Determining Commission. It has already been recommended by the Standing Committee. What is the attitude of the Government in this regard?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, Speaker, I have assured Shri Panda that we will give it a very serious consideration. We do not want to have proliferation of too many bodies but let the rules be framed and I will certainly give his recommendatio.. very serious consideration.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam, I have raised a pertinent question as to when the sown area of a district is 50 per cent or less than 50 per cent of the total geographical area, there should not be any acquisition because you have stated acquisition of 10 per

cent of the net sown area. This is because if it continues, in due course, this 10 per cent will be reduced to very low sown area.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, this matter has been considered and we have left this entirely to the discretion of the State Government.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (UDHAMPUR): Madam, we are very happy. Me and Shri Madan Lal are very happy. Shri Sharique will also be happy. But, Mr. Minister, I want to know whether you will be able to implement this law in our State Jammu-Kashmir?... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the discussion on the motion for consideration of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is over. The House will now take up for voting the motion for consideration, the clause-by-clause consideration and the motion for passing of the Bill.

Hon. Members would appreciate that the Bill is an important piece of legislation and a number of amendments are to be moved by the Government as well as by private Members to the clauses of this Bill. I anticipate that on certain clauses or amendments to clauses, there may be a demand for voting by Division. Hon. Members are aware that before Division takes place, the Secretary-General informs the Members about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording Machine, which the Members are requested to listen to carefully.

I would also like to inform the House that several identical amendments to various clauses of the Bill have been tabled by the hon. Members. As per practice, moving of identical amendments is not in order. Therefore, in cases where identical amendments are tabled by Members, the practice is to call the Member who has tabled his notice of amendment first in point of time to move his amendment. If the Member is not present in the House or does not move his amendment, then the name of the second Member or the third Member and so on who may be present and wants to move his amendment is called. Therefore, when the relevant clauses are taken up, I will call the names of hon. Members accordingly.

I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement thereof, and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

## **Clause 2                      Application of Act.**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 6 to 27, *substitute*—

"2(1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose, and shall include the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people; or
- (b) for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:—

- (i) all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;
  - (ii) projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehousing, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;
  - (iii) project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;
  - (iv) project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation;
  - (v) project for Government administered, Government aided educational and research schemes or institutions;
  - (vi) project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme;
  - (vii) any infrastructure facility as may be notified in this regard by the Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;
- (c) project for project affected families;
- (d) project for housing, for such income groups, as may be specified from time to time by the appropriate Government;
- (e) project for planned development or the improvement of village sites or any site in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purposes for the weaker sections in rural and urban areas;
- (f) project for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons

displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by the Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in sub-section (1);

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(i) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(ii) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3, shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government: Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 42;



(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose: Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole." (5)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*for* "Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;"

*substitute* "appropriate Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be;

(viii) projects for Disaster Management;

(ix) projects for locating premises or buildings of Government and Government Companies;"

(257)

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*after* "private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families,"

*insert* "including Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers," (258)

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*after* "public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families,"

*insert* "including Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers," (259)

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*after* "shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government;"

*insert* "Provided further that in Public Private Partnership projects where the ownership of land remains with Government or Government Company or society or reverts to Government or Government Company on expiry of the concession period shall be exempted from the requirement of prior consent;" (260)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 257 to 260 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*omit* "(2) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in sub-section (1):

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(i) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(ii) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3, shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government;

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 42;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole." (283)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 283 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Prabodh Panda to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as SI.No.5 in List No. 1 of Amendments,-

*for* "Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;"

*substitute* "appropriate Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be;" (363)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 363 to Clause 2 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as SI. No.5 in List No.1 of Amendments,-

*after* "consent shall be carried out"

*insert* "through private negotiations with the owners of the lands". (365)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 365 to Clause 2 moved by Dr. M. Thambidurai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 5 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, for lines 6 to 27, *substitute—*

"2(1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector

Undertakings and for public purpose, and shall include the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people; or

(b) for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:—

(i) all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (InfrastructureSection) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;

(ii) projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehousing, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;

(iii) project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;

(iv) project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation;

(v) project for Government administered, Government aided educational and research schemes or institutions;

(vi) project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme;

(vii) any infrastructure facility as may be notified in this regard by the Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;

(c) project for project affected families;

(d) project for housing, for such income groups, as may be specified from time to time by the appropriate Government;

(e) project for planned development or the improvement of village sites or any site in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purposes for the weaker sections in rural and urban areas;

(f) project for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by the Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in sub-section (1);

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(iii) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(iv) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3, shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government: Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact

Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 42;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose: Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole." (5)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving your Amendment No. 171 to Clause 2?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Madam, no.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving your Amendment No. 175 to Clause 2?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhman-Durgapur): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 6 to 27 substitute—

"2. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood

guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply in all cases where the appropriate government acquires land for its own use including for public sector undertakings and for stated public purpose subject to the following:

(a) the government or public sector undertakings shall have full ownership and operational control of the project;

(b) free and prior informed consent from the affected families shall be obtained at the time of the Social Impact Assessment in the form of a written resolution passed by seventy per cent. of all affected families before Declaration under section 18:

Provided that land shall not be acquired under this Act for private companies or public private partnerships and land acquired for public purpose under this Act shall not be transferred to private companies or public private partnerships through any instrument such as sale, lease etc.:

Provided further that no land shall be transferred by any way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgement of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall also apply in the cases where the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in clauses (zaa) and (zab) of section 3.

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in clauses (zaa) and (zab) of section 3:

Provided that in the case of acquisition under this sub-section, prior informed consent of at least eighty per cent. of the affected families

through a written resolution shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment referred to in section 4:

Provided also that the acquisition of land under this sub-section shall require prior approval of the Government after proper enquiry: Provided also that the acquisition of land under this sub-section shall require a mandatory agreement between the company and the government to ensure easy access of direct benefits to the general public and such mandatory agreement shall be executed prior to the acquisition and strictly regulated subsequently:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgement of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall also apply in cases of purchase of land by private companies directly from the land owners where,—

(a) a private company purchases or acquires land over and above the land ceiling prevalent in the respective State or above 10 acres (whichever is lower) in rural areas and 2 acres in urban areas (whichever is lower) through private negotiations with the owners of the land after securing prior approval of the appropriate Government as per the provisions of section 42:

Provided that respective State Governments may reduce this limit further based on the prevailing conditions in the State and land person ratio;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose then the land use, acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole:

Provided further that no land shall be transferred by way of such sales, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of the law (including any order or judgement of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

2 of 2007

(4) No acquisition of land and forest rights shall be permitted in any area until completion of all proceedings for recognition of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, for restoration of land alienated from these persons in violation of revenue law, and for settlement of rights under applicable revenue laws:

2 of 2007

Provided that in the case of proceedings under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 certification shall be sought in this regard from the concerned gram sabhas.

2 of 2007

4 of 1996

(5) Without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this Act relating to consent of affected persons, no acquisition of rights shall be permitted in any area to which the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or

the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 apply except with the specific prior informed consent of the affected gram sabhas, and subject to any conditions that these gram sabhas may jointly or individually impose in exercise of their powers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996". (175)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 175 to Clause 2 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared...

Now, the Secretary-General to inform about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording machine.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a Division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only;
2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated;
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, namely

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes	-	Green colour
Noes	-	Red colour
Abstain	-	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.
7. In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Hon. Members, I shall now put the Amendment No. 175 moved by Shri Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I want Division.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

19.57 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO. 1

#### AYES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Haque, Sk. Saidul  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Manian, Shri O.S.

Natarajan, Shri P.R.

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Rajendran, Shri C.

Rajesh, Shri M.B.

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar

Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar

Sampath, Shri A.

Semmalai, Shri S.

Sivasami, Shri C.

Sugumar, Shri K.

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Venugopal, Dr. P.

Yadav, Shri Sharad

**NOES**

Abdullah, Dr. Farooq

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baal, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhoi, Shri Sanjay

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

\*Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri Adhir

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa

Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra

Deora, Shri Milind

Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh

Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.

Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.

Dias, Shri Charles

Dikshit, Shri Sandeep

Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya

Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao

Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.

Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Ering, Shri Ninong	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Putul
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Jadhav, Shri Baliram	Maken, Shri Ajay
Jagannath, Dr. Manda	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Mani, Shri Jose K.
Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad	Masram, Shri Basori Singh
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Jena, Shri Srikant	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Meghe, Shri Datta
Jindal, Shri Naveen	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Mishra, Shri Mahabal
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Kaur, Shrimati Preet	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh	Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh



Naik, Shri P. Balram	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Panda, Shri Baijayant	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Roy, Shri Arjun
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patel, Shri Praful	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.
Patil, Shri Pratik	Selja, Kumari
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam	Shariq, Shri S.D.
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Punia, Shri P. L.	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Raghavan, Shri M.K.	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar  
 Sibal, Shri Kapil  
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal  
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna  
 Singh, Rao Inderjit  
 Singh, Shri Ajit  
 Singh, Shri Ijyraj  
 Singh, Shri Mahabali  
 \*Singh, Shri N. Dharam  
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shri Yashvir  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki Shri Bharatsinh  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath

Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar *alias* Kushal  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Sajjan  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 28

Noes: 226

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 187 to Clause 2?

\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 28

Noes 226 + Shri Jayant Chaudhary and Shri N. Dharam Singh= 228

\* Voted through slip.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yes, Madam. I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 6 to 27, *substitute—*

"2. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply in all cases where the appropriate government acquires land for its own use including for public sector undertakings and for stated public purpose subject to the following:

(a) the government or public sector undertakings shall have full ownership and operational control of the project;

(b) free and prior informed consent from the affected families shall be obtained at the time of the Social Impact Assessment in the form of a written resolution passed by seventy per cent. of all affected families before Declaration under section 19:

Provided that land shall not be acquired under this Act for private companies or public private partnerships and land acquired for public purpose under this Act shall not be transferred to private companies or public private partnerships through any instrument such as sale, lease etc.:

Provided further that no land shall be transferred by any way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgement of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(2) The Provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall also apply in the cases where the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in clauses (zaa) and (zab) of section 3;

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in clauses (zaa) and (zab) of section 3:

Provided that in the case of acquisition under this sub-section prior informed consent of at least eighty per cent. of the affected families through a written resolution shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment referred to in section 4:

Provided also that the acquisition of land under this sub-section shall require prior approval of the Government after proper enquiry:

Provided also that the acquisition of land under this sub-section shall require a mandatory agreement between the company and the government to ensure easy access of direct benefits to the general public and such mandatory agreement shall be executed prior to the acquisition and strictly regulated subsequently:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgement of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions of this Act relating to land use, consent, land acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall also apply in cases of purchase of land by private companies directly from the land owners where,—

(a) a private company purchases or acquires land over and above the land ceiling prevalent in the respective State or above 10 acres (whichever is lower) in rural areas and 2 acres in urban areas (whichever is lower) through private negotiations with the owners of the land after securing prior approval of the

appropriate Government as per the provisions of section 42:

Provided that respective State Governments may reduce this limit further based on the prevailing conditions in the State and and person ratio;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose then the land use, acquisition, livelihood guarantee, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole:

Provided further that no land shall be transferred by way of such sales, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of the law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(4) No acquisition of land and forest rights shall be permitted in any area until completion of all proceedings for recognition of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, for restoration of land alienated from these persons in violation of revenue law, and for settlement of rights under applicable revenue laws:

2 of 2007 Provided that in the case of proceedings under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 certification shall be sought in this regard from the concerned gram sabhas.

(5) Without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this Act relating to consent of affected persons, no acquisition of rights shall be permitted in any area to which the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 apply except with the specific prior informed consent of the affected gram sabhas, and subject to any conditions that these gram sabhas may jointly or individually impose in exercise of their powers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.".

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 187 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House?

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving your Amendment No. 244 to Clause 2?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, Madam. I beg to move:-

Page 2, lines 19 and 20, omit—

"equal to or more than one hundred acres in rural areas or equal to or more than fifty acres in urban areas." (244)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 244 to Clause 2 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra kumar, are you moving your Amendment No. 247 to Clause 2?

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam I am not moving my Amendment.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 322 to 325 to Clause 2?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No. 377 to Clause 2?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, my amendment is very small and it is regarding small scale industry. My demand is one and half hundred acres instead hundred. If accepted, it is better, and if not, than I am not moving my amendment.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 3 Definitions**

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, for line 34 and 35, *substitute*—

"(i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;" (6)

Page 2, line 37 and 38, for "tenants, share-croppers or artisans or may be", *substitute* "tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be". (7)

Page 2, line 41, for "tribals", *substitute* "the Scheduled Tribes". (8)

Page 2, line 42, for "traditional rights", *substitute* "forest rights". (9)

Page 3, line 7, after "years", *insert* "or more". (10)

Page 3, line 12, after "sericulture", *insert* "seed farming". (11)

Page 3, for line 24, *substitute* "State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; and". (12)

Page 3, after line 26, *insert*—

"Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the appropriate Government." (13)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 4, after line 31, *insert* —

"Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families." (14)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 14 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*after* "deserted by families"

*insert* ",physically and mentally challenged persons irrespective of age and sex suffering from more than forty per cent, permanent disability and minor orphans". (263)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no.263 to clause 3 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no.14 to clause 3 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4, after line 31, *insert*—

"Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;" (14)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, to move amendment nos. 15 to 25, to clause 3.

*Amendments made:*

Page 4, for lines 36 to 46, *substitute*—

'(o) "infrastructure project" shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2;'. (15)

Page 5, *omit* lines 1 to 5. (16)

Page 5, line 15, for "concerned authority;", *substitute* "authority concerned;". (17)

Page 5, line 16, for "Patta rights", *substitute* "forest rights". (18)

Page 5, line 38—

for "tribals", *substitute* "the Scheduled Tribes"; (19)

Page 5, line 38

for "any traditional", *substitute* "any forest". (20)

Page 6, for line 4, *substitute* '(za) "public purpose" means the activities specified under sub-section (1) of section 2;'. (21)

Page 6, *omit* lines 5 to 37. (22)

Page 6, line 39, after "any other organisation", *insert* "or person". (23)

Page 6, lines 41 and 42, for "in public interest to a company", *substitute* "for public purpose to a company". (24)

Page 6, after line 46, *insert*—

"(zca) "Scheduled Areas" means 40 of 1996 the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;". (25)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving your amendment nos. 176 to 184 to clause 3?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I beg to move.

Page 2, for lines 38 to 40, *substitute*—

"may be working in the affected area prior to the acquisition of the land as confirmed by the local

self governing institution, namely, Panchayat, Gram Sabha or any other, as the case maybe, whose livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;". (176)

Page 2, for line 45, *substitute*—

"(iv) family whose livelihood prior to the". (177)

Page 3, for lines 6 to 8, *substitute*—

"(vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas prior to the acquisition of the land or whose livelihood prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition". (178)

Page 4, for lines 36 to 46, *substitute*—

'(o) "infrastructure project" shall be limited to the following, namely:—

(i) Electricity (including generation, transmission and distribution) and R&M of power stations;

(ii) Non-Conventional Energy (including wind energy and solar energy);

(iii) Water supply and sanitation (including solid waste management, drainage and sewerage) and street lighting;

(iv) Telecommunications;

(v) Roads & bridges;

(vi) Railways (including rolling stock and mass transit system);

(vii) Small Irrigation Schemes (including watershed development);

(viii) Storage; and

(ix) Oil and gas pipeline networks:

Provided that such projects serve the larger welfare of people and acquisition is made on the principle of quod est necessarium est. licitum implying only that much which is necessary is legal;'. (179)

Page 5, *omit* line 1 to 5. (180)

Page 5, for line 21 and 22, *substitute*—

"(iv) any person who is occupying Government, public, common land or land of any other

description for residence or bona fide livelihood needs;

(v) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority or a resolution of the Gram Sabha, local authority, Autonomous District Council, or equivalent statutory institutions of local self government;". (181)

Page 5, for line 36 and 37, *substitute*—

"(i) all persons claiming an interest in receiving compensation to be made on account of the loss of land, livelihood or access to common property resources due to the acquisition of land or displacement on account of a Project under this Act;". (182)

Page 5, line 43, —

after "called"

*insert* "and sub-tenants or those having usufruct rights of whatsoever form;

(iva) a permanent farm servant or attached agricultural worker who has worked on the land for not less than one year prior to the notification;

(ivb) any person whose source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected; including persons who are occupying government, public, common or other land as well as those residing on such land for *bona fide* livelihood purposes;". (183)

Page 6, line 2, —

after "acquired"

*insert* "or because of which people are displaced from their land or lose livelihoods;". (184)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments nos. 176 to 184 to clause 3 moved by Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived..*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your amendment nos. 188 to 198?.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 38 to 40, *Substitute*— 3

"may be working in the affected area prior to the acquisition of the land as confirmed by the local self governing institution, namely, Panchayat, Gram Sabha or any other, as the case may be, whose livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;". (188)

Page 2, for line 45, *substitute*— 3

"(iv) family whose livelihood prior to the". (189)

Page 3, for lines 6 to 8, *substitute*— 3

"(vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas prior to the acquisition of the land or whose livelihood prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition". (190)

Page 4, for lines 36 to 46, *substitute*— 3

'(o) "infrastructure project" shall be limited to the following, namely:—

(i) Electricity (including generation, transmission and distribution) and R&M of power stations;

(ii) Non-Conventional Energy (including wind energy and solar energy);

(iii) Water supply and sanitation (including solid waste management, drainage and sewerage) and street lighting;

(iv) Telecommunications;

(v) Roads and bridges;

(vi) Railways (including rolling stock and mass transit system);

(vii) Small Irrigation Schemes (including watershed development);

(viii) Storage; and

(ix) Oil and gas pipeline networks:

Provided that such projects serve the larger welfare of people and acquisition is made on the principle of *quod est necessarium est licitum* implying only that much which is necessary is legal;'. (191)

Page 5, omit lines 1 to 5. (192)

Page 5, for lines 21 and 22, *substitute*— 3

"(iv) any person who is occupying Government, public, common land or land of any other description for residence or *bona fide* livelihood needs;

(v) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court of Authority or a resolution of the Gram Sabha, local authority,

Autonomous District Council, or equivalent statutory institutions of local self government;"

(193)

Page 5, after line 25, *insert*— 3

'(sa) "major land use alternation" means a change in the purpose for which land is utilized and classified, including but not restricted to changes from agriculture to non-agriculture, homestead to industry, permanent fallows/wasteland to any other type, government-owned public land to privately leased or owned land, slums to pucca buildings in urban areas; and forest to non- forest use, that exceeds the relevant agricultural land ceiling (or urban land ceiling) in the State or Union territory in the case of land use change from agriculture to non-agriculture; or exceeds an area of fifty hectares in all other cases of change in land use, or violates the land use plan of the concerned local, State or Union territory government under article 243G of the Constitution: Provided that cumulative changes of land use on adjoining or proximate lands that lie within a radius of 25 kilometers are owned by the same individual, company, body corporate, association or any other entity, shall be deemed to be a single change of land use if they occur within three years;' (194)

Page 5, for lines 36 and 37, *substitute*— 3

"(i) all persons claiming an interest in receiving compensation to be made on account of the loss of land, livelihood or access to common property resources due to the acquisition of land or displacement on account of a Project under this Act;" (195)

Page 5, line 43,— 3

after "called"

*insert* "and sub-tenants or those having usufruct rights of whatsoever form;

(iva) a permanent farm servant or attached agricultural worker who has worked on the land for not less than one year prior to the notification;

(ivb) any person whose source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected, including persons who are occupying government, public, common or other land as well as those residing on such and for *bona fide* livelihood purposes;" (196)

Page 6, line 2,— 3

after "acquired"

*insert* "or because of which people are displaced from their land or lose livelihoods," (197)

Page 6, after lines 4 to 37, *substitute*— 3

'(za) "public notice" means prominent display of the notice at the office of the collector, at the office of the sub-divisional officer, at the offices of the smallest revenue administrative unit and local body, and public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at some convenient places in the village in which the land is situated and through the beating of drums by the village *chowkidar/crier* or equivalent person.

*Explanation.*—the expression 'convenient places' includes, in the case of land situated in a village, the notice board at the office of the gram panchayat within whose jurisdiction the land lies and a notice board specially erected for this purpose on the land to be acquired and in the case, where land is situated outside a village, the notice board at the office of the block panchayat within whose jurisdiction the land lies and a notice board specially erected for this purpose on the land to be acquired;

(zaa) "public purpose" is only that purpose which is of direct benefit to and welfare of the largest number of people, in which the general interest of the community, as opposed to the particular



interest of individuals, is directly and vitally concerned, in a manner consistent with the constitutional values enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles but does not include the furtherance of private speculations and profits.

*Explanation 1.*—Public purpose shall be established through an objective, democratic and decentralized process of social impact assessment studies and endorsed by the affected persons and independent experts.

*Explanation 2.*—In no case shall a public purpose entail a land use change that is not in conformity with the land use plan of the state government and local bodies;

(zab) Subject to the provisions of clause (zaa), "public purpose" is limited to the following—

(i) the provision of land for strategic purposes relating to naval, military and air force works or any other work vital to the State;

(ii) the provision of public services, infrastructure projects, such as roads, educational and health facilities, electricity generation plants, etc.;

(iii) land distribution, low cost housing projects, or other government efforts at creation or distribution of resources/ facilities for the use of workers, landless or marginal agriculturists, socially and economically backward classes or other marginalised sections;

(iv) the promotion of economic development and employment opportunities whose purpose is the improvement of the standard of living and social development levels of the poor, working classes or socially and economically backward classes:

Provided that the determination of public purpose shall be contingent upon—

(a) establishing that the project in question will result in benefits to general public through Social Impact Assessment approved by the concerned Gram Sabhas;

(b) establishing that the project will contribute towards the fulfilment of the

directive principles contained in Part IV of the Constitution;

(c) ensuring that the public purpose and project does not violate Fundamental Rights of citizens;

(d) establishing that the impact of the project in the form of displacement both of landholders and of other landdependent persons has been minimised and the R & R will result in benefits to those displaced and make them better off;

(e) public purpose shall be in conformity with the land use policies and plans of the local and state government:

Provided further that the acquisition in Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and no acquisition of land shall be made in these areas without free and prior informed consent before Notification under section 11:

40 of 1996 Provided also that in Schedule areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the prior informed consent of the autonomous district councils or regional councils shall be required. (198)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments nos. 188 to 198 to clause 3 moved by Shri Basu DebAcharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving your amendment?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, are you moving your amendment?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): I am not moving my amendment.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, are you moving your amendment nos. 261, 262, 264, and 265, to clause 3?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes. I beg to move:

Page 3, line 24,—

for "Central"

substitute "appropriate". (261)

Page 4, lines 16 and 17,—

for "who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area"

substitute "which has to be relocated on account of acquisition of land or opted for self-relocation from the affected area and resettled to the resettlement area or outside such area" (262)

Page 5, line 15,—

after "concerned authority,"

insert "and the successor of such owner in case the owner has died". (264)

Page 5, omit lines 19 and 20. (265)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 261, 262, 264, and 265 to clause 3 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your amendment no. 284 to clause 3?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Displaced family means any family... (Interruptions) If they are including, then, I am not pressing.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am giving an assurance.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Then, I am not moving my amendment no. 284.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your amendment nos. 326 to 328 to clause 3?

[Translation]

Are you moving your amendment No. 326 to 328?

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 31,—

for "and minor sisters dependent on him."

substitute "minor sisters, differently abled or mentally challenged persons and widow sisters dependent on him and shall also include son-in-law, married daughter, and nephews." (326)

Page 4, line 16,—

after "acquisition of land"

insert", natural calamity, war or war generated conditions" (327)

Page 6, lines 29 and 30,—

for "at least eighty per cent. of"

substitute "all". (328)

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, are you moving your amendment no. 366 to clause 3?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I am moving because it is very important as the States rights are involved. Even when Central Government is acquiring land in a State, they have to get the consent of the State Governments. Even if there is involvement of two States, what is the problem in getting the consents of two States? This is regarding the fundamental right of the States. Hence, hon. Minister, kindly consider this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I didn't have time to explain to the hon. Member. But I have already given it to him in writing. But his suggestions would be given every serious consideration. I would request him to withdraw amendment.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Rights of the States are involved. So, I am insisting. I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

"Page 3, line 24,—

after "Central Government"

insert "and the concerned State Governments". (366)

I want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"Page 3, line 24,-

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* "and the concerned State Governments".

(366)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

20.05 hrs

**DIVISION NO. 2**

**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar

Sampath, Shri A.

Semmalai, Shri S.

Sivasami, Shri C.

Sugumar, Shri K.

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Venugopal, Dr. P.

**NOES**

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Baliram, Dr.

Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Basheer, Shri Mohammed E.T.

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhoi, Shri Sanjay

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Arvind Kumar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Jadhav, Shri Baliram
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jagannath, Dr. Manda
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jain, Shri Pradeep
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir	Jena, Shri Srikant
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jindal, Shri Naveen
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Deora, Shri Milind	Kamal Nath, Shri
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dias, Shri Charles	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Ering, Shri Ninong	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kumar, Shri Ajay
Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	*Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kumari, Shrimati Putul
Hassan, Dr. Monazir	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	

Lalu Prasad, Shri	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Patel, Shri Bal Kumar
Maken, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Deoraj Singh
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Mani, Shri Jose K.	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Masram, Shri Basori Singh	Patel, Shri Praful
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Mishra, Shri Mahabal	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Prasada, Shri Jitin
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Punia, Shri P. L.
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rahman, Shri Abdul
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh	Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar
Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin	Rawat, Shri Harish
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Panda, Shri Baijayant	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal

Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman
Roy, Shri Arjun	Singh, Shri Sukhdev
Ruala, Shri C.L.	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Sachan, Shri Rakesh	Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Singh, Shri Yashvir
Sangma, Kumari Agatha	Singh, Shrimati Meena
Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme	Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Saroj, Shri Tufani	Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh
Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan
Selja, Kumari	Sule, Shrimati Supriya
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Suresh, Shri D.K.
Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil
Shariq, Shri S.D.	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sharma, Shri Jagdish	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar	Tewari, Shri Manish
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tiwari, Shri Bhisma Shankar <i>alias</i> Kushal
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Mahabali	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Verma, Shri Sajjan
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Ratan	Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 28

Noes: 224

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister to move his amendment no. 26 to clause 4 of the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 7, for lines 8 to 11, substitute—

"4.(1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.

\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 28

Noes 224 + Shri Shailendra Kumar = 225

(2) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Teshil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6." (26)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your amendment no. 199 to Government amendment no. 26 to clause 4?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes Madam. I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed 4 as SI. No. 26 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "4.(1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them,

insuch manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification."

*substitute* "4.(1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land or approve major land use change or land use change under Section 42, it shall actively collaborate with and involve the concerned Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and to jointly carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.".(199)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 199 to Government amendment no. 26 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to clause 4, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your amendment no. 266 to Government amendment No. 26 to clause 4?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 26 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*for* "4. (1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose,"

*substitute* "4. (1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land measuring more than one hundred acres for a public purpose,". (266)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 266 to Government amendment no. 26 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to clause 4, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai, are you moving your amendment no. 371 to Government amendment no. 26 to clause 4?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed As Sl. No. 26 in List 1 of Amendments,—

*after* "concerned Panchayat,"

*insert* "Gram Sabha". (371)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 371 to Government amendment no. 26 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to clause 4, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 26 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to clause 4, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 7, for lines 8 to 11, *substitute*—

"4.(1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.

(2) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Teshil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:



Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6." (26)

*The motion was adopted.*

*Amendments made:*

Page 7, for line 14, substitute "(a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;" (27)

Page 7, omit lines 17 and 18. (28)

Page 7, line 25, for "impact from the project", substitute "impacts of the project". (29)

Page 7, for line 26 and 27, substitute "them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project." (30)

Page 7, after line 27, insert—

"Provided that Environmental Impact Assessment study, if any, shall be carried out simultaneously and shall not be contingent upon the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study." (31)

Page 7, line 30, after "such as", insert "livelihood of affected families,". (32)

Page 7, line 36, for "may specify", substitute "shall require the authority conducting the Social Impact Assessment study to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan, listing". (33)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, are you moving your amendment no. 373 to clause 4?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 16, insert,—

"(ba) consultation with affected families and likely to be affected persons in families who are being

displaced and their views shall be obtained by giving them effective opportunity of being heard;" (373)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 373 to clause 4 moved by Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 5 Public Hearing for Social Impact Assessment**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your amendment no. 329 to clause 5?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 45, insert—

"Provide that no public hearing shall be held unless a resolution to that effect is passed by the Gram Sabha." (329)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 329 to clause 5 moved by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 6 Publication of Social Impact Assessment Study**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now hon. Minister to move amendment no. 34 to clause 6.

*Amendment made:*

Page 7, for lines 47 and 48, *substitute* "study report and the Social Impact Management Plan referred to in sub-section (6) of section 4 are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Teshil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.". (34)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your amendment no. 267 to clause 6?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 8, *omit* lines 1 to 3. (267)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 267 to clause 6 moved by Shri B. Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 330 to Clause 6?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 7, *add* at the end—

"Provide that the study report shall be made available to the displaced families in their local language." (330)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 330 to clause 6, moved by Shri Hansraj Ahir, to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 as amended was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 7 Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment Report by an Expert Group**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move the Amendment Nos. 35 to 45 to Clause 7.

*Amendments made:*

Page 8, *after* line 10, *insert*—

"(aa) two representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be;". (35)

Page 8, line 16, *for* "the stated" *substitute* "any". (36)

Page 8, *omit* line 17. (37)

Page 8, line 18, *for* "the costs and adverse impacts" *substitute* "the social costs and adverse social impacts". (38)

Page 8, line 19, *after* "recommendation" *insert* "within two months from the date of its constitution". (39)

Page 8, *after* line 22, *insert*—

"Provided further that where the appropriate Government, in spite of such recommendations, proceeds with the acquisition, then, it shall ensure that its reasons for doing so are recorded in writing." (40)

Page 8, line 24, *for* "the stated public purpose;" *substitute* "any public purpose; and".

(41)

Page 8, *omit* line 25. (42)

Page 8, line 26, *for* "the costs and adverse impacts," *substitute* "the social costs and adverse social impacts,". (43)

Page 8, line 27 *after* "recommendations", *insert* "within two months from the date of its constitution". (44)

Page 8, *after* line 31, *insert*—

"(6) The recommendations of the Expert Group referred to in sub-sections(4) and (5) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub- Divisional Magistrate and the

Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government." (45)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 285 and 286 to Clause 7?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I am not moving the Amendments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 331 to clause 7?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 12, insert—

"Provided that the Expert Group shall include, in the case of rural areas, the Member of Parliament, the Member of the Legislative Assembly and *Sarpanch* of the project area and, in the case of urban areas, the Member of Parliament, the Member of the Legislative Assembly, the *Nagar Pramukh Adhikari* and the *Mahapaur*." (331)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 331 to Clause 7, moved by Shri Hansraj Ahir, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 as amended was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8 Constitution of Committee to examine proposals for land acquisition and the Social Impact Assessment Report**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move the Amendment Nos. 46 to 55.

*Amendments made:*

Page 8, omit lines 32 to 43 (46)

Page 9, omit lines 1 to 11. (47)

Page 9, for line 12, substitute—

Examination of proposals "8.(1) The appropriate for land acquisition and Government shall the Social Impact ensure that—". Assessment report by (48) appropriate Government.

Page 9, for lines 15 and 16, substitute—

"(b) the potential benefits and the public purpose referred to in clause (a) shall outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact as". (49)

Page 9, for lines 20 to 25, substitute—

"(d) there is no unutilised land which has been previously acquired in the area;

(e) the land, if any, acquired earlier and remained unutilised, is used for such public purpose and make recommendations in respect thereof." (50)

Page 9, for lines 26 and 27, substitute "(2) The appropriate Government shall examine the report of the Collector, if any and the report of the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment study and after". (51)

Page 9, for lines 31 and 32, substitute—

"(3) The decision of the appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government." (52)

Page 9, line 34, for "clause (b) or (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, the Committee", substitute "sub-section (2) of section 2, the appropriate Government". (53)

Page 9, line 35, for "whether the consent of at least eighty per cent.", substitute "whether the prior consent". (54)

Page 9, line 36, for "to sub-clause (vii) of clause (za) of section 3", substitute "to sub-section (2) of section 2".

(55)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, are you moving Amendment Nos. 200 & 201 to clause 8?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 8, for lines 34 to 43 substitute—

"8. (1) Where the land sought to be acquired is more than fifty acres or more, the appropriate Government shall constitute a State Level Committee to examine proposals for land acquisition consisting of the following, namely:—

- A. Minister for revenue or related matters, chairperson;
- B. Secretary, revenue, member-secretary;
- C. Secretary, tribal welfare or equivalent;
- D. 8 members of the Legislative Assembly as nominated by the said Assembly (OR Lieutenant Governor in the Case of Union Territories without Legislatures) through a resolution to that effect;"
- E. One independent expert in the area of agriculture;
- F. One independent expert in the area of development economics and planning;
- G. One independent expert in the area of tribal welfare or similar fields concerning marginalised communities and weaker sections;
- H. One representative each chosen by the three tiers of panchayats and three representatives from the Gram Sabha of the concerned area affected by the project under consideration.

(2) The Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall ensure that—

- (a) there is a legitimate and *bona fide* public purpose for the proposed acquisition which necessitates the acquisition of the land identified;

(b) the public purpose referred to in clause (a) is in the larger public interest;

(c) only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired;

(d) the Collector of the district, where the acquisition of land is proposed, has explored the possibilities of—

(i) acquisition of waste, degraded or barren lands and found that acquiring such waste, degraded or barren lands is not feasible; and

(ii) acquisition of the agricultural land, especially land under assured irrigation, is only as a demonstrable last resort.

(3) The Committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall examine the report of the Collector and the report given by the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment and after considering all the reports, recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(4) The appropriate Government shall make available the recommendation of the Committee in the public domain and also display the same on its website:

(5) The Committee shall also ascertain as to whether the consent of the specified percentage of the affected families as required has been obtained in the manner as may be prescribed." (200)

Page 9, omit lines 1 to 37. (201)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 200 & 201 to clause 8, moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 as amended was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10 Special provision to safeguard food security**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move the Amendment Nos. 56 to 60.

*Amendments made:*

Page 10, line 3, *after* "district", *insert* "or State". (56)

Page 10, *for* line 4, *substitute* "such limits as may be notified by the appropriate Government considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances." (57)

Page 10, line 6, *after* "agricultural purposes", *insert* "or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security". (58)

Page 10, line 7 *for* "the acquisition of the land", *substitute* "the acquisition of the agricultural land". (59)

Page 10, *for* lines 8 to 10, *substitute* "for all projects in a district or State, shall in no case exceed such limits of the total net sown area of that district or State, as may be notified by the appropriate Government." (60)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving your Amendment No. 172 to Clause 10?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): I beg to move:

Page 10, omit lines 1 to 10. (172)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment No. 172 to Clause 10, moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 202 to 205 to Clause 10?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes. I want to add after 'multi-cropped land', the words 'or productive cultivable dry land' also.

I beg to move:

Page 9, line 43,—

*after* "multi-cropped land'

*insert* "or productive cultivable dry land". (202)

Page 10, lines 3 and 4,— 10

*for* "shall, in aggregate for all projects in a district, in no case exceed five per cent. of the total irrigated multi-crop area in that district."

*substitute* "shall, in aggregate for all projects in a District in no case exceed such limits as may be notified in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances:

Provided that acquisition of land shall in no case exceed two per cent of the total cultivable land of the district at the time the Act comes into force, as an aggregate for all projects taken together.

(203)

Page 10, line 5,—

*for* "multi-cropped irrigated land"

*substitute* "any productive cultivable land (whether multi-cropped, irrigated, rain-fed or dry-land)"

(204)

Page 10, *omit* lines 7 to 13. (205)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 202 to 205 to Clause 10, moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, are you moving your Amendment No. 252 to Clause 10?

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 268 to Clause 10?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, this clause deals with special provision to safeguard food security and this special provision to safeguard food security is relating to save as otherwise 'no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act'. But in sub-Section 2 of clause 10, there is one unnecessary word; [Translation] there is

one word [English] Normally what happens in Law Book is that you try to avoid unnecessary words and here I find an unnecessary word which the hon. Minister has not clarified while answering. It is not possible also. Is it necessary to mention 'demonstrable'? It can be as a last resort. Why do you have to mention 'demonstrable'? A number of things will accrue from this type of a word. My only suggestion is that it can be as a last resort. There are a lot of my lawyer friends here. Why do you have to mention it as 'demonstrable'?

I beg to move:

Page 10, line 2,—

*omit* "demonstrable". (268)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 268 to Clause 10 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 287 to Clause 10?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 9, line 43,—

*for* "no irrigated multi-cropped land"  
*substitute* "any land under agricultural cultivation".  
(287)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 287 to Clause 10 moved by Shri Prabodh Panda to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 332 to Clause 10?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: No.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal --  
Not Present.

The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 11      Publication of preliminary notifications and power of officers thereupon**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may move his Amendment Nos. 61 to 63.

*Amendments made:*

Page 10, line 22, *for* "regional", *substitute* "the regional". (61)

Page 10, *for* lines 23 to 32, *substitute*—

"(c) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(d) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(e) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Immediately after issuance of the notification under sub-section (1), the concerned Gram Sabha or Sabhas at the village level, municipalities in case of municipal areas and the Autonomous Councils in case of the areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, shall be informed of the contents of the notification issued under the said sub-section in all cases of land acquisition at a meeting called especially for this purpose.". (62)

Page 11, line 3, *after* "prescribed", *insert* "within a period of two months". (63)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 333 to Clause 11?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: No.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 12 Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 64 and 65 to Clause 12.

*Amendments made:*

Page 11, after line 16, insert—

"Provided that no act under clauses (a) to (e) in respect of land shall be conducted in the absence of the owner of the land or in the absence of any person authorised in writing by the owner:

Provided further that the acts specified under the first proviso may be undertaken in the absence of the owner, if the owner has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be present during the survey, by giving a notice of at least sixty days prior to such survey." (64)

Page 11, line 17, after "Provided", insert "also". (65)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 13, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14 Lapse of Social Impact Assessment Report**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 66 and 67 to Clause 14.

*Amendments made:*

Page 11, line 27, for "Expert Committee" substitute "Expert Group". (66)

Page 11, after line 29, insert—

"Provided that the appropriate Government, shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the

same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned." (67)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 15 Rescission of preliminary notification**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam, I want this clause to be negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was put and negatived.*

**Clause 16 Hearing of objections**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 206 to Clause 16?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 11, after line 37, insert—

"(d) whether the project is in the larger public interest;

(e) the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment;

(f) the procedure and extent of consent from affected families;

(g) the Report of the Project Appraisal Committee;

(h) the justification for the land use change under section 42;

(i) any other matter of relevance to the acquisition and Project." (206)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 206 to Clause 16 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 334 to Clause 16?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 12, line 12,—

*for*"shall be final"

*substitute*"shall not be final and the decision of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, given after objection is made to it, shall be final". (334)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 334 to Clause 16 moved by Shri Hansraj Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17 Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme by the Administrator**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister to move Amendment Nos. 68 to 73 to Clause 17.

*Amendments made:*

Page 12, line 12, *omit* "and". (68)

Page 12, line 14, *for* "involved." *substitute* "involved; and". (69)

Page 12, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"(e) details of any common property resources being acquired." (70)

Page 12, line 32, *after* "Gram Sabha and Municipality", *insert* "where more than twenty-five per cent. of land belonging to that Gram Sabha or Municipality is being acquired". (71)

Page 12, lines 33 and 34, *omit* "under the Fifth Schedule". (72)

Page 12, *omit* lines 39 to 41. (73)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 18 was added to the Bill.*

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 74 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 74 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 18A Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, hon. Minister.

*Amendment made:*

Page 12, *after* line 47, *insert*—

18A. The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be



made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government." (74)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 18A stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 18A was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 19            Publication of declaration and  
summary of Rehabilitation and  
Resettlement**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister to move Amendment Nos. 75 to 77 to Clause 19.

*Amendments made:*

Page 13, line 7, *after* "same", *insert* "preliminary". (75)

Page 13, *after* line 15, *insert*—

"Provided also that the Requiring Body shall deposit the amount promptly so as to enable the appropriate Government to publish the declaration within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of preliminary notification under section 11.

(2A) In projects where land is acquired in stages, the application for acquisition itself can specify different stages for the rehabilitation and resettlement, and all declarations shall be made according to the stages so specified." (76)

Page 13, *for* lines 16 to 26, *substitute*—

"(3) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be published in the following manner, namely:-

(a) in the Official Gazette;

(b) in two daily newspapers being circulated in the locality, of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(c) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(d) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(e) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall indicate,—

(a) the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated;

(b) the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area; and

(c) where a plan shall have been made for the land, the placeat which such plan may be inspected without any cost." (77)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 13, *after* line 29, *insert*—

"(5) Where no declaration is made under sub-section (1) within twelve months from the date of preliminary notification, then such notification shall be deemed to have been rescinded:

Provided that in computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided also that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned." (78)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 207 to Clause 19?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam,

I beg to move:

That in the amendments proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 78 in list 1 of amendments,—

*for* "Provided further that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same."

*substitute* "Provided further that there shall be no further extension beyond twelve months from the date of preliminary notification."

(207)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 207 to Clause 19 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving Amendment No. 335 to Clause 19?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 13, line 14, *omit* "in full or part,". (335)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 335 to Clause 19 moved by Shri Hansraj Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 78 to Clause 19 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 13, *after* line 29, *insert*—

"(5) Where no declaration is made under sub-section (1) within twelve months from the date of preliminary notification, then such notification shall be deemed to have been rescinded:

Provided that in computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided also that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 21 Notice to persons interested**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister to move Amendment No. 79 to Clause 21.

*Amendment made:*

Page 13, line 40, *after* "thirty days", *insert* "and not more than six months". (79)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 24 Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 80 to Clause 24.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 14, for lines 28 to 37, substitute—

"24. (1) Notwithstanding anything 1 of 1894  
contained in this Act, in any case of  
land acquisition proceedings initiated  
under the Land Acquisition Act,  
1894,—

(a) where no award under  
section 11 of the said Land  
Acquisition Act has been made,  
then, all provisions of this Act  
relating to the determination of  
compensation, rehabilitation and  
resettlement shall apply; or

(b) where an award under said  
section 11 has been made, then  
such proceedings shall continue  
under the provisions of the said  
Land Acquisition Act, as if the  
said Act has not been repealed:

(2) Notwithstanding anything  
contained in sub-section (1), in case  
of land acquisition proceedings  
initiated under the Land Acquisition  
Act, 1894, where an award under the  
said section 11 has been made five  
years or more prior to the  
commencement of this Act but the  
possession of the land has not been  
taken or the compensation has not  
been paid the said proceedings shall  
be deemed to have lapsed and the  
appropriate Government, if it so  
chooses, shall initiate the  
proceedings of such land acquisition  
afresh in accordance with the  
provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award  
has been made and  
compensation in respect of a  
majority of land holdings has not  
been accepted, then, all  
beneficiaries specified in the

notification for acquisition under  
section 4 of the Land Acquisition  
Act, 1894, shall be entitled to  
compensation in accordance  
with the provisions of this Act.  
(80)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bratruhari Mahtab, are you  
moving your amendment no. 269 to Amendment No. 80 to  
Clause 24?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Madam, I am  
moving the Amendment No. 269 to Amendment No. 80 to  
Clause 24. This is an amendment to the amendment which  
the Minister has just moved and here I want a substitution to  
the amendment which the Minister has moved.

I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam  
Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 80 in list No. 1 of  
Amendments,-

for "the said proceedings shall be deemed to  
have lapsed and the appropriate Government  
shall initiate the proceedings of such land  
acquisition afresh in accordance with the  
provisions of this Act"

substitute "a supplementary award shall be  
passed awarding differential compensation  
and rehabilitation and resettlement  
entitlements in accordance with the provisions  
of the Act." (269)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.  
269 to Amendment No. 80 to Clause 24 moved by Shri  
Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 25      Period within which an award  
shall be made**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move  
Amendment Nos. 81 and 82 to Clause 25.

*Amendments made:*

Page 14, line 38, for "two years", substitute "twelve months". (81)

Page 14, after line 40, insert—

"Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned. ". (82)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 26 Determination of market value of land by Collector**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 83 and 88 to Clause 26.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to Move:

Page 14, line 43, for "the minimum land value", substitute "the market value". (83)

Page 14, for lines 47 and 48, substitute—

"nearest vicinity area; or

(c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, whichever is higher:

Provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.". (84)

Page 15, after line 7, insert—

"Explanation 3.— While determining the market value under this section and the average sale

price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

*Explanation 4.*— While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.". (85)

Page 15, line 17, for "minimum land value", substitute "market value". (86)

Page 15, line 19, for "the concerned State Government shall", substitute "the State Government concerned shall". (87)

Page 15, after line 28, insert—

"Provided also that the Collector shall, before initiation of any land acquisition proceedings in any area, take all necessary steps to revise and update the market value of the land on the basis of the prevalent market rate in that area:

Provided also that the appropriate Government shall ensure that the market value determined for acquisition of any land or property of an educational institution established and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.". (88)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 208 to Clause 26.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam, I am moving my Amendment 208 to Clause 28. This is regarding the quantum of compensation, as to what should be the basis, because here, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, that will be the basis for determining the quantum of compensation. I have suggested in my Amendment that current market value should be the basis for determining the compensation payable to the land owner. I beg to move:

Page 15, line 23,-

for "(whose lands have been acquired) as a part compensation, for acquisition of land,"

*substitute* "(whose lands have been acquired), it will be in addition to and not as a part compensation, for acquisition of land, and", (208)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 208 to Clause 26 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 288 to Clause 26?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: This Amendment is related to the Land Price Commission and as the hon. Minister has assured in this itself House today that it will be included in the rules, therefore, I am not moving it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 336 to Clause 26?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, negotiations should be done with the farmer to determine the price of land, which is acquired from the farmers.

Madam, I beg to move:

Page 15, after line 28, insert—

"Provided also that the market value of the land/ sale price shall be determined in direct negotiation with the land owner at the time of land acquisition and that the value of non-agricultural land shall be determined on the basis of per square unit". (336)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 336 to Clause 26 moved by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No. 378 to Clause 26?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam Speaker, my amendment is very simple, that the government of India could not seize the Black Money so far.

Hon'ble Minister is saying that registration and sale deed and agreement to sell, both are separate. You cannot detect black money in it, and then say that it is the land of the area by the side. For example, the area of Sarita Vihar is a separate area and the area of Noida is separate, both adjacent area. Therefore, the power that you are giving to the Collector, it should be for one time. Whether you will do on the basis of Agreement to Sale or Registration to Sale. My amendment is so simple. It is good if you accept it and if you want to generate black money then it is your will. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am not moving.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 83 to 88 to Clause 26 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 14, line 43, for "the minimum land value", substitute "the market value". (83)

Page 14, for lines 47 and 48, substitute—

"nearest vicinity area; or

(c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, whichever is higher:

Provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.". (84)

Page 15, after line 7, insert—

"Explanation 3.— While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in *Explanation 1* or *Explanation 2*, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier

occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

*Explanation 4.*— While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.". (85)

Page 15, line 17, for "minimum land value", substitute "market value". (86)

Page 15, line 19, for "the concerned State Government shall", substitute "the State Government concerned shall". (87)

Page 15, after line 28, insert—

"Provided also that the Collector shall, before initiation of any land acquisition proceedings in any area, take all necessary steps to revise and update the market value of the land on the basis of the prevalent market rate in that area:

Provided also that the appropriate Government shall ensure that the market value determined for acquisition of any land or property of an educational institution established and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.". (88)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 27           Determination of amount of compensation**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving Amendment No. 209 to Clause 27?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yes, Madam. This is regarding that no deductions shall be made on

account of depreciation of asset value while calculating the value of buildings, wells and other immovable property. While calculating the value of the immovable property, no depreciation value should be taken into consideration.

I beg to move:

Page 15, after line 31, insert—

"Provided that no deductions shall be made on account of depreciation of asset while calculating the value of buildings, wells and other immovable property. (209)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 209 to Clause 27 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, are you moving your Amendment No. 374 to Clause 27?

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: My amendment is very serious. What I am saying is regarding Section 26 and Section 27. It says: "the market value will be the average sale deed on or before the acquisition." Supposing today, the acquisition value of one acre is Rs. one lakh but if you are opening a hospital, the land value is hiked. So, the market value is absolutely illusory. It says: "the average market price on that date or earlier three years previous." Supposing the land is acquired today, if it is for a hospital, then there will be a geometrical progression of the land. So, the average value that is written under Section 26 is absolutely illusory. ...*(Interruptions)* Please understand. I had conducted more than 100 land acquisition cases and nearly 90 per cent of them were on the amount. Now, please understand what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not take more than a minute. ...*(Interruptions)* The average sale price of the land shall be calculated on the previous three years. It is a very dicey situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh ji, I will talk to you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. *[English]* Do not get into an argument.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you moving?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Yes. Please.

[English]

I beg to move:

Page 15, after line 31, insert,—

"Provided that if the compensation is not paid on or before dispossessing the land owner, ten per cent interest shall be paid to the land owner and if the compensation is paid after the expiry of one year, fifty per cent interest shall be paid to the land owner:

Provided further that if after the acquisition of the land, the project or construction does not commence within two years from the final notification of the acquisition, ten per cent interest shall further be payable to the original land owners." (374)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 374 to Clause 27 moved by Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 27 was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

**Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 89 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill,

2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 89 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 89.

**New Clause 27A Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 15, after line 31, insert—

"27A. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration—

*firstly*, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

*secondly*, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

*thirdly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

*fourthly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other

property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

*fifthly*, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

*sixthly*, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

*seventhly*, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families." (89)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving Amendment No. 210 to New Clause 27A?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 89 in list 1 of amendments,—

*for* "Seventhly, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families."

*substitute* "seventhly, increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

*eighthly*, loss of common property resources that were available to the interested person from the acquired land, or land in its vicinity in case of displacement;

*ninthly*, the loss of income and livelihood, if any, caused to the persons affected/interested, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, where such income was derived directly or indirectly from such land or settlement; and

*tenthly*, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families." (210)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 210 to New Clause 27A moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving Amendment No. 289 to New Clause 27A?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 89 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 15, *after* line 31, *insert*—

Parameters to "27A. In determining the amount of be considered compensation to be awarded for land by Collector in acquired under this Act, the Collector shall determination take into consideration— of award.

*firstly*, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

*secondly*, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

*thirdly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

*fourthly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property,



movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

sixthly, the damage (if any) bona fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

seventhly, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 27A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 27A was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 28      Determination of value of things attached to land or building**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, are you moving Amendment No. 337 to Clause 28?

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, I suggest that the reduction cost of the building situated on the land to be acquired, which is immovable property and asset, should not be deducted.

Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 15, after line 35, insert—

"Provided that in determining the market value of the immovable property or assets, the reduction cost shall not be deducted." (337)

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 337 to Clause 28 moved by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 28 was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 90 to Clause 29.

**Clause 29      Award of solatium**

*Amendment made:*

Page 10, after line 2, insert—

"(3) In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier."

(90)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment No. 290 to Clause 29.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, it has already been said that it is entrusted to the State Government, I am not moving my Amendment No. 290 to Clause 29

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 30      Rehabilitation and Resettlement award for affected families by Collector**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 91 to Clause 30.

*Amendment made:*

Page 16, *after* line 25, *insert*—

"Provided further that the appropriate Government may, by notification increase the rate of rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the affected families, taking into account the rise in the price index." (91)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30, as amended was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 31 Provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 92 to Clause 31.

*Amendment made:*

Page 16, *for* lines 26 to 28, *substitute*—

"31. In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule." (92)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill!"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 32 to 36 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 37 Power to take possession of land to be acquired**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendments Nos. 93 to 96 to Clause 37.

*Amendments made:*

Page 17, line 28, *for* "shall ensure that", *substitute* "shall take possession of land after ensuring that".

(93)

Page 17, line 38, *omit* "proposed to be so". (94)

Page 17, line 40, *after* "all its aspects", *insert* "before displacing the affected families". (95)

Page 17, *omit* lines 41 to 43. (96)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving your Amendment No. 185 to Clause 37?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, this Amendment to related to compensation to all persons affected for the loss of livelihood, which shall be equal to 20 times the net average income. Another important thing is that the Commissioner should take possession of the land only after full rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed, which should be done six months prior to displacement; and that shall be confirmed through a resolution of the displaced, affected and interested person. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept it.

So, I am moving my Amendment.

I beg to move:

"Page 17, *for* line 39 and 40, *substitute*—

"(2) The Collector shall take possession of the land after ensuring that the compensation is paid and the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects six months prior to the displacement which shall be confirmed through a resolution of the displaced/affected/interested persons.

(2A) Compensation payable to a person interested/affected for loss of livelihood shall equal twenty times the net average annual income which the person derived or might have derived from the land during three years immediately preceding the date of acquisition.

*Explanation.*—the net annual income of a tenant or holder or user in any year shall be taken to be fifty per cent. of the total produce of the land cultivated by him in that year where plough, cattle, manure and seeds necessary for cultivation are supplied by the person owning the land and seventy five per cent. in all other cases.

(2B) Additional compensation payable to other persons who have lost their incomes/livelihood or access to common property resources shall equal for years minimum wages for unskilled agricultural workers (in rural areas) and wages for unskilled urban workers in urban areas." (185)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 185 to Clause 37 moved by Sk Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 211 to Clause 37?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam, I am moving this substantial Amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 17, for lines 39 and 40, *substitute—* 37

"(2) The Collector shall take possession of the land after ensuring that the compensation is paid and the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects six months prior to the displacement which shall be confirmed through a resolution of the displaced/affected/interested persons.

(2A) Compensation payable to a person interested/affected for loss of livelihood shall equal twenty times the net average annual income which the person derived or might have derived from the land during three years immediately preceding the date of acquisition.

*Explanation.*—the net annual income of a tenant or holder or user in any year shall be taken to be fifty per cent. of the total produce of the land cultivated by him in that year where plough, cattle, manure and seeds necessary for cultivation are supplied by the person owning the land and seventy five per cent. in all othercases.

(2B) Additional compensation payable to other persons who have lost their incomes/livelihood or access to common property resources shall equal four years minimum wages for unskilled

agricultural workers (in rural areas) and wages for unskilled urban workers in urban areas.".

(211)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 211 to Clause 37 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move the Motion regarding Suspension of Rule 80(i)

#### **Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.97 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.97 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move Amendment No.97 to New Clause 37A.

**New Clause 37A Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 17, after line 43, insert—

"37A. The Collector shall, as far as possible, not displace any family which has already been displaced by the appropriate Government for the purpose of acquisition under the provisions of this Act, and if so displaced, shall pay an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under this Act for the second or successive displacements." (97)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 37A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 37A was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 38 Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move Amendment Nos.98, 99 and 100 to clause 38.

*Amendments made:*

Page 18, line 3, after "natural calamities", insert "or any other emergency with the approval of Parliament". (98)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

Page 18, lines 18 and 19, for "market value as determined under the provisions of this Act," substitute "total compensation as determined under section 27". (99)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

Page 18, after line 21, insert—

"Provided that no additional compensation will be required to be paid in case the project is one that affects the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security and strategic interests of the State or relations with foreign States." (100)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving Amendment No.270 to clause 38?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Madam. I beg to move:

"Page 18, line 18, —

for "seventy-five"

substitute "one hundred". (270)

This is relating to the clause special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases and this is the urgency clause about which Shri Rajnath Singh had spoken while speaking on the Bill. Section 21 has played havoc throughout the country. While acquiring the land, Section 21 has played havoc and most of the cases that are pending before the courts are relating to this clause. Here whatever provision that has been maintained is the addition of additional compensation. My only request here is that additional compensation of 75 per cent of the market value as determined should be made 100 per cent. That is the limited amendment which I am making in relation to Amendment No.270.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.270 to clause 38 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No.338 to clause 38?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: No, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 38, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move the Motion regarding Suspension of Rule 80(i).

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an

amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.101 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.101 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### **New Clause 38A**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.101 to new clause 38A.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 18, after line 21, insert—

Special Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	<p>"38A. (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.</p> <p>(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.</p> <p>(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of notification under this Act, or any other</p>
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Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees." (101)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No.212 to clause 38A.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam.

I beg to move:

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No.101 in list 1 of amendments,—

*for* "38A.(1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas."

substitute :38A. (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land without the full and prior

informed consent of all affected persons and the gram sabha shall be made in the Scheduled Areas." (212)

Madam, this is a very important amendment regarding acquisition of land in Scheduled Areas. My amendment is to the amendment that the Minister has moved. His amendment is, as far as possible no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. My amendment to his amendment is, as far as possible, no acquisition of land without the full and prior informed consent of the all affected persons and the gram sabha shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. It is a very substantial amendment. You accept it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Basu Deb Babu, I accepted it. It is already there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No.271 and 272 to New Clause 38A?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Madam.

I beg to move:

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No.101 in List No.1 of Amendments,—

*for* "(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort."

*substitute* "(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a last resort." (271)

"That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No.101 in List No.1 of Amendments,—

*for* "(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially."

substitute "(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the

affected families within one month from the date of notification regarding acquisition of land". (272)

Regarding Amendment No.271, as the Minister has said, it is relating to the Scheduled Areas and shall be done as a last resort. It is instead of demonstrable. I want to delete that.

But in Amendment No.272, I would say in case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families. There is no timeframe mentioned in that. My amendment is, 'provide that to the affected families within one month so that the onus lies with the Government. Within one month, this amount will be paid. That is my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.212 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to New Clause 38A, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.271 and 272 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to New Clause 38A, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.101 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to New Clause 38A, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 18, after line 21, insert—

"Special Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	38A. (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.
	(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.
	(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in

Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the

same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 38A, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 38A, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move the Motion regarding Suspension of Rule 80(i).

### **Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.102 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.102 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

### **New Clause 38B      Reservation and other benefits**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may now move Amendment No.102 to New Clause 38B?

Page 18, after line 21, insert—

"38B. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in resettlement area.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to



in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community right." 2 of 2007.

(102)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No.213 to New Clause 38B?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 102 in list 1 of amendments,—

2 of 2007 for "(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community right."

2 of 2007 substitute "(3) Any community rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 shall not be acquired except subject to the following conditions —

(a) equivalent alternatives are provided prior to displacement, as part of the rehabilitation package, and the same have been consented to by the affected gram sabhas in a resolution passed that specifically notes each of these alternatives and approves of them;

(b) in addition, compensation is paid at a rate negotiated with and consented to by the affected gram sabhas.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this subsection, a minimum of sixty days' notice shall be provided to the concerned members of each gram sabha, with the said period starting from the date on which documents and information are made available in the local language to each resident of the concerned villages."

(213)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.213 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to New Clause 38B, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.102 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to New Clause 38B to the vote of the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 18, after line 21, insert—

"Reservation and other benefits 38B. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in resettlement area.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community right.". (102)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 38B, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 38B, was added to the Bill.*

*New Clause 39 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 40 Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.103 to Clause 40.

*Amendment made:*

Page 18, line 45, for "village panchayat", substitute "Gram Sabha". (103)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 41 Rehabilitation and resettlement committee at project level**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos.104-106 to Clause 41.

*Amendment made:*

Page 19, line 1, for "village panchayat", substitute "Gram Sabha". (104)

Page 19, after line 12, insert—

"(fa) the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee;" (105)

Page 19, line 19, for "State", substitute "appropriate". (106)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 273 to Clause 41?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes. This is an issue, which, whatever debate I heard today, nobody has touched upon. This deals with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee. Those persons, who are being ousted, are to be rehabilitated ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us have order in the House there is too much talking going on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You have a representative of women residing in the affected area, representative of SC and ST, representative of voluntary organisation, representative of national bank, Land Acquisition Officer, Chairperson of Panchayat or Municipality, Member of Parliament and Member of Assembly, representative of the acquiring body and administrator of rehabilitation and resettlement as a member convener. My amendment here is to put another member in this Committee who will be a person from the affected and displaced family. Unless he is there who is going to talk of him? How is that possible? We do not have that in this Committee. If you do not want to have it, that demonstrates as to how much concern you have for them.

Now, I beg to move:

Page 19, after the line 16, insert—

"(j) persons from the affected and displaced families". (273)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.273 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to Clause 41, to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No. 379 to clause 41?

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, this Government appears to be confused to me. Now, the nuclear reactor is being constructed in Tamil Nadu. They say that NGOs are creating trouble in it, agitations are going on all over the country, they say that NGOs are doing it.

Be it Naramada or Omkareshwra, this project is held up and they want to include the representative of NGO in it. In this way, they want to promote such things or discourage it. Therefore, I am to state that remove it, there is no need of NGO. You have kept one people's representative, you keep him. First you choose anyone and repent afterwards and say that this should not have been kept or that should not have been kept. As per the election process, you include only elected representative in it and do not keep outsiders. Therefore, omit this line, this is my amendment. If you do not accept it, then I am moving my amendment.

[English]

Madam, I beg to move:

"Page 19, omit line 8" (379)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 379 to clause 41 moved by Shri Nishikant Dubey to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 41, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 41, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 42 Provision relating to rehabilitation and resettlement to apply in case of certain persons other than specified persons.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 107 and 108 to clause 42.

*Amendments made:*

Page 19, line 20, after "purchasing land", insert "through private negotiations, for an area". (107)

Page 19, lines 21 and 22, for "one hundred acres, in rural areas and fifty acres in urban areas, through private negotiations", substitute "such limits, as may be notified by the appropriate Government, considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances, for which the payment of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Costs under this Act is required,".

(108)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Amendment No. 109 to clause 42 – Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (VIDISHA): Madam Speaker, I have stood up to speak on amendment No. 109 in section 42 of this Bill, moved by the hon'ble Minister. Before I start, I would like to accept this fact that the efforts made by Rural Development Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh ji to make consensus on this Bill is laudable. Perhaps, due to this, the Bill is being passed in this House today. Madam Speaker, so far as this amendment is concerned, it has been given on my suggestion. I had submitted this matter before the hon'ble Minister and with your permission, I want to place it before the House. The draft of this Bill was presented in the House on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2011, in which it was provided that if the land is acquired four times, six time, compensation more than the market price will be given for it. On the one side, farmers became happy with it that after the acquisition of land they will get more money. On the other hand, land Mafia also became active. They think that if we purchase land today at cheap rate from farmers, wherever the project will be set up, then tomorrow when acquisition of this land will be done, they will get so much money that they will become rich overnight. This mafia started their work on their own and they purchased thousands acres of land at various places. They were influential people and they thought that sooner or later this Bill will be passed and afterwards they will get acquisition of that land done and will receive big amount for it. I told the hon'ble Minister that we have to remove this perception and for it, you bring an amendment to the fact that if any land has been purchased after 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, and it is going to be acquired within the next five years, then the 50% of the amount of its compensation will be given to that farmer from whom this land is purchased. I am happy that he

accepted the amendment, but he did one cut. I had said that if the land was acquired within next 5 years, but he reduced it to 3 years and I had said that 50% money will be given, but he reduced it to 40%. Therefore, I have stood here to say that this is such a suggestion which will be supported by the entire House, because the work which we are going to do through Land Acquisition Act will finish that fraud which some people have committed. I would like to request that the hon'ble Minister should not reduce it and retain it as 5 years and keep 50% as it is. Then, really we shall be able to perform a big task and do great service to the farmers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I want to say to the Leader of Opposition that I will consider her suggestion seriously. At present, I am not in a position to reply you, because I have to talk to the Finance Minister, the Law Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister. I fully assure you that after talking to them, I will come back to you.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 109 to clause 42.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 19, for lines 35 to 41, *substitute*—

'Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(6) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

*Explanation.*— For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(a) "Original land owner" refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(b) "specified persons" includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

(iii) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.'

(109)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 216 to Clause 42?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 109 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions"

*substitute* "ensure that the rehabilitation and resettlement provisions are complied with in full". (216)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 216 to Clause 42 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving your Amendment No. 173 to Clause 42?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Yes, Madam, I beg to move :

Page 19, lines 20 and 21, *omit*—

"equal to or more than one hundred acres, in rural areas and fifty acres in urban areas,". (173)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 173 to Clause 42 moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque, are you moving your Amendment No. 186 to Clause 42?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, this Amendment is regarding rehabilitation and resettlement process to be

complied with in full, and the stated purpose cannot be changed even after taking possession of the land. In no case can the price for such transactions be lower than the compensation as per the First Schedule.

So, I beg to move :

Page 19, line 32,—

*after* "complied with in full"

*insert* "prior to the start of the project:

Provided that land use change shall not be permitted if prior sanction was not sought:

Provided further that in no case shall the price for such transactions be lower than the compensation as per the First Schedule:

Provided also that the stated purpose cannot be changed even after taking possession of the land." (186)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 186 to Clause 42 moved by Sk. Saidul Haque to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharya, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 214 and 215 to Clause 42? He is not present.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 339 to Clause 42?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"Page 23 line 10 omit" (339)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 339 to Clause 42 moved by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 19, for lines 35 to 41, substitute—

"Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(6) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

*Explanation.*— For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(a) "Original land owner" refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(b) "specified persons" includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

(iii) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.' (109)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question:

"That Clause 42, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 110 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 110 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move New Clause 42A.

**New Clause 42A      Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.**

*Amendment made:*

Page 19, after line 41, insert—

"42A. Where the Collector is of the view that the obligations of the Requiring Body with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement can be quantified into monetary amount, he shall allow the payment of such amount into an account in complete satisfaction of such obligations, which shall be administered by the Administrator appointed under section 39, under the supervision of the Collector."

(110)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 42A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 42A was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 111 to Clause 43.

**Clause 43      Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 20, line 3, for "shall", substitute "may, whenever necessary, for national or inter-State projects,". (111)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 274 to Clause 43?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I beg to move :

"Page 20, for lines 3 to 12, substitute—

"Establishment of 43 (1) Each State Government shall State Monitoring constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the rehabilitation and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.".(274)

This is a serious issue, and [Translation] this matter is of State Government. [English] Here, a Chapter is being added in this, and this is direct intrusion into the State's authority. [Translation] You are setting up National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and my suggestion is that it is State's subject and the State Government has full right to set up State Monitoring Committee. By setting up a National Monitoring Committee and Rehabilitation and Resettlement committee at national level.[English] once you make a National Monitoring

Committee, then there will be duality of work and there will be confusion of work. I think, and this is my humble opinion and our Party's opinion, that this Chapter VII at page 20 should be completely deleted. In that respect, I proposed the above amendment.

After sending this amendment for its circulation, I received a message by mail from the hon. Minister. He said that the State Committee was going to stay, but he has not mentioned what the future of this National Monitoring Committee is going to be. You have to remove this National Monitoring Committee. I think the Standing Committee also has gone into that. Here, what has been mentioned is the institutional structure.*[Translation] ... (Interruptions)* it is a matter of federal structure...*(Interruptions)*. It is 9 and all are felling hungry...*(Interruptions)* It is a question of federal structure. You have written...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Let me complete. National LAR Authority and National Monitoring Committee.

*[Translation]*

These both are undertaking Central projects. If you are acquiring the land for central projects, will the Central Government employee go there and acquire land or the State Acquisition officer will acquire it? Who will take care of the Redressal mechanism, Centre or State? It is the most complicated issue and no explicit reply is being given...*(Interruptions)* My suggestion is that the entire chapter be deleted and my motion with regard to the State be accepted...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to respond?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have already explained to the hon. Member that the National Level Monitoring Committee is for national projects and for Inter-State projects. For all other projects, it is the State Level Monitoring Committee that has the full responsibility. I will request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 20, for lines 3 to 12, *substitute—*

"Establishment of 43 (1) Each State Government shall State Monitoring constitute a State Monitoring Committee Committee for for reviewing and monitoring the

rehabilitation and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act."

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.".(274)

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I seek a Division. MADAM SPEAKER: You are asking for a Division, all right.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 20, for lines 3 to 12, *substitute—*

"Establishment of 43 (1) Each State Government shall State Monitoring constitute a State Monitoring Committee Committee for for reviewing and monitoring the rehabilitation and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.".(274)

The Lok Sabha divided:

21.07 hrs.

**DIVISION NO. 3****AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Anandan, Shri M.  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Biju, Shri P.K.  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Jena, Shri Mohan  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kumar, Shri P.  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
 Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
 Manian, Shri O.S.  
 Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
 Rajendran, Shri C.  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sampath, Shri A.  
 Semmalai, Shri S.  
 Sivasami, Shri C.  
 Sugumar, Shri K.  
 Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
 Venugopal, Dr. P.  
**NOES**  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam  
 Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 Babbar, Shri Raj  
 Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
 Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
 Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
 Bhoi, Shri Sanjay  
 Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Chacko, Shri P.C.  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
 Chaudhary, Shri Jayant  
 Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh  
 Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
 Choudhary, Shri Harish  
 Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor  
 Das, Shri Bhakta Charan  
 Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa  
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen  
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra  
 Deora, Shri Milind



Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dias, Shri Charles	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Ering, Shri Ninong	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	*Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Gogoi, Shri Dip	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Handique, Shri B.K.	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar	Meghe, Shri Datta
*Jain, Shri Pradeep	Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram
Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad	Meinya, Dr. Thokchom
Jayaprada, Shrimati	Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti
Jena, Shri Srikant	Moily, Shri M. Veerappa
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha	Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit
Joshi, Dr. C.P.	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Joshi, Shri Mahesh	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kamal Nath, Shri	Nagpal, Shri Devendra
Kataria, Shri Lalchand	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh

Naik, Shri P. Balram	Rao, Dr. K.S.
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Rawat, Shri Harish
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Roy, Shri Arjun
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Patel, Shri Bal Kumar	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patel, Shri Praful	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Patel, Shri R.K. Singh	Selja, Kumari
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandalal Koli	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao	Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar
Patil, Shri Pratik	Sharma, Shri Jagdish
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Pilot, Shri Sachin	Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Prabhakar, Shri Ponnarn	Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh
Pradhan, Shri Amarnath	Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar
Prasada, Shri Jitin	Sibal, Shri Kapil
Punia, Shri P. L.	Singh, Chaudhary Lal
Purandeswari, Shrimati D.	Singh, Dr. Sanjay
Raghavan, Shri M.K.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna
Rai, Shri Prem Das	Singh, Rao Inderjit
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Singh, Shri Ajit
Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	Singh, Shri Ijyaraj
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Singh, Shri N. Dharam
Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh	Singh, Shri R.P.N.

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan

Singh, Shri Ratan

Singh, Shri Rewati Raman

Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur

Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar

Singh, Shrimati Meena

Singh, Shrimati Pratibha

Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini

Sircilla, Shri Rajaiah

Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh

Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan

Sule, Shrimati Supriya

Suresh, Shri D.K.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil

Tagore, Shri Manicka

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tandon, Shrimati Annu

Tanwar, Shri Ashok

Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor

Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath

Tewari, Shri Manish

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.T.

Tirath, Shrimati Krishna

Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema

Vardhan, Shri Harsh

Venugopari, Shri K.C.

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad

Viswanathan, Shri P.

Vivekanand, Dr. G.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad

Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 28

Noes: 196

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 44 Reporting requirements**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 275 to Clause 44?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: No, Madam I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No. 314 to Clause 44?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: No, Madam I am not moving my Amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 44 was added to the Bill.*

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\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 28

Noes 196 + S/Shri Pradeep Jain and Shailendra Kumar = 198

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, Dinner has been arranged in Room No. 70. As soon as the voting is concluded in happiness all will happily move to Room No. 70 for dinner...*(Interruptions)*

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)**

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 112 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 112 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 112 to new Clause 44A.

**New Clause 44A      Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 20, after line 15, insert-

"44A.(1) The State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed by the State.

(4) The State Government shall provide such officers and other employees to the Committee as may be necessary for its efficient functioning".

(112)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 44A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 44A was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 45      Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 113 to Clause 45.

*Amendment made:*

Page 20, line 21, for "to exercise the jurisdiction", substitute "to exercise jurisdiction". (113)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lobbies may be opened.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 45, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 46 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 47      Qualifications for appointment of Presiding officer**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 114 to Clause 47.

*Amendment made:*

Page 20, for lines 34 and 35, substitute –

"(a) he is or has been a District Judge; or  
(b) he is a qualified legal practitioner for not less than seven years." (114)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 47, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 47, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 48 to 51 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 52 Resignation and Removal**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 115 and 116 to Clause 52.

*Amendments made:*

Page 21, lines 18 and 19, for "the earliest" substitute "earlier". (115)

Page 21, line 21, for "proved", substitute "proven". (116)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 52, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 52, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 53 to 56 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 57 Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 217 to Clause 57?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I do not want to move. I am not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 57 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 57 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 58 Reference to Authority**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 117 to Clause 58.

*Amendment made:*

Page 22, line 23, for "fifteen", substitute "thirty". (117)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 340 to Clause 58?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I am not moving.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 58, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 58, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 59 to 62 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 63 Determination of award by Authority**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 118 to Clause 45.

*Amendment made:*

Page 23, for lines 21 to 40, substitute "including the Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Coilector has followed the parameters set out under section 26 to section 29 and the provisions under Chapter V of this Act." (118)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, are you moving your Amendment No. 367 to Clause 63?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I beg to move:

Page 23, line 42, –

for "calculated with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent." (367)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 367 to Clause 63 moved by Dr. M. Thambidurai to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 63, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 63, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 64 to 67 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 68 Appeal to High Court**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendments No.119 to 121 to Clause 68.

*Amendments made:*

Page 25, line 1, for "68. The appropriate Government or a Requiring Body", substitute "68.(1) The Requiring Body". (119)

Page 25, line 2, for "section 63", substitute "section 64". (120)

Page 25, after line 6, insert—

"(2) Every appeal referred to under sub-section (1) shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and endeavor shall be made to dispose of such appeal within six months from the date on which the appeal is presented to the High Court." (121)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No.218 to Clause 68?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 25, for line 1, substitute,—

"68. Any person interested in receiving compensation or aggrieved by the". (218)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.218 to Clause 68 moved by Shri Basu Dev Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 68, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 68, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 69 Particulars of appointment to be specified**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey, are you moving your Amendment No.380 to Clause 69?

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Minister, my simple suggestion is to set a time limit for the award which you give and that it will be done in so many days. Otherwise, the industry persons pay 20 per cent or 25 per cent money. Only this much suggestion of mine be accepted. It is good. I am not pressing for amendments.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It will be provided in the Rules.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Thank you.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 69 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 69 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 70 to 74 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 75 Temporary occupation of waste or arable land, procedure when difference as to compensation exists**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.122 to Clause 75.

*Amendment made:*

Page 26, lines 33 and 34, omit "or for a company,". (122)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No.341 to Clause 75?

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): No.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, are you moving your Amendments No.375 and 376 to Clause 75?

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: No.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, read all amendments from treasury benches at once and then read all amendments from the opposition at once, and then conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, it is not so.

[English]

The question is:

"That Clause 75, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 75, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 76      Power to enter and take  
possession and compensation  
on restoration**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.123 to 121 to Clause 76.

*Amendment made:*

Page 27, line 7, *omit* "or for a company". (123)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 76, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 76, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*Clause 77 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 78      Punishment for false  
information, malafide action,  
etc.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendments No.124 to 126 to Clause 78.

*Amendments made:*

Page 27, lines 14 and 15, *for* "any information or produces any document that the person knows is false or misleading," *substitute* "any information that is false or misleading, or produces any false document,".

(124)

Page 27, line 16, *for* "one month", *substitute* "six months". (125)

Page 27, line 19, *for* "appropriate authority", *substitute* "appropriate Government in the manner as may be prescribed". (126)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 342 to Clause 78?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: No.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 79 to 84 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 85      Magistrate to enforce  
surrender**

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, are you moving your Amendment No. 343 to Clause 85?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: No.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 85 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 85 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 86 to 89 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 90      Exemption from stamp duty  
and fees**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.127 to Clause 90.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"Page 29, *for* lines 31 to 33, *substitute*—

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees. "90. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 42, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same." (127)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 127 in List No. 1 of Amendments,—

*omit* ", except under section 42,". (276)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 276 to Amendment No.127 to Clause 90, moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now I shall put Amendment No. 127 to Clause 90 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 29, for lines 31 to 33, *substitute*—

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees. "90. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 42, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same." (127)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 90, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 90, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 91 and 92 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 93**      **No change of purpose to be allowed.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.128 to Clause 93.

*Amendment made:*

Page 29, after line 42, *insert*—

"Provided that if the land acquired is rendered unusable for the purpose for which it was acquired due to a fundamental change because of any unforeseen circumstances, then the appropriate Government may use such land for any other public purpose." (128)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 93, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 93, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 94 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 95**      **Return of unutilised land.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 129 to 132 to Clause 95.

*Amendments made:*

"Page 30, line 1, *omit* "or part thereof,". (129)

"Page 30, line 2, for "ten years", *substitute* "five years". (130)

"Page 30, line 2, for "same shall return to the", *substitute* "same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the". (131)

"Page 30, line 3, after "reversion", *insert*—

"in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

*Explanation.*— For the purpose of this section, "Land Bank" means a governmental entity that focuses on the conversion of Government owned vacant, abandoned, unutilised acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use." (132)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir to move Amendment Nos. 344 to 345 to Clause 95.



[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam I beg to move:

Page 36 line 10

'Ten years' be *substituted* by 'five years' (344)

Page 36, line 10 and 11

In place of

"It will be returned to land Bank of appropriate government" *insert* "it will be returned to land owner with suitable compensation." (345)

The period of five years has been provided by the Hon. Minister in it. The land which is acquired, if it is not brought in use for five years, should be returned to farmers and for it, land banks should not be created by the Government. This decision should be left on States and the Bill may be amended to this effect right now. It is my request to Hon. Minister.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 344 and 345, to Clause 95, moved by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey to move Amendment Nos. 381 to Clause 95.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam I beg to move:

Page 36 line 10

'Ten' be *substituted* by 'fifteen' (381)

Madam, I want to tell the Hon. Minister that I have listened to the speeches of all the members. The speeches were very good and it was the view that the land which has not been brought in use for five years be returned to farmers ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important, you please listen. How will you return it? The industrialists have paid money to them, but will the farmer be in a position to return that money? They would have spent that money by that time. So, I want to tell the Minister to think practical. The land cannot be returned to farmers because that money will not be there. The new industry which is established does not have the approval from environment point of view and of

the State Government. You are going to change the time limitation from ten to five. My suggestion is to make it fifteen from five, or think practical. How will you create land banks? Tell us about it. Otherwise, that land cannot be returned to farmers. It appears good to hear only.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 381, to Clause 95 moved by Shri Nishikant Dubey to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 95, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 95, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 96      Difference in price of land  
when transferred for higher  
consideration to be shared.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 133 and 134 to Clause 96.

*Amendments made:*

"Page 30, line 6, for "twenty", *substitute* "forty". (133)

"Page 30, for line 8, *substitute*—

"were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition:

Provided that benefit shall accrue only on the first sale or transfer that occurs after the conclusion of the acquisition proceedings." (134)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 96, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 96, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 97 was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

**Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.135 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.135 to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

**New Clause 97A      Option of appropriate  
Government to lease.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister to move Amendment No.135.

*Amendment made:*

Page 30, after line 10, insert—

MADAM SPEAKER: "97A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government shall, wherever possible, be free to exercise the option of taking the land on lease, instead of acquisition, for any public purpose referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2." (135)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 97A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 97A was added to the Bill.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it is my second amendment, which has been accepted by the

Hon. Minister and I stand to thank him. The Minister is adding a new clause 97(A). You are aware that in the last draft of it, the option for taking land was only acquisition. By acquisition the ownership rights of the farmers are snatched and the land is taken away from his forever. I have asked the Minister to keep an option of lease. Wherever it is possible, for any project, we take land from the farmer on lease. It will have two advantages. First, his emotional attachment to the land will remain as he feels himself safe with the land. His generations have been fed over that land and it will also feed the future generations. Further, the money is not received in bulk at one time because when he gets money in bulk, he cannot decide how to use it. He knows the management of land, but not of money and from it he purchases big vehicles, goes to luxury hotels and fall in bad company and within a year the money goes waste. But, if we offer the option of lease, the entitlement of ownership remains with him and secondly, he gets a fixed income throughout the year. I am happy that the Minister after accepting my suggestion has said that option of lease can be provided, not only acquisition. The farmer who wants to opt for lease he can avail it. I thank you for accepting this proposal.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It has not been censored.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You have not made any changes in it. For it, I thank you.

[English]

**Clause 98      Provision of this Act not to  
apply in certain cases or to  
apply with certain  
modifications**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos.136 and 137 to Clause 98.

*Amendment made:*

Page 30, line 15, for "may, by notification," substitute "shall, by notification, within one year from the date of commencement of this Act". (136)

Page 30, for line 20, substitute "modifications that do not reduce the compensation or dilute the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement as may be specified in the notification, as the case may be".(137)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, are you moving your Amendment No. 174 to Clause 98?

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: I am not moving.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, do you want to move your amendment?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Semmalai, are you moving your Amendment No. 364 to Clause 98?

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I beg to move:

Page 30, line 13, —

for "Central Government may"

substitute "Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, may". (364)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 364 to Clause 98 moved by Shri S. Semmalai to the vote of the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, this is a very important amendment related to the Fourth Schedule. The Acts relating to the land acquisition come under Fourth Schedule. If the Minister assures in the House that he would consider this, then I will not move it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We would try to do it.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: As the Minister has assured me, I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 98, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 98, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 99 Power to amend Schedule

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 138 to Clause 99. SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 30, for line 30, substitute "to this Act, without in any way reducing the compensation or diluting the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement.". (138)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 219 and 220 to Clause 99?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam. I beg to move:

Page 30, line 29, —

for "by notification"

substitute "by due process of notification through Parliament". (219)

Page 30, line 31, —

for "notification proposed to be issued".

substitute "amendment or alteration proposed to be made". (220)

This is regarding the Government's power to notify changes to any Schedule of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* The words "by notification" should be substituted with "by due process of notification through Parliament". ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 219 and 220 to Clause 99 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment No. 277 to Clause 99?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, Madam. I beg to move:

Page 30, line 29, —

after "notification,"

insert "prepared in consultation with the State Governments and duly approved by each House of Parliament.". (277)

[Translation]

It is so that the notification is coming from the Government in 99. [English] "The Central Government may, by notification, amend or alter any of the Schedules to this Act." [Translation] I would like to make a suggestion that if amendment is to be made in notification then before making the notification it is necessary to discuss with the State Government. You will bring notification and you have mentioned in Sub-clause 2 that it will remain in Parliament for one month. But you should do it before presenting the notification because it is the matter of State Government. There will be no consultations with the State Government. You will issue notification sitting in Delhi. It seems to be against the interests of the State. So, this is my suggestion that [English] 'Prepared in consultation with the State Governments and duly approved by each House of Parliament.' [Translation] This is my amendment, I want that the House should give its opinion on this.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

I shall now put Amendment No. 277 to Clause 99 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 30, line 29,—

after "notification,"

insert "prepared in consultation with the State Governments and duly approved by each House of Parliament,".

The Lok Sabha divided:

21.37 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO. 4

#### AYES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Anandan, Shri M.

Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari

Bauri, Shrimati Susmita

Biju, Shri P.K.

Das, Shri Khagen

Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kumar, Shri P.

Lingam, Shri P.

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar

Manian, Shri O.S.

Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh

Natarajan, Shri P.R.

Panda, Shri Prabodh

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Rajendran, Shri C.

Rajesh, Shri M.B.

Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar

Sampath, Shri A.

Semmalai, Shri S.

Sivasami, Shri C.

Sugumar, Shri K.

Thambidurai, Dr. M.

Venugopal, Dr. P.

#### NOES

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahamed, Shri E.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal	Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.
Baliram, Dr.	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Ering, Shri Ninong
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand	Gandhi, Shri Rahul
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
*Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jahan, Shrimati Kaisar
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jain, Shri Pradeep
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jena, Shri Srikant
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Kamal Nath, Shri
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Deora, Shri Milind	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dias, Shri Charles	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra

Kumar, Shri Mithilesh	Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar
Kumar, Shri Ramesh	Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath
*Kumar, Shri Shailendra	Pandey, Shri Rakesh
Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh	Patel, Shri Dinsha
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara	Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Patel, Shri Praful
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Patil, Shri Pratik
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	*Prabhakar, Shri Ponnam
Meghe, Shri Datta	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Prasada, Shri Jitin
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Punia, Shri P. L.
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Rawat, Shri Harish
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Roy, Shri Arjun
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme

Saroj, Shri Tufani	Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah	Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
• Selja, Kumari	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Tewari, Shri Manish
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Ajit	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Vyas, Dr. Girija
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Singh, Shri Ratan	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	of the Division is:
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Ayes - 027
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Noes - 186
Suresh, Shri D.K.	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil	* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes
Tagore, Shri Manicka	through slips.
Tamta, Shri Pradeep	Ayes 27
	Noes 186 + S/Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Shailendra Kumar and
	Ponnam Prabhakar =189

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. M. Thambidurai, are you moving your Amendment No. 369 to clause 99?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Yes, Madam, I am moving my amendment. I beg to move:

Page 30, line 29,—

*after* "Central Government"

*insert* ", in consultation with the State Governments,". (369)

I want to say something.... (*Interruptions*) It is a federal structure which we are having in the country. Whenever the Central Government is omitting or adding a certain thing in the Schedule, it has to consult the State Governments. For example, there is land. Already, Tamil Nadu is suffering because of the petrol and mineral pipelining. So many farmers are agitating. The State Government has a responsibility to tackle the problem. Therefore, such kinds of issues are coming up. Hence, I am requesting the hon. Minister to consider it and accept my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment Number 369 to clause 99 moved by Dr. M. Thambidurai to the vote of the House.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I want Division.  
MADAM SPEAKER: The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

21.39 hrs.

#### DIVISION NO. 5

#### AYES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
Anandan, Shri M.  
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari  
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
Biju, Shri P.K.  
Das, Shri Khagen  
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
Karunakaran, Shri P.

Kumar, Shri P.  
Lingam, Shri P.  
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari  
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
Manian, Shri O.S.  
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh  
Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
Panda, Shri Prabodh  
Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar  
Rajendran, Shri C.  
Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
Sampath, Shri A.  
Semmalai, Shri S.  
Sivasami, Shri C.  
Sugumar, Shri K.  
Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
Venugopal, Dr. P.  
**NOES**  
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
Ahamed, Shri E.  
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
Baal, Shri T.R.  
Babbar, Shri Raj  
Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh  
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
Baliram, Dr.  
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai  
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay



Bhujbal, Shri Sameer	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Biswal, Shri Hemanand	Gogoi, Shri Dip
Chacko, Shri P.C.	Handique, Shri B.K.
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar	Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul
Chaudhary, Shri Jayant	Hazari, Shri Maheshwar
Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh	Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash
Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh	Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh
Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari	Hussain, Shri Ismail
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Jahan, Shrimati Kaiser
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo	Jain, Shri Pradeep
Choudhary, Shri Harish	Jayaprada, Shrimati
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti	Jena, Shri Srikant
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Kamal Nath, Shri
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Deora, Shri Milind	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Dias, Shri Charles	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Divyaspandana, Kumari Ramya	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Ering, Shri Ninong	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	*Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kumari, Shrimati Chandresh
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	

Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara	Patel, Shri R.K. Singh
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka	Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli
Lalu Prasad, Shri	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	Patil, Shri Pratik
Maharaj, Shri Satpal	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm
Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Prasada, Shri Jitin
Meghe, Shri Datta	Punia, Shri P. L.
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Rawat, Shri Harish
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Roy, Shri Arjun
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Selja, Kumari
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Shanavas, Shri M.I.
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	*Sharma, Shri Madan Lal
Patel, Shri Praful	

Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh  
 Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar  
 Sibal, Shri Kapil  
 Singh, Chaudhary Lal  
 Singh, Dr. Sanjay  
 Singh, Rajkumari Ratna  
 Singh, Rao Inderjit  
 Singh, Shri Ajit  
 Singh, Shri Ijyaraj  
 Singh, Shri N. Dharam  
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
 Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan  
 Singh, Shri Ratan  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Singh, Shrimati Meena  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
 Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sule, Shrimati Supriya  
 Suresh, Shri D.K.  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema  
 Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
 Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Viswanathan, Shri P.  
 Vivekanand, Dr. G.  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
 Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash  
 Yadav, Shri Sharad  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes - 027

Noes - 186

*The motion was negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 99, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 99, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 100 and 101 were added to the Bill.*

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\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 27

Noes 186 + S/Shri Shailendra Kumar and Madan Lal Sharma = 188

**Clause 102 Power of appropriate Government to make rules**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos.139 to 144 to Clause 102.

Amendments made:

Page 31, after line 7, insert—

"(a) the process of obtaining the prior consent under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2;

(aa) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 2;" (139)

Page 31, omit lines 14 and 15 (140)

Page 31, after line 24, insert—

"(ia) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of section 38A;" (141)

Page 31, after line 30, insert—

"(la) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 44A;" (142)

Page 31, after line 36, insert—

"(oa) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (2) of section 78;

(ob) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 95;

(oc) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;" (143)

Page 31, omit lines 37 and 38. (144)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 102, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 102, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 103 to 107 were added to the Bill.*

**First Schedule**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos.145 and 146 to the First Schedule.

*Amendments made:*

Page 33, for line 5, substitute "given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government." (145)

Page 33, line 13, for "2 (Two)", substitute "1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government." (146)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 221 and 222 to First Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam.

I beg to move:

Page 33, line 13, —

for "2 (Two)"

substitute "Not less than 3 (Three)". (221)

Page 33, line 16, —

for "1(one)"

substitute "Not less than 3(Three)". (222)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.221 and 222 to the First Schedule moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendments Nos.346 and 347, to the First Schedule?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I am not moving my amendments, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill,*

**Second Schedule**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.147 to the Second Schedule.

*Amendment made:*

Page 36, omit lines 28 to 43. (147)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.148 to the Second Schedule

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 36, after line 43, insert—

(1) (2) (3) (4)

"2A. Offer for In case the land is acquired for Developed Land urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owing project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:

Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it." (148)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 228 and 229 to Government Amendment No.148 to the Second Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, Madam. This is very important. This is regarding displaced persons whose home State land is also being acquired. My amendment is if house is lost in rural areas, the home State constructed house shall be provided. It shall not be less than 100 sq. metres in place of 50 sq. metres, that is being provided in the Bill. Plinth area is without sanitation facilities. It is not there. Then, potable water.[*Translation*] electricity, if the house is covered in urban areas, then 100 sq. metres plinth

area will be provided. It has been increased from 50m to 100m. Please accept it. This is a very good amendment, please accept it.[*English*] I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 148 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "twenty" substitute "forty" (228)

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 148 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "cost of acquisition and the cost of development"

substitute "market price in the Award". (229)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos.228 and 229 to the Second Schedule moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.148 to Second Schedule moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 36, after line 43, insert—

(1) (2) (3) (4)

"2A. Offer for In case the land is acquired for Developed Land urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owing project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:

Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it." (148)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No.149 to the Second Schedule.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

Page 36, lines 49 and 50, for "mandatory employment", substitute "after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment". (149)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No.230 to Government amendment no.149 to the Second Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 149 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "provision for employment"

substitute "provision for mandatory employment". (230)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 230 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 149 to Second Schedule moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 36, lines 49 and 50, for "mandatory employment", substitute "after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment". (149)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 150 to Second Schedule.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 37, after line 29, insert—

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 238 to Amendment No. 150 to the Second Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Jairam Ramesh and printed as Sl. No. 150 in list 1 of amendments,—

for "as far as possible"

substitute "with their prior informed consent". (238)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 238 to Government Amendment No. 150 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, to the Second Schedule, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 150 moved by Shri Jairam Ramesh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 37, after line 29, insert—

(1) (2) (3) (4)

"In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities." (150)

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 151 to 153 to the Second Schedule.

*Amendments made:*

Page 38, omit lines 34 to 51 (151)

Page 39, omit lines 1 to 55. (152)

Page 40, omit lines 1 to 57. (153)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raju Shetti, are you moving your amendment nos. 168, 169 and 170?

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Madam Speaker, I am not moving Amendment Nos. 168, 169 and 170.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 223 to 227, 231 to 237 and 239 to 242 to Second Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 35, for lines 12 to 19, substitute—

" 1. Provision (1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a of housing homestead with a constructed house shall units in case be provided which shall not be less than of 100 sq. mts in plinth area and not without displacement sanitation facilities, potable water and electricity, if a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which shall be not less than 100 sq. mts in plinth area." (223)

Page 35, line 26, —

for "three Years"

substitute "one year". (224)

Page 35, lines 36 and 37, —

for "one lakh fifty thousand"

substitute "five lakh". (225)

Page 36, line 20, —

after "land is acquired"

insert ", over and above the monetary compensation paid". (226)

Page 36, line 27, —

after "lower"

insert ", over and above the monetary compensation paid". (227)

Page 37, line 4, —

for "one member"

substitute "two member". (231)

Page 37, line 8, —

for "five"

substitute "fifteen". (232)

Page 37, lines 12 and 13, —

for "two thousand rupees"

substitute "twice the statutory minimum wages of unskilled agricultural labour in rural areas and twice the statutory minimum wages of unskilled labour in urban areas". (233)

Page 37, line 21, —

for "three thousand"

substitute "ten thousand". (234)

Page 37, lines 28 and 29, —

for "equivalent to fifty thousand"

substitute "not less than one lakh". (235)

Page 37, line 32, —

for "fifty thousand"

substitute "one lakh". (236)

Page 37, lines 42 and 43, —

for "twenty five thousand"

substitute "one lakh". (237)

Page 38, lines 10 and 11, —

for "twenty five thousand rupees"

substitute "not less than one lakh rupees". (239)

Page 38, lines 21 and 22, —

for "fifty thousand rupees only"

substitute "not less than one lakh rupees". (240)

Page 38, after line 33, insert—

"10A. Revision All amounts specified in the of Monetary Schedules shall be indexed to Entitlements. inflation and revised annually." (241)

Page 40, omit lines 56 to 58. (242)

MADAM SPEKAER: I shall now put amendment nos. 223 to 227, 231 to 237 and 239 to 242 to Second Schedule moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 254, 255 and 256 to Second Schedule?

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I am not moving Amendment No. 254, 255, 256.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri B. Mahtab, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 278 to 282 to the Second Schedule?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am not moving my Amendment Nos. 278 to 282 to the Second Schedule.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 292 to 295 to the Second Schedule?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 37, lines 19 to 23,—

*for "subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month on one year from the date of award"*

*substitute "subsistence allowance minimum of three thousand rupees per month for three years from date of award. The quantum shall be linked with the enhancement of consumer price index."*

(292)

Page 37, lines 31 to 33,—

*for "financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost"*

*substitute "financial assistance of a minimum fifty thousand rupees and the quantum may be more, considering the distance of shifting and enhanced transport fare in the respective area."*

(293)

Page 37, lines 42 and 43,—

*for "twenty-five thousand"*

*substitute "fifty thousand".*

(294)

Page 38, line 11,—

*for "twenty-five thousand"*

*substitute "one lakh".*

(295)

MADAM SPEKAER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 292 to 295 to the Second Schedule, moved by Shri Prabodh Panda to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 348 to 353 to the Second Schedule?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

Page 35, line 19,—

*for "50 sq mts"*

*substitute "100 sq mts".*

(348)

Page 35, lines 36 and 37,—

*for "one lakh fifty thousand rupees"*

*substitute "five lakh rupees"*

(349)

Page 35, line 40 and 41,—

*for "the equivalent cost of the house"*

*substitute "a one-time financial assistance not less than rupees three lakh or the equivalent cost of the House, whichever is higher".*

(350)

Page 36, line 6,—

*after "irrigation project,"*

*insert "acquisition for public purpose or for use by private companies,"*

(351)

Page 36, line 18,—

*for "one acre"*

*substitute "two and a half acres".*

(352)

Page 36, omit lines 38 to 43.

(352)

Provided that in cases the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.

(353)



[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 348 to 353 to the Second Schedule, moved by Shri Hansraj Ahir to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Third Schedule

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 154 and 155 to the Third Schedule.

*Amendments made:*

Page 42, line 20,

for "traditionai rights", substitute "forest rights".  
(154)

Page 42, omit lines 33 to 35 (155)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, are you moving your Amendment No. 243 to the Third Schedule?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 42, for lines 33 to 35, substitute—

"NOTE-2. It shall be mandatory to provide infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) within the fixed time frame of six months prior to displacement."  
(243)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 243 to the Third Schedule, moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to, the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Fourth Schedule

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move Amendment Nos. 156 to 158 to Fourth Schedule.

*Amendments made:*

Page 43, omit line 8. (156)

Page 43, omit line 18. (157)

Page 43, omit line 22. (158)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

Dr. Thambidurai, are you moving Amendment No. 370 to Fourth Schedule?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I would request the hon. Minister to consider removing the line 'The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines'.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I will consider.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, then I am not moving my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Fourth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 1 Short title, extent and commencement

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move the Amendment Nos. 3 and 4 to Clause 1.

*Amendments made:*

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, for "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2011", substitute "the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013".  
(3)

Page 2, line 4, for "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011", substitute "the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013".  
(4)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raju Shetti, are you moving Amendment No. 167 to Clause 1?

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Madam, I am not moving the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Enacting Formula**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 2 to Enacting Formula.

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second", substitute "Sixty-fourth" (2)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Long Title**

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister to move Amendment No. 1 to Long Title.

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, long title, for "to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative", substitute "to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed". (1)

(Shri Jairam Ramesh)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Long Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be opened.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I will take only two minutes. I want to make my submission at the Third Reading. As I have submitted earlier during my deliberations that the total required land to be acquired by the private companies is 100 per cent and it is how it has been accepted. It is mentioned in the Bill on Page No. 6, Section (vii):

"Provided that under sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) above the consent of at least eighty per cent of the project affected people shall be obtained through a prior informed process to be prescribed by the appropriate Government."

The hon. Minister has clarified this position. He may give so many clarifications, but it will ultimately remain with the Bill, and so naturally these pious wishes will not serve the purpose.

Madam, in West Bengal, the Government has made a comprehensive land policy and there they have already inducted it as '100 per cent to be acquired by the private companies and by the group of industries who are interested to go and set up their industries. The Government will totally give them infrastructural support and other supports and the land value to be decided in between the two groups, one of the industrial houses or the private companies, and, two the owners of the land or the farmers so that there should be no middlemen in the whole process'.

So, we believe that this Section has to be either deleted or our policy as whole to be accepted. Therefore, we oppose the Bill and on the Bill, while voting, I want a Division and that Division may kindly be accorded to us.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, Speaker, I have repeatedly clarified to the hon. Member as well as to the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal that this Bill is based on a 70 per cent consent clause of farmers for PPP projects and 80 per cent consent clause for private projects.

Now, if the West Bengal Government wants to have a law which says that 100 per cent consent is required, it is entirely their duty. But this Bill, we cannot change any further; it is 70 per cent for PPP and 80 per cent for private projects....(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: We need 100 per cent consent....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you want to make it 100 per cent, you are perfectly free....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want Division.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the lobbies to cleared—

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, in protest, we walk out.

**21.57 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.*

**22.00 hrs.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**22.01 hrs.**

#### DIVISION NO. 6

#### AYES

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Agrawal, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Anuragi, Shri Ghanshyam

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram

Baalu, Shri T.R.

Babbar, Shri Raj

Baghel, Shrimati Sarika Devendra Singh

Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baliram, Dr.

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bavalia, Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai

Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand

Bhoi, Shri Sanjay

Bhujbal, Shri Sameer

Biswal, Shri Hemanand

Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar

Chaudhary, Shri Jayant

Chauhan, Shri Dara Singh

Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.

Chauhan, Shri Sanjay Singh

Chauhan, Shrimati Rajkumari

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo

Choudhary, Shri Harish

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

\*Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

\* Voted through slip.

Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa	Jena, Shri Srikant
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen	Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra	Joshi, Dr. C.P.
Deora, Shri Milind	Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh	Joshi, Shri Mahesh
Dhanapalan, Shri K. P.	Kachhadia, Shri Narenbhai
Dhotre, Shri Sanjay	Kamal Nath, Shri
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti	Kashyap, Shri Virender
Dias, Shri Charles	Kataria, Shri Lalchand
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet
Divyasandana, Kumari Ramya	Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao	Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.	Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil
Ering, Shri Ninong	Khursheed, Shri Salman
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo	Killi, Dr. Kruparani
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji
Gandhi, Shri Rahul	Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Kumar, Shri Mithilesh
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	Kumar, Shri Ramesh
Gogoi, Shri Dip	*Kumar, Shri Shailendra
Handique, Shri B.K.	Kumar, Shri Virendra
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul	Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara
Hazari, Shri Maheshwar	Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka
Hegde, Shri K. Jayaprakash	Lalu Prasad, Shri
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh	Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai
Hussain, Shri Ismail	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Jahan, Shrimati Kaiser	Maharaj, Shri Satpal
Jain, Shri Pradeep	Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana	Malik, Shri Jitender Singh
Jayaprada, Shrimati	

---

\* Voted through slip.

Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid	Pathak, Shri Harin
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh	Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao
Meghe, Shri Datta	Patil, Shri C.R.
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram	Patil, Shri Pratik
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom	Pawar, Shri Sharad
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti	Pilot, Shri Sachin
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad	Prabhakar, Shri Ponnamm
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa	Pradhan, Shri Amarnath
Mukherjee, Shri Abhijit	Prasada, Shri Jitin
Munda, Shri Karia	Punia, Shri P. L.
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	Purandeswari, Shrimati D.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra
Nagpal, Shri Devendra	Raghavan, Shri M.K.
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	Rai, Shri Prem Das
Naik, Shri P. Balram	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	Ramshankar, Prof.
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh	Rana, Shri Jagdish Singh
Narah, Shrimati Ranee	Rawat, Shri Harish
Narayanasamy, Shri V.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukhender
Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi	Reddy, Shri K.R.G.
Ola, Shri Sis Ram	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Pal, Shri Jagdambika	Roy, Shri Arjun
Pal, Shri Rajaram	Ruala, Shri C.L.
Pala, Shri Vincent H.	Sachan, Shri Rakesh
Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath	Sangma, Kumari Agatha
Pandey, Shri Rakesh	Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme
Patel, Shri Dinsha	Saroj, Shri Tufani
Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.	Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey
Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli	Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah
Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben	Selja, Kumari

Shanavas, Shri M.I.	Tagore, Shri Manicka
Sharma, Shri Madan Lal	Tamta, Shri Pradeep
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj	Tandon, Shrimati Annu
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh	Tanwar, Shri Ashok
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar	Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor
Sibal, Shri Kapil	Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath
Singh, Chaudhary Lal	Tewari, Shri Manish
Singh, Dr. Sanjay	Tharoor, Dr. Shashi
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Rao Inderjit	Thomas, Shri P.T.
Singh, Shri Ajit	Tirath, Shrimati Krishna
Singh, Shri Ganesh	Upadhyay, Shrimati Seema
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj	Vardhan, Shri Harsh
Singh, Shri N. Dharam	Venugopal, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri R.P.N.	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad
Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan	Viswanathan, Shri P.
Singh, Shri Ratan	Vivekanand, Dr. G.
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman	Wakchaure, Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram
Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Singh, Shrimati Meena	Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha	Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini	Yadav, Shri Om Prakash
Siricilla, Shri Rajaiah	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai	Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh	<b>NOES</b>
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan	Adhikari, Shri Sisir
Sule, Shrimati Supriya	Adhikari, Shri Suvendu
Suresh, Shri D.K.	Ahmed, Shri Sultan
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil	Bakshi, Shri Subrata
Sushant, Dr. Rajan	Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma	Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

Banerjee, Shri Prasun  
Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh  
De, Dr. Ratna  
Haldar, Dr. Sucharu Ranjan  
Islam, Sk. Nurul  
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan  
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar  
Mitra, Shri Somen  
Naskar, Shri Gobinda Chandra  
Paul, Shri Tapas  
Roy, Prof. Saugata  
Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi  
Trivedi, Shri Dinesh

MADAM SPEAKER: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 216

Noes: 19

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, Clause 15 has been dropped from the Bill. Besides, some new Clauses have also been added to the Bill.

I, therefore, direct that wherever required, the subsequent clauses may be renumbered accordingly.

Let the Lobbies be opened.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

**22.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 30, 2013/Bhadrapada 8, 1935 (Saka).*

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\* The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Ayes 216 + S/Shri Bhakt Charan Das and Shailendra Kumar = 218  
Noes 19

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